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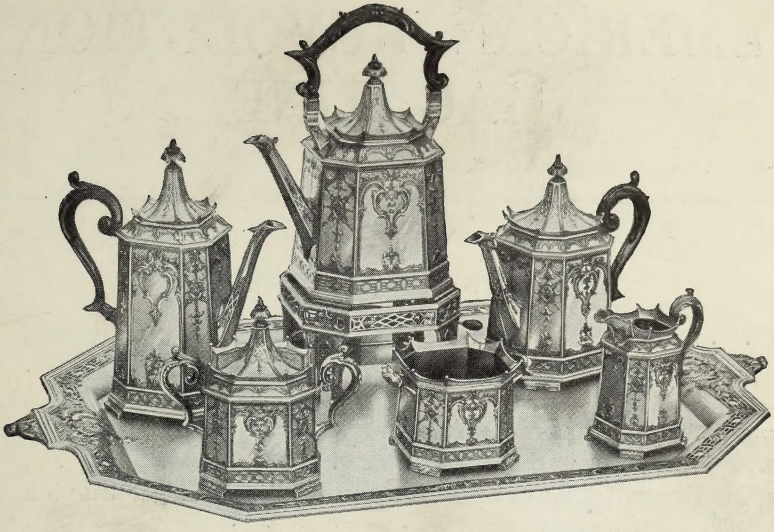
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DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE

VOL. LII NO. 1

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ISSUED MONTHLY BY

THE NATIONAL SOCIETY OF THE DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION

PUBLICATION OFFICE, 227 SOUTH SIXTH STREET, PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA

MRS. GEORGE MAYNARD MINOR
Chairman Magazine Committee, Waterford, Conn.

MISS NATALIE SUMNER LINCOLN
Editor, Memorial Continental Hall, Washington, D. C.

MRS. MARGARET ROBERTS HODGES
Genealogical Editor, Annapolis, Md.

ENTERED DECEMBER 13, 1917, AT THE PHILADELPHIA, PA., POST OFFICE AS SECOND CLASS MATTER UNDER THE ACT OF MARCH 3, 1879

Single Copy, 15 Cents Yearly Subscription, $1.00 Canadian Postage, 30 Cents Additional

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J. B. LIPPINCOTT COMPANY
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227 South Sixth Street, PHILADELPHIA, PA.
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Spirit of 1776

In Memoriam

ELIZA OLVER DENNISTON

FORMER EDITOR OF THIS MAGAZINE
1912—1915

BORN IN EDGEWORTH

ALLEGHENY COUNTY, PENNSYLVANIA
JULY 18, 1871

DIED IN WASHINGTON, D. C.

DECEMBER 17, 1917

DAUGHTERS
OF THE
AMERICAN REVOLUTION
MAGAZINE

VOL. LII, NO. 1 JANUARY, 1918 WHOLE NO. 306

MILITARY AND NAVAL HEROES OF 1812

By Edwin L. Sabin

Author of "Opening the West with Lewis and Clark," etc.

AFTER the lapse of a century the United States has again taken up arms, primarily in defense of her privilege to safeguard her citizenship upon the waters; but fundamentally in defense of democracy against autocracy. From the old wooden frigate, the thirty two-pounder and the flint-lock, to the dreadnaught, the seventeen-inch and the high-power rifle, is a far cry, apparently; yet across the years the American sailor and soldier of 1812 may clasp with kindred feeling the hand of the American sailor and soldier of 1918. History shows that the men and women who in 1812 gladly sacrificed all for "home and country" were no different in spirit from the men and women of to-day.

Individual heroism in the Revolutionary War, when American endurance was first tested in battle for liberty, has been chronicled far and wide; the annals of the next struggle supply unnumbered items also, perhaps less widely known. These old incidents come down to us, clad like a faded daguerreotype in bygone dress, but they are living figures still!

Such is the incident of the "son of Colonel Martin, Smith County, Tennessee, finely educated, possessing every promising talent, without a stain on his moral character," who, rather than stand back, entered the ranks as a private for eighteen months. The present officers' training camps will produce many another of this stamp who, having failed to secure a commission, will promptly enlist in the ranks.

The following letter may presently be duplicated when "our boys" embark for France. The young general, Zebulon M. Pike, wrote to his father: "I embark to-morrow in a fleet at Sacket Harbor at the head of a column of 1500 choice troops on a secret expedition. If success attends my steps, honor and glory await my name; if defeat, still shall it be said we died like brave men, and conferred honor even in death on the American name. Should I be the happy mortal destined to turn the scale of war, will you not rejoice, oh, my father? May heaven be propitious and smile on the cause of my country. But if we are destined to fall, may my fall be like Wolfe's, to sleep in the arms of victory."

And, indeed, in the storming of York (now Toronto), the capital of Upper Canada, the explosion of a mine raked the American column, fatally wounding Pike, three aides, and 250 other officers and men. The troops cheering, reformed, and pressed on. Pike, lying with his ribs and back crushed, turned his head anxiously to ask the reason for the continued cheering. A sergeant said: "The enemy's flag is coming down, sir; the Stars and Stripes are going up." The general smiled happily; and after the captured colors had been placed under his head, he passed away.

The records of one hundred years ago teem with examples of gallantry on land and sea. John O'Neill, an Irishman, alone in a battery at Havre de Grace on the Susquehanna, served a cannon against an attack by fifteen barges, and when the recoil severely injured his thigh he procured a musket and used it until he was captured.

When boarders were called for on the "Wasp," to invade the "Frolic," Jack Long, seaman, burning to avenge himself for impressment, jumped for the "Frolic's" bowsprit and maintained his hold there, alone with the enemy, until joined by another seaman. A lieutenant tried to follow, whereat a midshipman grabbed him by the coat tails and hauled him back in order to precede him.

The "Don't give up the ship" of the brave and unfortunate Lawrence is immortal. It is not so generally known that he ordered the surgeon who was attending him to go up on deck, and fight, that the colors should not be struck. "They shall wave while I live," declared Lawrence.

Gallant indeed was the spirit of Lieutenant John Cushing Aylwin, of the frigate "Constitution." In the engagement with the "Java" he was wounded by a grape-shot penetrating under his collar-bone. He told no one of the injury, until all the men had been given aid by the surgeon. Then he remarked quietly that he had a "slight scratch." Gangrene already had set in, and the surgeon ordered him to remain in his room.

A strange sail hove in sight; Aylwin heard the drums beat to quarters; he rushed on deck and remained there two hours in the tropical sun. By reason of this devotion to duty he died. When informed that his case was hopeless, he said to the surgeon: "I have looked death in the face too often to be afraid now."

Captain Robert Hatch, of the schooner "Alligator," in an encounter with six British barges in the Stone River, was struck by a ball, which pierced just below his temples, putting out both eyes. He stayed upon deck, encouraging the crew, shouting: "Take good aim, my lads, and don't waste ammunition!"

At the battle of Niagara Sergeant Fitch was the color-bearer. In the heat of the conflict he smilingly turned to Colonel Jessup and, indicating the staff which had just been shattered by a shower of grape, said: "Look, Colonel, how they have cut us." A ball penetrated his body; he "neither flinched nor fell" (so runs the record), but recovering the flag, waved it until he fainted from loss of blood.

When the "Constitution" fought the "Levant" and the "Cyane" together, Tobias Fernall, a seaman from Portsmouth, had just undergone amputation of an arm and the surgeons were tying the arteries at the moment of the surrender of the "Cyane." Fernall heard the cheering above, twitched the bleeding stump from the surgeons' hands,

waved it and echoed the cheers. Death followed the exertion. During the same action John Lancey, a Cape Ann man, was lying nearby with his thigh shattered. The surgeon told him that he could not survive. "Yes, sir," responded John, eagerly. "I know it, sir. I only want to hear that the other ship has struck." Soon the "Levant" lowered her colors. Lancey raised his head, joined in the cheers, and expired.

Captain Isaac Hull, in his report of the action between the "Constitution" and the "Guerriere," observes: "After informing you that so fine a ship as the 'Guerriere,' commanded by an able and experienced officer, had been totally dismasted and otherwise cut to pieces and thus made her not worth towing into port, in the short space of thirty minutes, you can have no doubt of the gallantry and good behavior of the officers and ship's company I have the honor to command. It only remains, therefore, to assure you that they fought with great bravery, and it gives me pleasure to say that from the smallest boy in the ship to the oldest seaman not a look of fear was seen. They all went into action giving three cheers, and requesting to be laid close alongside the enemy."

Commodore Chauncey reports of the engagement on Lake Ontario, when his squadron encountered the Kingston batteries and the "Royal George": "Our sailors had no grog; they wanted no stimulus of that kind. They seemed to have no fear of death. I was by the side of Garnet a few moments before he fell. He was laughing heartily, and in that act was cut in two by a nine-pound shot. I afterwards saw his countenance; it seemed as if the smile had not left it. The seamen then prayed to be laid close aboard the 'Royal George,' if only for five minutes, 'just to avenge poor Garnet's death.'"

General Cass declared, in discharging the "Petersburg Volunteers": "In granting a discharge to this patriotic and gallant corps the general feels at a loss for words adequate to convey his sense of their exalted merit. Almost exclusively a company of individuals who had been nursed in the lap of ease, they have for twelve months borne the hardships and privations of military life in the midst of an inhospitable wilderness with a cheerfulness and alacrity which has never been surpassed; their conduct on the field has been excelled by no other corps."

"The officers vied with each other," reads a report from Headquarters of the North West Army, January 2, 1813, "in setting an example to their men, and the conduct of the men was marked throughout by cheerfulness, alacrity and obedience upon the march, and invincible bravery in the presence of the enemy."

Coolness in action and peril always has prevailed among the American soldiers and sailors. Admiral Dewey's calm remark, in '98, "You may fire when ready, Gridley," has its precedents. At the beginning of the engagement between the "Constitution" and the "Guerriere," while the two vessels were approaching each other, the "Guerriere" opened fire. Lieutenant Morris hastened to Captain Hull, who, standing steadily on the deck of the "Constitution," was surveying their antagonist.

"Sir, the enemy has fired and killed two men. Shall we return the fire?"

"No, sir," answered Captain Hull, without shifting position.

Again came Lieutenant Morris, saluted, and asked more anxiously:



Courtesy Print Division, Congressional Library

THE CAPTURE OF THE GUERRIERE BY THE CONSTITUTION. ACTION 55 MINUTES.
American loss: 7 killed, 7 wounded; British loss: 15 killed, 62 wounded, 24 missing.

"Sir, they have fired and killed two more men. Shall we fire?"

"No, sir," was the reply, as before.

A third time the lieutenant reported. "May we fire now, sir?"

Captain Hull thoughtfully examined the course of the "Guerriere."

"Yes, sir; you may fire now."

Instantly the "Constitution's" broadside roared. Captain Hull clapped his thigh so energetically that he split his tight white breeches clear across the seat, as he exclaimed: "By God, the vessel is ours!"

American gunnery was the pride of the nation in 1812–1815. August 14, 1812, an old hulk was anchored in New York harbor 1000 yards from shore and equidistant from Castle Williams and the Battery. Castle Williams fired thirty shots, and only three missed. The Battery fired forty, and only four missed. The Volunteer artillery fired 244 and only fifty-three missed. This would be considered practically point-blank distance to-day, but was by no means point-blank then. Moreover, the gunners of Fort McHenry hit a hulk a mile and a half away seven out of fifteen times, and it should be remembered that they aimed their smooth-bore nine- and twelve-pounders by guess-work, without the aid of any range-finding apparatus.

So rapid has been the advance during the European War of accurate, machine-like artillery fire, that the United States has considerable to learn by actual experience. However, the American army and navy may be depended upon to maintain its traditions for accuracy, volume, and dispatch in the service of its guns. Its lineage is a long and remarkable one.

Said John Cassin reporting upon the action at the James River, in June, 1813: "The officers of the "Constellation" fired their eighteen-pounders more like riflemen than artillerists. I never saw such shooting."

As before related, in thirty minutes the frigate "Guerriere" was so completely used up that she was not worth towing into port as a prize. When the frigate "United States" fought the "Macedonian," so great a torrent of smoke and flame arose from her broadsides that the "Macedonian" seamen thought she was on fire, and cheered in triumph. In the "Boxer's" mainmast alone the gunners of the "Enterprise" put three eighteen-pound shot-holes, eighteen large grape-shot holes, sixteen musket-ball holes, and innumerable smaller scars.

The "Macedonian" was dismasted entirely; she showed 100 shot-holes in her hull, and had 106 men killed or wounded. In forty-three minutes the "Wasp" cut the "Frolic" down from 119 to 20 men. History will again prove there are no gunners equal to cool, determined American marksmen.

The mothers of 1812 were as loyal as those of to-day. We read that Mrs. Mary Truitt had eight sons and two daughters; six sons were in the American army, the remaining two pleaded to be allowed to enlist, also. The father, in despair, sent the mother to the recruiting station to influence them. But on arriving there she abandoned her purpose, and instead proclaimed: "My children, I will not say one word, nor shed one tear, to oppose your wishes. Go and serve your country like men."

In bidding them farewell she announced: "My sons, do not shed a tear, and I will not. Go, in God's name, and if you fall in your country's cause I will not regret it. Be virtuous, faith-

ful and honest, and my fears are at an end."

The veterans who have again offered themselves, the country over, for service of any kind whatsoever, have their prototypes in the stories of the Revolutionary heroes upon the outbreak of hostilities in 1812. In March, 1813, a "venerable hero of Saratoga" presented himself at the recruiting station, to enlist, saying: "I was then what my boys are now, yet I am still able to push a bayonet in defense of our country." And in a company of "exempts," formed as a home-guard, in Vermont, 1812, there was one enthusiastic old fellow aged 107!

Banquets and station luncheons heralded the mobilization of the National Army of 1917; the same attended the out-going and the home-coming of the soldiers of 1861, of 1898, and of the Border excitement of 1916. And in a paper of September 26, 1812, we read: "It is pleasant to note the liberal attentions paid by ladies in many parts of the United States to the troops. At Aaronsburg, Pa., they provided an elegant supper and breakfast for five companies of riflemen marching to Meadville." A triumphal arch was erected in the street.

It will be recalled that Spanish papers ridiculed the "Yankee pigs," and indulged in bombast and misstatements. The attitude of a certain military class in Great Britain, at the outbreak of the Revolution, was similar. The present German propaganda at home and abroad is more varied, but likewise employs the wrong end of the telescope, to belittle the American war readiness and war force. Similarly, early in the War of 1812, a Montreal paper published the statement: "Very important. It has just been discovered that all the cannon on board the American frigates are made of French iron, without touch-holes. Commodore Rodgers is justly incensed at being sent to sea under such circumstances, and has resigned; and his example is expected to be followed by every other officer in the service."

Throughout all the years the vexing matter of politics in connection with the army and navy has endured. The lid, of course, has been clamped tightly upon all such discussion in the rank and file of land and sea. But with a thrill of acquaintanceship the eye perceives in a paper of 1813 this anecdote:

A bluff old sea-dog was persistently asked what his politics were. He stoutly answered: "To drink my allowance of grog, to chew my tobacco, and to fight for the Republic. What's yours?"

With some change in the wording of the first two planks, every officer and man of the army and navy to-day is expected to stand upon this platform.

And the toasts at an American banquet in Montreal, July 4, 1811, might be duplicated by Americans in London and Paris:

Brother Jonathan—May his great gun be loaded with true American principles, wadded with traitors and pointed at the enemies of liberty.

The American Constitution—The greatest piece of human ingenuity, the safeguard of our Union and the shield of our liberty.

Yankee Doodle—More powerful than the shouts of the ram's horn which brought down the walls of ancient Jericho.

COMMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT GENERAL

We have entered into another year of the twentieth century and one that may bring either a great national sorrow or a great national joy. Whichever comes to us, let us meet the situation as true Daughters of the American Revolution; let us be brave if we must meet sorrow, and let us be generous if we are to celebrate peace and happiness. We are working together now for the good of our country, let us resolve to redouble our efforts, to spare no pains and consider no sacrifice of time or means too great, in the upholding of our Country and our Flag.

As this is the season for making resolutions, I hope that the Daughters of the American Revolution will resolve:

First: That all Chapters will raise their per capita amount for the D. A. R Liberty Loan and send the money to the Treasurer General as soon as possible.

Second: That the fund for the restoration of Tilloloy will be raised as soon as it is possible, since the work will take some time and the fund should be ready when needed. Do not forget that these little homes will bear our name and will be most fitting monuments to a Society which has for its motto "Home and Country."

Third: That the members of the Chapters will subscribe to the MAGAZINE. It is improving under the encouragement it is receiving and already has the highest paid subscription list it has known, so make it self-supporting by adding to the number of paid subscribers.

Fourth: That there will be an increased membership. Already our actual members number 100,717. In June we admitted 1759, in October, 1701, and at the special meeting in November, 818, making a total, since June, of 4278. This is a total to be proud of.

Fifth: That the regular work and interests of the Society be not neglected. Do not forget the ideals of our Society.

A FORGOTTEN FOOTPRINT OF HISTORY

By Augusta Huiell Seaman
Author of "The Girl Next Door," "The Sapphire Signet," etc.

IT IS not always easy to reconstruct the past. In the case of the past connected with New York City, it is particularly difficult. The major portion of its historic sites is covered either by modern business buildings, rows of commonplace residences or shabby and sordid tenements. The footprints of its fascinating history are in the main obliterated and unmarked, save for occasional memorial tablets erected by those to whom the past is still precious.

In rare instances, however, it does happen that some building of beautiful modern architecture, dedicated to the finest and highest uses, is located with singular appropriateness over a spot crowded with memories of the storied past. Such is the case of the Butterick Building at the corner of Spring and Macdougal Streets. And few indeed are the present-day New Yorkers who have the slightest notion that on this spot our colonial forefathers wrought some interesting pages of history.



VIEW DOWN SPRING STREET TO THE FORMER SITE OF RICHMOND HILL
Now occupied by the Butterick Building.

As we stand at the corner of Broadway and gaze westward down Spring Street, we find the narrow thoroughfare line with the usual monotonous stretches of dark, unadorned business houses. The vista is relieved, however,

by the great bulk of the Butterick Building looming massive and imposing, directly across the end of the street, a few blocks west of the Sixth Avenue Elevated Road. It seems to rise out of its unsightly surroundings of shabby, frowsy little buildings like a majestic elm-tree, towering above the weeds at its foot. Such is the picture to-day. Let us now put on the spectacles of imagination and survey the same scene one hundred and fifty years ago.

Above the intervening fields and orchards rises a high hill crowned with noble forest trees. It is the southwestern outjut of the little Zantberg range. To the south stretch the marshes of Lispenard's Meadow. On the north, lovely little Minetta Brook ripples drowsily around the base of the hill. And the Hudson washes the western slope where the road to Greenwich village skirts the river's edge. Thus appears the picture in the year 1760.

It was a beautiful prospect—so beautiful that it captivated the imagination of Major Abraham Mortier, deputy-paymaster of the British army. He vowed that he would build on it a mansion second in beauty only to the scene itself, and straightway set about securing the region for his own. The land, however, he found to be a part of the great estate owned by Trinity Church and impossible to be purchased outright. He secured at length a ninety-nine years' lease and proceeded to erect on the hill's summit, the residence of his dreams. From an old description we learn that it was "a mansion of massive architecture, with a lofty portico supported by Ionic columns, the front walls decorated with pilasters of the same order, and its whole appearance distinguished by a Palladian character of rich though sober ornament." Precisely the style of residence that we imagine Mr. Abraham Mortier would build!

History has not given a prominent place to the good deputy-paymaster, and next to nothing is known of his personal life and character. That he was a man of pleasing, genial manner is surmised, as well as the fact that he was almost diaphonously *thin!* One of the popular dramas of that day was known as "Laugh and Grow Fat." Some wit declared that it might well apply to Major Mortier who was so jolly yet so phenomenally attenuated! We also discover that he spent much time improving his newly-acquired estate which he named "Richmond Hill," after an old English locality. And he must have been hospitably inclined, for it is on record that he entertained there many distinguished guests, among whom was Lord Amherst, who practically made the place his headquarters after the strenuous campaigns which ended the French and Indian war. The deputy-paymaster came to his end quite suddenly (and some say, prematurely) at the outbreak of the Revolution, May, 1775. Richmond Hill then passed into the possession of his widow, Martha Mortier, at which period its really interesting history began.

In June of 1776, General Washington arrived in New York after the successful campaign that had resulted in the British evacuating Boston and sailing for Halifax. The Commander-in-chief at first selected the Kennedy House, Number One Broadway, as his headquarters. But summers in the city, then even as now, were at best hot and trying periods. Washington soon removed to Richmond Hill and there established himself with his military family, among whom was young Aaron Burr. What arrangements he may have

made with Madame Mortier are not known. She may have offered him the hospitality of her home, which is highly unlikely, being, no doubt, a staunch Tory. Or, more probably, she may have removed in high dudgeon to the congenial company of Tory relatives and friends, leaving her home at his

seems that Tory Governor Tyron, having found it convenient for obvious reasons, to take up his abode on the British man-of-war "Asia," lying in the harbor, decided on a scheme that would simultaneously soothe his ruffled feelings, and deal a smashing blow to the new-fledged Continental army. It was



RICHMOND HILL MANSION
From an old print

mercy. Whichever may have been the case, there is no doubt that ample compensation was made her for the use of her domicile. Washington was punctilious in such matters.

While in residence at Richmond Hill, his Excellency was fated to be the center of a singular plot, and had one of his narrowest escapes from death. It

a well-laid plot wherein at a duly selected moment, the Tories were to break down King's Bridge, blow up the magazines, spike the guns and massacre every American field-officer. The chief item of this pleasant little surprise-party, however, was that Washington should be killed or delivered over alive to the enemy. Governor Tyron even managed

to corrupt one of Washington's own lifeguard, a man named Thomas Hickey.

The scheme was cleverly worked out and bade fair to be a thorough-going success. But—as usual—there was a woman in the case! Thomas Hickey was not above being susceptible to feminine charm, especially when that charm was embodied in the person of pretty Phoebe Fraunces! She was the daughter of the well-known Sam Fraunces of tavern fame, always a loyal admirer of Washington. When the General came to take up his headquarters at Richmond Hill, Sam at once proffered his daughter's services as housekeeper, an offer that was no doubt gladly accepted. Thus it was that Hickey found ample opportunity to carry on a flirtation with Miss Fraunces. So infatuated did he become at length, that he committed the indiscretion of confiding to her the conspiracy and beseeching her assistance.

It is altogether probable that Miss Phoebe had no particular admiration for Thomas—how, indeed, could she?—and her loyalty to Washington was almost a religion. But shocked and disgusted as she must have been, she was astute enough to feign an absorption in Hickey's interests that completely hoodwinked her lover. She even went so far as to mix with her own hand the poison in the green peas, and serve them to his Excellency on the fateful day of the plot's culmination.

But she had previously sought and obtained a long interview with the General, and it is needless to say the peas remained uneaten. Hickey and twenty others were arrested. The traitorous lifeguardsman was court-martialled and sentenced to pay the full penalty of his treachery. He was hung in Rutger's Square, with the full approval of Washington and with a gaping audience of twenty thousand to witness his end.

But Washington was not destined to honor Richmond Hill long with his presence. In July, British ships of war filled with troops began to arrive from Halifax. The Commander-in-chief spent anxious days writing despatches in the library of the mansion, and in wondering what would be the enemy's next move. He was soon to discover. The disheartening battle of Long Island at the end of August and the retreat from the city to Harlem, placed New York definitely in the hands of the British, there to remain for seven long years.

Of the fortunes of Richmond Hill during these dark seven years, nothing positive is known. Perchance the Widow Mortier may have returned to rule over her home and fireside in peace. Perchance she abandoned it hopelessly to friend or foe alike. Tradition has it that the mansion was at various times the headquarters of Lord Howe and Sir Henry Clinton, which is not at all unlikely. The city itself fast became, through vandalism and neglect, an unbearable spot, deserted by Tory and rebel alike. Small wonder if the commanding British generals should seek to establish themselves on this lovely, breeze-swept hill where "every prospect pleased"! Sir Guy Carleton certainly occupied the mansion after he assumed command of the British forces toward the close of the war.

But peace was coming, and better days were in sight for Richmond Hill. Of poor Martha Mortier we have but one more glimpse, and that is through the will she made in September, 1786. It begins rather pathetically, "I, Martha Mortier, widow of Abraham Mortier, being sick and weak, do give and bequeath, etc." In this instrument

she leaves Richmond Hill to her daughter, Elizabeth Banyar, and three grandchildren. The will was proved in April, 1787, showing that she did not long survive its making.

On April 23, 1789, dawned what was, perhaps, the greatest day New York City ever saw, when Washington, the first President of the United States, arrived in the town now proudly known as the Capital, to take his oath of office. John Adams, Vice-President, had already entered on the twentieth, and been installed on the twenty-first. And when the ceremonies and festivities were all over, they both looked about for suitable residences.

Washington established himself at the Franklin House, Number One Cherry Street, for he felt it incumbent on him to be constantly near the center of affairs. But Richmond Hill had caught the eye of John Adams—or more likely it was Mrs. Adams that first discovered the charming locality—and became the official residence of the first Vice-President of our country. Its palmy days had truly begun! Let us look at it for a moment through the eyes of Abigail Adams, as she writes enthusiastically to a friend:

"In natural beauty this might vie with the most delicious spot I ever saw (and Mrs. Adams had just returned from a long sojourn in Europe, at that!). It is a mile and a half distant from New York. Upon my right hand are fields beautifully variegated with grass and grain. Upon my left the city opens to view, intercepted here and there by rising ground and an ancient oak. Venerable trees and broken ground covered with shrubs surround us, giving a natural beauty to the spot which is truly enchanting. A lovely variety of birds serenade me every morning and evening, rejoicing in their liberty and security, for I have, as much as possible, prohibited the ground from invasion. The partridges and woodcocks are almost too great a temptation for the sportsman to withstand."

A charming picture, and rather an impossible scene to reconstruct, when we view the site to-day! To complete the description we may add that the house itself stood on an elevation of a hundred feet or more, facing the Hudson. A noble driveway led up to it from a gate situated about on the spot marked by the present entrance to the Butterick Building on Spring Street. At the rear of the mansion was a large garden and orchard enclosed with hedges. At one side was a grove of pine and oak trees. Little Minetta Brook expanded to a fair sized pond at the foot of the hill, famous for the fishing it afforded in summer and the skating in winter.

Well, there was some stately dining and entertaining at Richmond Hill in those days, and Vice-Presidential receptions were regularly held and punctiliously attended. Washington and his lady moved about the rooms in courtly state and figured in many an old-time minuet. It was whispered that little Mrs. Alexander Hamilton had confessed that she quite dreaded to attend functions held there, because the President and Father of his Country invariably asked her to dance, and his preternatural dignity and solemnity simply paralyzed her with terror!

A remarkable description of a dinner-party given at Richmond Hill by the Vice-President is handed down to us by an old New Yorker. He pictures John Adams as seated, the central figure at the long table, in full dress and bag-wig, his hair frizzed out

on each side of his face, and opposite, the cheerful, smiling Mrs. Adams. At his right, Baron Steuben occupied the post of honor. And at his left lounged Jefferson, lately returned from France, and for once the dandy in a red waistcoat and breeches, the *dernier cri* of fashion at the court of Versailles—which was certainly a wonderful rig for the usually slovenly president-to-be!

But a still more remarkable figure was the Count de Moustier, the French minister, seated next to Mrs. Adams, for in addition to other absurdities of costume, he affected large gold earrings and shoes with high red heels. De Moustier's manners must have been as singular as his attire, for it was noticed that throughout the meal he retained an empty plate before him, keeping up a pretense of eating only by masticating an occasional crumb of bread. At the present day he would probably be thought "on a diet," but such was not the case, as further events disclosed. About half through the meal, the Count's own cook, " in a clean white linen cap, a clean white *tablier* before him, a brilliantly white *serviette* flung over his arm, and a warm pie of truffles and game in his hand, came bustling eagerly through the crowd of waiters and placed it before his master." An astounding performance, certainly! What, we wonder, could have been wrong with good John Adams' bountiful table? And could such a slight on his host's providing, be considered correct form, even in those days of "other manners"?

Unfortunate New York City has had to cope, from the beginning, with soul-trying extremes of heat and cold. It is to this circumstance largely that she owes the loss of the honor she bore for a short year and a half. The winter of 1789 was bitter in the extreme and the summer of 1790 was equally scorching. Grumbling Congress grew thoroughly exhausted and impatient, made the unequal distances to be travelled by its various members an excuse, and packed its bag and portmanteaus for a new try at Philadelphia. The Adamses bade farewell to Richmond Hill with great reluctance, and for a time, the history of the lovely spot is blank. But not for long. One was soon to possess it who should raise it to the highest level of its prestige, and finally abandon it on the downward track that leads to its oblivion.

Colonel Aaron Burr, who had recently married the fascinating Theodosia Prevost and was residing in Albany, decided in 1783 that New York was undoubtedly the place for a rising young lawyer, and straightway removed thither with his household "Lares and Penates." He selected a pleasant home in Maiden Lane, "put out his shingle," and speedily advanced to the position of one of the city's leading barristers. The years slipped round, Mrs. Burr lost constantly in health, and tiny Theodosia was sprouting from chubby infancy to the more spindling stage of delicate girlhood. Both languished in the confined city life. Burr began to look about him for a residence more suitable to his station and income, as well as one that would also afford outdoor opportunities for his frail wife and daughter. He had not far to look.

Richmond Hill was without a tenant and Burr lost no time in establishing his family there, grateful that the problem was so easily solved. The spot was not unknown to him. Indeed, he had been intimate with every detail of those vast acres, when he had served there in

'76 as one of Washington's aides. Little had he dreamed, in those early years, that he would himself one day be master of the fair domain!

The date of his earliest occupancy is not certain. In 1797 he obtained the lease which had still sixty-nine years to run. But it is apparent from his correspondence that he was living there a number of years before (probably renting it), some think as early as 1791. At any rate, he had not resided there long before he began to make some elaborate alterations and improvements of the property. Among other things, he replanted the grounds and erected a handsome, ornamental gateway at the entrance to the estate,—now Spring and Macdougal Streets.

But his chief interest lay in his library, and in this feature Richmond Hill surpassed all other houses of equal pretensions at that period. Burr had been from his college days, not only a book-lover but an extensive book-buyer. He had an account with the best booksellers of London, and an English packet rarely entered port that did not bring its quota of new volumes for Richmond Hill. Gibbon's "Rome," the writings of William Godwin, Mary Wollestonecraft, Jeremy Bentham, Sir Walter Scott, and Fanny Burney all found a place on these shelves. They were devoured not only by Burr but his wife and daughter as well. For little Theodosia, under her father's guidance, was even then en route to fame as a wonderful "blue-stocking"!

In 1794 Burr lost his invalid wife. But his daughter was rapidly advancing to lovely, if somewhat premature womanhood, and was soon able to grace the head of his board. Great days were these for the fine old mansion. Burr was a man of unusual social talents. He possessed a beautiful home and a winsome young daughter to act as hostess, and his house soon came to be thronged with the elite of fashion and prominence.

Fourteen-year-old Theodosia, with all the aplomb of a seasoned society woman, entertained the fugitive Louis Philippe, afterward king of France, Volney the caustic-witted, limping Talleyrand the mighty statesman, and Jerome Bonaparte another future monarch. And she charmed them all, while Burr looked on, watching her with adoring pride. Later he would take his guests to the back veranda where he would amuse them by having old black "Harry" throw green apples into the air while they took aim at them with pistols. "Harry" was often heard to remark: "De Colonel would hit 'em mos' ebery time, 'n de oder gentlemens couldn't neber hit 'em at all!"

Little Theodosia was once called upon by her father (then away at his senatorial duties in Philadelphia) to entertain the Indian chieftain, Brant, the once fierce Mohawk who had terrorized the North. He was now reformed, educated, and on a "tour de luxe" through the States! She rose nobly to the occasion, gave a dinner-party in his honor and invited to meet him, among others, two learned doctors and a bishop! The picture of that dinner-party must have been one of the strangest on which the walls of Richmond Hill ever looked down.

But deeply as Theodosia Burr adored her father, a new and stronger tie was soon to claim her. She had met and fallen in love with a young Southerner, one Joseph Alston. In 1800, she became, at seventeen, his bride, went to live a twenty days' journey from her father's home, and speedily assumed

the leadership of society in both the Carolinas. But she still returned occasionally to visit Richmond Hill, and to it she brought at length a baby-boy, Aaron Burr Alston, who almost threatened to supplant her in her father's affection. Her visits, however, were not frequent. Burr, lonely and restless, continued to entertain in his lordly mansion, but the charms of Richmond Hill languished without the mistress it had lost.

On Aaron Burr's political complications at this period, it is not necessary to dwell. They are already too well and widely known. Suffice it to say that he was at the pinnacle of his brilliant career. And like him, Richmond Hill was also in its zenith, for the second time a Vice-Presidential residence. But the breach between Burr and Hamilton had even then widened into an impassable chasm. Hatred of his rival loomed so large on Burr's horizon that it blotted out almost every other concern, and he yearned only to rid himself of the man who had so successfully thwarted him.

It was June 23, 1804. The fateful duel had become unavoidable, and the date was set for July eleventh. But June 23 had a tender significance for Burr, and even in the midst of his absorption he remembered it. The day was Theodosia's birthday. She was then far away in the South, but never had the anniversary passed over Richmond Hill unrecognized. Burr decided to give a little banquet in honor of the occasion, and invite a few of his intimate friends. Theodosia's self they could not have, but something of her must grace this feast. So he had her portrait taken down from the wall and set up at the head of the table where once her place had been.

It was rather a pathetic little fête—the last that Richmond Hill was ever to know. Burr writes his daughter: "We laughed an hour, danced an hour, and drank your health." Then the guests departed, the lights were extinguished, the curtain dropped on the final function of any interest that was ever to take place within those stately portals. The intervening days Burr spent, according to tradition, in shooting at the cherry-trees in the orchard to get himself in practice, for his marksmanship had grown rather rusty of late. On the evening of the tenth, he wrote his last will and testament in the library, the most important message of which is this:

"I am indebted to you, my dearest Theodosia, for a very great portion of the happiness I have enjoyed in this life. You have completely satisfied all that my heart and affection had hoped or even wished." The morning of the eleventh dawned clear and beautiful. Down the broad driveway and out through the handsome gate at Macdougal Street walked Aaron Burr, met his seconds, embarked in a light boat at the river's edge and was rowed across to Weehawken.

In a few hours he returned to Richmond Hill, a fugitive with the death of Alexander Hamilton on his soul, and for ten days remained there in hiding. But he soon perceived that this would not long remain an asylum of safety. On the night of July 21 he bade farewell to his few remaining friends, embarked on a barge awaiting him at the foot of his own grounds, and slipped away into the darkness. The star of his ascendency had set, his promising career was over and Richmond Hill was to know him no more.

The passing of Burr marked the hour

of decline for the splendid mansion, still echoing with so many historic footsteps. Deeply in debt, Burr had some time before sold a large part of the estate to John Jacob Astor. After his flight, the remaining property was promptly bought in by the same astute landholder. History does not reveal through whose tenancy the house itself passed in the next few years, except that the last inhabitant of any note was Counsellor Benzon, afterward Governor of the Danish Islands.

But the palmy days of Richmond Hill had passed with the exodus of Burr, and its decline, though gradual, was sure. New York City was creeping upward. Great tentacles of thoroughfare were reaching out in all directions. Woods, fields and orchards must go. Roads must be laid out, hills must be levelled, accommodations must be provided for the crowding populace. The Zantberg range at length fell a victim to the spade. Lovely little Minetta Brook was buried from sight. That irrepressible stream has not remained completely buried, however, all these years, as the cellars of many houses in that vicinity can attest! The ground was literally dug away from beneath fine old Richmond Hill.



COAL YARD ON HUDSON STREET
All that remains of the garden of Richmond Hill

But fate spared the walls for humbler uses. The house was lowered, moved to Varick Street, and set down near the corner of Charlton, to await further vicissitudes. The first "sea-change" it suffered was to become a tavern, of good class probably. We know little of it in this stage, except that its internal arrangements were not much altered, save for the requirements of its new use. But a stranger vicissitude was to come.

In 1831 an enterprising individual conceived the idea of turning it into a playhouse, and as the "Richmond Hill Theatre" it flourished—or, rather, failed to flourish—for a couple of years. An Italian opera company containing some future brilliant singers gave a season in it with little success. People simply refused to travel way up to Spring Street when they could attend the Bowery Theatre, which was so fashionable and so convenient. After a languishing second season, Richmond Hill Theatre ceased to be.

It is painful to follow those four walls through their declining progress of circus, menagerie and a second return to the tavern, now of a far less desirable type. In 1849 its squalid façade revealed scarcely a hint of its former glory. Dilapidated, unsightly, past any dignified use, it lingered above the ground like an unburied corpse. At last it was torn down, and over the site was erected a livery stable and some neat little dormer-windowed houses.

During the past three years Varick Street has been in the grip of radical changes. The Seventh Avenue Subway is to pass through it and, in addition, it is being widened. To effect this, all the buildings on the east side have had to come down. In the process of demolition the old stable fell under the house-wrecker's hands and in its foundations were discovered traces of the stage, with its time-worn frescoes and decorations still intact. And so the last vestige of that historic mansion saw the light of another day. Of the original garden and grounds no trace remains, save the open space of a coal yard on Hudson Street, fringed in the rear with a few discouraged trees.

Richmond Hill and the glory thereof has passed and in the entire neighborhood there is nothing to call it to mind save one thing—the *name* which has been given to an apartment house, a day-nursery and a garage, all located in the vicinity. And it is doubtful if one out of a thousand who see and read that name have the slightest inkling of its association.

Yet we cannot help but feel that the spirits of the great and famous still haunt this locality. And it is to be hoped that at some future date, some fine and lasting memorial may perchance be set to mark this historic spot.

THE MESSAGE

By A. B. Coulter

When our fathers crossed the ocean
To meet the western sun,
Seeking, after years of waiting,
For the freedom they had won,
They were met with toil and danger,
But they asked no foreign aid,
And with splendid resolution
Met the perils unafraid.

Never, in the countless ages,
Has there been a land so blest,
We have kept it what they made it—
Haven for the sore distressed.

The oppressed of any country
Can find here a sure retreat,
And secure within our borders
Every creed and color meet.

Now again we cross the ocean
To greet the rising sun,
Bearing to the stricken nations
This message: "Hail, well done."
With a newer, freer spirit,
With our glorious Flag unfurled,
We are fighting, oh, our Brothers,
For the Freedom of the World.

FRENCH WAR ORPHAN RELIEF WORK PRAISED

Madame Jules Jusserand, wife of the French Ambassador, voiced her heartfelt appreciation of the generous help given the war orphans of her beloved France by hundreds of patriotic Daughters of the American Revolution in the following letter to Mrs. Matthew T. Scott, Chairman of the War Relief Service Committee of the N. S. D. A. R.:

AMBASSADE DE FRANCE A WASHINGTON,
December 5, 1917.

TO MRS. MATTHEW T. SCOTT,
Chairman, War Relief Committee, N.S.D.A.R.
Dear Madam Chairman:

Since the day, now six months ago, when you came to tell me of the spontaneous and stirring appeal you were launching in favor of the little ones of France whose fathers have fallen in the great fight for Liberty, and to ask me if I would accept to receive and transmit any funds you might collect, I have more than once had occasion to express to you my deep appreciation of what you and the War Relief Committee of the Daughters of the American Revolution, who so kindly seconded your efforts, had done.

I know that the movement which was then started among the Daughters of the American Revolution throughout the country and which is spreading more and more, is due to your spontaneous and warm-hearted initiative and to your eloquent appeal, and that to you, first of all, are due our grateful thanks.

I cannot forget, too, the devoted Secretary of your Committee, Mrs. Hodgkins, who gave her entire time through the summer to the difficult task of distributing the names of children I had procured for her, of organizing the movement and putting it on a working basis, which I believe is now done so that everything will henceforth go on smoothly and rapidly.

Often, as the offerings have been sent me by your esteemed Treasurer General, I have wanted to thank each of the Chapters who are responding to your appeal with such touching enthusiasm, but these are sad and busy days, and time is lacking, so I am going to ask you, dear Madam Chairman, before the year which has already seen such admirable results draws to a close, to express to them in my husband's and my name, our heartfelt appreciation of their generosity and above all of their sympathy with our Country in her hour of trial.

That sympathy, coming from the descendants of the men with whom Lafayette and the army of Rochambeau fought shoulder to shoulder, has a very special significance. It means that the old friendship has remained unaltered through the passing years, that the old ideals of Washington are still the beacon lights that guide both our Nations, and it makes our old men, and little children, and widowed mothers, in their devastated homes, feel that the Allies of former days are not only once more our brothers-in-arms, but that they are our brothers in every sense of the word.

With all good wishes for the prosperity of the Daughters of the American Revolution, I am, dear Madam Chairman,

Sincerely yours,

ELISE JUSSERAND.

HATS OFF!

Hats off!
Along the street there comes
A blare of bugles, a ruffle of drums,
A flash of color beneath the sky;
Hats off!
The flag is passing by!

Blue and crimson and white it shines,
Over the steel-tipped, ordered lines.
Hats off!
The colors before us fly;
But more than the flag is passing by.

Sea fights and land fights, grim and great,
Fought to make and to save the state;
Weary marches, and sinking ships;
Cheers of victory on dying lips;

Days of plenty and days of peace;
March of a strong land's swift increase;
Equal justice, right and law,
Stately honor and reverend awe;

Sign of a nation, great and strong
To ward her people from foreign wrong;
Pride and glory and honor, all
Live in the colors to stand or fall.

Hats off!
Along the street there comes
A blare of bugles, a ruffle of drums,
And loyal hearts are beating high;
Hats off!
The flag is passing by!

HOW IT BECAME PLAIN "MR. PRESIDENT"

Many United States Senators Favored Monarchial Forms

By Edgar Stanton Maclay

Part Second—Conclusion

(Synopsis: After debate in the Senate, which lasted from April 23, 1789, until May 8, the report of the "Title Committee" conferring the title of "Elective Majesty" on George Washington, first President of the United States, was rejected. William Maclay, Senator from Pennsylvania, led the opposition which, not satisfied with rejecting the committee's report, wished those favoring titles absolutely defeated, and stoutly continued the debate.)

THIS debate, beginning probably at the usual time for the Senate's meeting, namely 10 A.M., lasted until 3.30 P.M., by which time another committee was appointed to consider a title for the President. Concluding his record of the notable debate of this day, Maclay writes: "This whole silly business is the work of Mr. Adams and Mr. Lee. Izard follows Lee and the New England men . . . follow Mr. Adams. Mr. [Charles] Thompson [Secretary of the old Congress] says this used to be the case in the old Congress. I had, to be sure, the greatest share in this debate and must now have completely sold (no, sold is a bad word for I have got nothing for it) every particle of court favor, for a court our House seems determined on, and to run into all the fooleries, fopperies, fineries and pomp of royal etiquette."

After correcting the minutes, the Title Committee, appointed by the Senate on the day before, reported "His Highness, the President of the United States of America, and Protector of the Rights of the Same" for Washington. Senator William Few, of Georgia, spoke to Maclay, intimating his unwillingness to do anything hastily. He then addressed the Senate on the same lines, although he did not pointedly move for postponement. Meantime the clerk of the House of Representatives appeared at the bar and announced the adoption of the report of the Joint Committee, which rejected all titles.

At this point Maclay got up, said that what Few had said amounted to a motion for a postponement and asked leave to second him. "I then pointed out," records Maclay, "the rupture that was likely to ensue with the other House; that this was a matter of very serious import and I thought it our indispensable duty to avoid any inconvenience of that kind; that by the arrangement between the Houses, in case of disagreement, a conference might be requested; that my intention was, if the postponement was carried, to move immediately for a Committee of Conference to be appointed on the differences between the Houses, and I had hopes that by these means all subjects of debate would be done away."

Now Reed moved that the report might be adopted but he was not seconded. Senator Caleb Strong [of Massachusetts] was in favor of the postponement but was interrupted by the Chair. Senator [Tristram] Dalton [of Massachusetts] also was in favor of it and Maclay records: "I could now see

a visible anxiety in the Chair. Strong was up again and said among other things that he thought the other House would follow—but there was risk in it."

Evidently the tide began to turn against titles, for Maclay records: "I had a fine, slack and easy time of it to-day. Friends seemed to rise in succession. Lee went over his old ground twice but owned, at last, that there was difficulty every way, but said plainly that the best mode for the House was to adopt the [Senate] report—and then the other House would follow. He found, however, the current began to turn against him and he laid his head on his hands as if he would have slept."

Finally Izard got up and said that he was in favor of a postponement. "I could see the Vice-President kindle at him," records Maclay. "Izard had remarked that the House of Representatives had adopted the report rejecting titles but the Chair interrupted him, saying: 'No, we had no right to know, nor could we know it until after the clerk had this morning official information.' The members fixed themselves and the question was called for."

At this point Adams got up and for forty minutes addressed the Senate. Maclay writes: "He began first on the subject of order and found fault with everything almost; but down he came to particulars and pointedly blamed a member for disorderly behavior. The member had mentioned the appearance of a captious disposition in the other House. This was disorderly and he spoke with asperity. The member meant was Mr. Izard. All this was prefatory. On he got to his favorite topic of titles and over the old ground of the immense advantage of, the absolute necessity of them. When he had exhausted this subject he turned a new leaf, I believe, on the conviction that the postponement would be carried and, perhaps, the business lost by an attention to the other House.

"'Gentlemen' [said Adams], I must tell you that it is you and the President that have the making of titles. Suppose the President to have the appointment of Mr. Jefferson at the court of France. Mr. Jefferson is, in virtue of that appointment, the most illustrious, the most powerful and what not. But the President must be himself something that includes all the dignities of the diplomatic corps and something greater still. What will the common people of foreign countries, what will the sailors and the soldiers say, 'George Washington, President of the United States?' They will despise him *to all eternity.* This is all nonsense to the philosopher—but so is all government whatever.'

"The above I recollect with great precision; but he said fifty more things equally injudicious which I do not think worth minuting. It is evident that he begins to despair of getting the article of titles through the House of Representatives and has turned his eye to get it done solely by the Senate."

Maclay had intended saying not another word on this subject for this day, but some remarks in the Vice-President's speech impelled the Pennsylvanian to rise. He said: "Mr. President, the Constitution of the United States has designated our Chief Magistrate by the appellation of the 'President of the United States of America.' This is his title of office; nor can we alter, add to or diminish it without infringing the Constitution. In like manner persons authorized to transact business with foreign powers are styled Ambassadors, Public Ministers, etc.

To give them any other appellation would be an equal infringement. As to grades of order or titles of nobility, nothing of the kind can be established by Congress.

"Can, then, the President and Senate do that which is prohibited to the United States at large? Certainly not. Let us read the Constitution. 'No title of nobility shall be granted by the United States.' The Constitution goes further. The servants of the public are prohibited from accepting them from any foreign state, king or prince. So that the appellation and terms given to nobility in the Old World are contraband language in the United States; nor can we apply them to our citizens consistent with the Constitution. As to what the common people, soldiers and sailors of foreign countries may think of us, I do not think it imports us much. Perhaps, the less they think or have occasion to think of us, the better."

Vice-President Adams now put the question and the postponement was carried; immediately after which Maclay offered a resolution for a conference between the two Houses. It was carried and the committee appointed. But now Ellsworth drew up another resolution in which the differences between the two Houses were to be kept out of sight and to proceed *de novo* on a title for the President. "I did not enter into the debate," records Maclay, "but expressed my fear that the House of Representatives would be irritated and would not meet us on that ground. And, as if they meant to provoke the other House, they insisted that the minute of rejection should go down with the appointment of the committee. Little good can come of it thus circumstanced, more especially as the old committee were reappointed," namely, Ellsworth, Johnson and Lee.

Monday, May 11, on motion of Lee, the subject of titles was postponed to the following day, but under date of May 12 Maclay records: "The business of considering the title, which was laid on the table, was postponed to see what would be the result of the conference of the Joint Committee on that subject." Adams's solicitude for titles was evident, for when the Senate met, May 13, he reminded the members that the report for the President's title lay on the table. The Senate was informed by Lee that the committee on titles had met in the Senate chamber but were interrupted by the assembling of that body and had agreed to meet on the following morning. Again, on May 14, the Vice-President "reminded us of the title report" but the committee was out on it. In a short time, however, they reported that the Lower House "had adhered in the strictest manner to their former resolution," which was against the granting of titles of any kind.

This, indeed, was a heavy blow for the advocates of titles. Catching at the last straw, Lee now moved that the Senate *de novo committee's* report in favor of titles be taken from the table and entered on the files of the House. The spirit of his motion was that attention should be paid to the usages of civilized nations in order to keep up a proper respect to the President; that "affectation of simplicity would be injurious"; that the Senate had decided in favor of titles but, in deference to the expressed feelings of the Lower House, the Senate, "for the present," should address the President without title.

It will be interesting to note Washington's bearing on the subject of titles

while it was under debate in Congress. His position was most embarrassing and called for tact and equanimity as the first title considered was that for the President. On its fate depended the granting of titles for the lesser officers of the government. That Washington conducted himself with his usual fortitude, impartiality and broadmindedness is fully attested by the following entry in Maclay's journal: "Through the whole of this base business [granting titles] I have endeavored to mark the conduct of General Washington. I have no clew that will fairly lead me to any just conclusion as to his sentiments. I think it scarce possible but he must have dropped something on a subject which has excited so much warmth. If he did, it was not on our side or I would have heard it. But no matter. I have, by plowing with the heifer of the other House, completely defeated them."

And so ended the momentous debate in the first United States Senate on the subject of titles which, in one form or another, "engaged almost the whole time of the Senate from the 23d of April, the day that our Vice-President began it," until May 14 when the Senate, by a vote of ten to eight decided that they, "for the present," would not press the subject of titles but so arranged the records as to give the impression that they sanctioned them.

One hundred and twenty-eight years have lapsed since this debate on a title for the President of the United States —and the consequent "ennobling" of the lesser officials of the "new" government—took place. That debate left the situation as follows: the House of Representatives rejected titles of any kind most positively. The Senate, finding that it could not bring the whole Congress to the point of giving titles, fell back to the position that the President and the Senate were the only fountain heads of titles and that, merely as a matter of accommodation, "for the present" they waived the question but put themselves on record—by placing on the files of the Senate a resolution which never was passed—as being in favor of appellations of nobility.

(Reprinted in part from Journal of the American Irish Historical Society)

KNITTING SONG

By Clara M. Breed

Click, click, click,
Needles quick!
Fly in haste,
Time doth waste,
Point and purl,
Yarn untwirl,
For the brave,
On the wave;
Our heroes!

Click, click, click,
Needles quick!
Do thy bit,
Seam and knit
Thy scarf strong,
Wide and long,
For soldier brave,
Pledged to save
Our Country!

Click, click, click,
Needles quick!
Hear the drum,
War has come!
Woman's hand
Tills the land,
Fills man's place
In the race,
By God's grace!

THE COMMONWEALTH OF FRANKLIN

By Louise Wilson Reynolds

"And Sir William said grave grace, and they spake polite, devout things to one another. And they are gone! They, and their things, and their sayings!"—CARLYLE.

EVERY son and daughter of Tennessee will be glad to know that a monument is to be erected on Court-house Square, in the historic old town of Greenville, Tennessee, to commemorate the State of Franklin, the courageous little commonwealth that repudiated the sovereignty of North Carolina, and for five years exercised statehood in defiance of North Carolina and the Continental Congress.

Recognition for this long-neglected memorial is due to the efforts of the Morristown Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution. The Chapter gave a contribution of $230, and the Counties of Greene and Hamblin each made an appropriation of $250, to which the citizens of Greenville generously added the sum of $500, and individual contributions have been received from other counties in the State. The monument will be dedicated on June 15, 1918.



THE CAPITOL OF FRANKLIN

The story of brave little Franklin has all the fire and romance which is usually attributed to fiction; nor could imagination conceive a more picturesque character than "Nolichucky Jack" Sevier, Governor of Franklin.

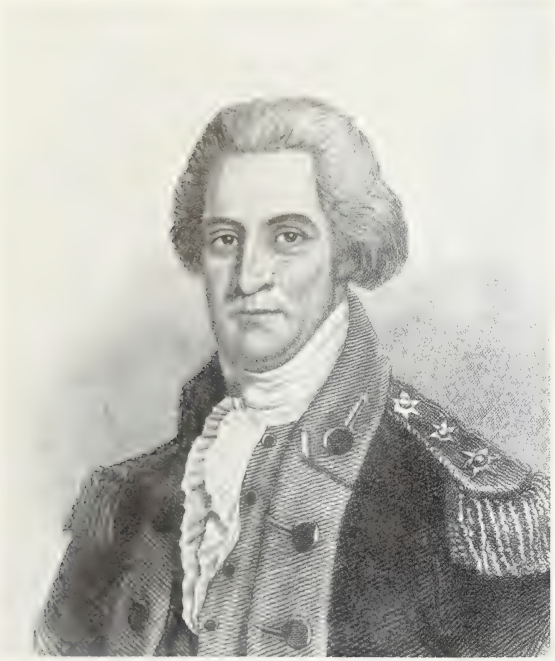
John Sevier was the son of Valentine Sevier, a French Huguenot, who settled in the Valley of Virginia. Young Sevier married at an early age, and at the time of Lord Dunmore's war was the proprietor of a store or trading post near Winchester. Having been commissioned lieutenant, he disposed of his store that he might engage in this campaign.

Tradition is vague concerning the date and death of John Sevier's first wife. Valentine Sevier was among the early settlers on the Watauga, and his family included his son John, then a widower. Handsome, magnetic, graceful in manner and form, John Sevier made his appearance on the page of frontier romance as a gallant admired by the belles in linsey; a leader whose hunting suits were envied and copied by his companions of the Border, while his prowess as an Indian fighter gained him wide renown.

Fort Watauga was surprised by the Indians in July, 1776, and during the attack Sevier saved Katharine Sherrill from capture and a fate horrible to contemplate. This Katharine, known in history as "Bonny Kate," afterward

became his wife. She was the daughter of Adam Sherrill, and tradition has it that she inherited her long dark tresses from some Spanish grandee, but her blue eyes held all the witchery of Ireland's daughters.

To revert for a moment to history: Under her royal grants North Carolina claimed what is now the State of Tennessee.



GOVERNOR JOHN SEVIER

The first settlements were at Watauga, a branch of the Holston River, near the present town of Elisabethton, in eastern Tennessee, not far from the Virginia and North Carolina line. About the time, or soon after the above-mentioned attack on Watauga, its people petitioned North Carolina to be annexed as a county, stipulating, "That North Carolina should protect her frontier and that in return they, the Watauga people, would furnish their quota of money and men for the United Cause of Independence."

The names of most of the Watauga men previous to their moving to the new settlement had been borne on the muster rolls of Pennsylvania, North Carolina, and Virginia for short periods of service. They now seem to have enlisted for three months, and at the expiration of enlistment, took their turn in defending their settlements, daily imperiled by British spies and emissaries dwelling in the Indian towns on the Tennessee River.

By the year 1780 the settlements had grown along the Holston and Nolichucky Rivers and there were a number of small garrisons for defense. The country was now called Washington District.

It was in September that the memorable appeal for help from General Gates came to the "over-mountain" men, an appeal which brought instant response. But there was diversity in council, and Colonel Shelby and Sevier had trouble to enlist the aid of Colonel Campbell, of Virginia, who thought best to march his men to the Virginia line and assist in arresting, if possible, Cornwallis' invasion of Virginia.

When Campbell's coöperation was assured, Colonel Sevier was faced with the realization that practically every cent in the District was deposited in the land office. This money was procured from sale of public lands. He went to the entry taker and requested the money to purchase ammunition and equipment for an expedition against the British and Tories across the mountains.

The reply of the entry taker is worthy a place in history: "Colonel Sevier, I have no authority by law to make such a disposition of this money! It belongs to the impoverished treasury of North Carolina, but if by its use the British are driven from the country, I can trust that country to justify and vindicate my conduct. Take it!"

The amount drawn from the land office was $12,735.00 and after the battle of Kings' Mountain a like amount was returned to the North Carolina Treasury by the people of Washington District.

Sevier, by his indomitable courage and dogged perseverance, finally overcame all obstacles, and on the day set for their march to join Gates the combined forces assembled, for the most part clad in hunting shirts and coonskin caps. Before departing all heads were bared, as the Reverend Samuel Doak invoked a Divine Blessing upon the expedition, ending with the famous words: "The sword of the Lord and of Gideon," and the mountains reverberated with the cry, "The sword of the Lord and our Gideons!" The sword of the Lord and the "over-mountain" Gideons, won Kings' Mountain—a battle decisive in the history of the Revolution.

Praise from General Washington and General Greene and from Thomas Jefferson reached the backwoods. The North Carolina Assembly voted swords to Shelby and Sevier. The Counties of Greene and Sullivan were created and as Shelby's interests were already in Kentucky, John Sevier was made Brigadier-General and became the undisputed leader of the western North Carolina counties.

The people of these western counties resented North Carolina's restraining hand in relation to the Indian lands. They accused her of neglecting her frontier, and passively permitting the massacre of its people. Furthermore the people were ambitious; they aspired to Statehood!

At the April session, 1784, North Carolina ceded all of the country now Tennessee to the United States.

Then there was excitement on the border! John Sevier attempted in vain to quell the tumult. Conventions were held, composed of two members from each company in Washington, Sullivan, and Greene. The result of these conventions was the independent State of Franklin. General Sevier was elected Governor. The State was named Franklin in honor of Benjamin Franklin, through whose intercession it was hoped it might be admitted into the Union.

Greenville was made the capital of Franklin. A few town lots had been surveyed but not cleared of canebrake. All activity centered around Kerr's Ordinary, or tavern. Here the legislators lodged, paying four pence a day for board for man and horse. If he desired a half pint of whisky, and a gallon of oats for his horse it cost him six pence.

The State building stood in sight of the Ordinary. It was a one-room, clapboarded building of unhewn logs, with but little light and ventilation.

Other officers of the new State were duly elected. The Currency Act of Franklin provided that various articles, such as deerskins, fox skins, peach and apple brandy, should be received as money at fixed rates.

Mr. Cage, Speaker of the House, is said to have been more skilled in classics than in "peltry," and was frequently cheated by having tails cut

off raccoon skins which were quite valuable and having them sewed to opossum, which were quite cheap.

Under the constitution of Franklin Commonwealth no one could hold office unless he was a Christian, believing in the Bible, Heaven, Hell and the Trinity. Immoral men and Sabbath-breakers were debarred from holding office, together with lawyers and ministers of the Gospel.

Alarmed at the result of her legislative act, North Carolina repealed her "Cession Act," but the "Franks" refused to return to their allegiance. For two years the new State swept everything before it. The disaffection spread into Virginia! Patrick Henry wrote to the Virginia assembly: "I enclose herein a letter from the Honorable Mr. Hardy covering a memorial to Congress, praying the establishment of an independent State, to be bound as herein expressed . . . The proposed limits include a vast extent of territory which in its growth will form an impassable barrier between us and those who in the course of events may occupy the territory westward of the mountains; some mayhap who have views incompatible with our safety. If this most important part of our country be lopped off we lose that barrier for which our people have long fought, that nursery of soldiers from which future armies can be levied."

The proposed boundary of the Virginia Franks included a large part of Virginia, Kentucky, Georgia, and Alabama.

Georgia made no effort to disguise her sympathy for the new State. Sevier was made a member of the Cincinnati, and "Success to the State of Franklin, his Excellency, Governor Sevier and his virtuous citizens," became a popular toast.

In 1786 North Carolina procured a foothold in Franklin, and attempted to hold its Courts. Sessions of both Franklin and North Carolina Courts were broken up by opposing factions; Court records were stolen and destroyed, and dignitaries subjected to humiliation; taxes were levied by both States and collected by neither; counties were laid off by both States covering the same territory but with different boundaries and names. As there were few ministers in Franklin, civil marriages were common. Franklin protested that marriage licenses issued by North Carolina were invalid. North Carolina refused to recognize the validity of licenses issued by the Franklin clerk. The careful bride and groom to prevent complications engaged the services of both North Carolina and Franklin magistrates.

Under an act of Franklin "Promulgating Education" Martin Academy (afterward Washington College), the first institution of learning west of the Alleghanies, was established. The Reverend Samuel Doak is said to have brought the nucleus for the library from Pennsylvania on "a flea-bitten horse." In a community where good horse flesh was an eminent claim to respectability, the horse must have aroused more interest than did a possible future library.

When North Carolina passed the "Oblivion Act" many Franks, seeing the futility of the struggle, and fearing their property would be confiscated, took the Oath of Allegiance to North Carolina.

Upon the expiration of Sevier's term of office there was no other candidate for Governor. But Franklin had done

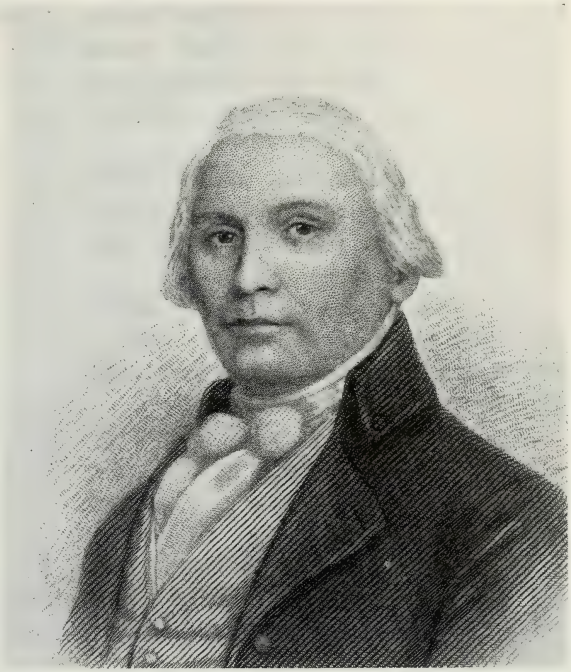
what North Carolina could or would not do; Sevier and his wild riders of the Nolichucky had defended the frontier against the Indians!

A day of reckoning came; John Sevier, arrested by a North Carolina sheriff, was spirited away from his faithful adherents and carried across the mountains to be tried for treason. Time has failed to reveal why John Sevier was never brought to trial. He was released from custody, through the effort of Gen. Joseph McDowell, and when a rescue party came, determined on violence, he was permitted to return to his home. Later he was elected a member of the Assembly, and was the first Congressman from west of the Alleghanies, afterward becoming the first Governor of Tennessee, when she was admitted to the Union in 1796.

The first capital of Tennessee was located at Knoxville. The Governor's salary was even more inadequate to keep up the office than had been the "peltry" of the State of Franklin. Governor and Mrs. Sevier were forced to live in the most frugal manner. Their hospitable roof, however, sheltered statesmen, Indians, and old comrades-at-arms, but above all none were more welcome than the loyal friends of Franklin.

President James Madison appointed John Sevier, then 71 years old, to survey the newly-acquired Creek Territory. Following a brief illness he died in his tent on the Tallapoosa River in Alabama, and was buried with the honors of war by United States troops in an Indian village near the present city of Decatur.

Research of later years has brought to light correspondence between the Governor of Franklin and Gardoqui, representing the Spanish Governor of New Orleans. "It breathes of possible Spanish intrigue." In view of an otherwise unblemished career, and lack of direct evidence, it is but fair to believe that the crucial hour would have found



Jos. McDowell

Sevier too big for the temptation; too devoted to the men whose homes his strong arm had helped defend to ever have entangled them in a disastrous and treacherous alliance with a foreign power.

Many changes have taken place in the ancient Commonwealth of Franklin. Town lots have been cleared of canebrake and paved streets cover the trails and the old cowpaths. A citizen

of Greenville, Andrew Johnson, went from his tailor shop eventually to the White House! A handsome County court house is the latest acquisition of the one-time capital of Franklin.

The faded records in the clerk's office recall persons and incidents long forgotten. Here is a certain "Andrew Jackson who has obtained a license to practice law in these Courts." It is told of this same "Andy" that he was an Irish hoodlum, who raced horses and fought roosters! Clients came not; so "Andy" rode farther, and fared better.

Turning to the year 1789! "This day John Sevier and John Weir rode into Court and took the Oath prescribed in like cases."

John Weir, who with John Sevier took the Oath of Allegiance, was a friend, neighbor, and trusty lieutenant. He fought under Sevier at Kings' Mountain, joined General Nathaniel Greene and was present at the Siege of Yorktown, or "York," as the records sometimes say.

At another place in the Court records we read where the son of John Sevier identifies a certain Margaret, declares her "to be the daughter of John Weir," states that "when a boy he was present with his father at her wedding, and that she is rightly entitled to a legacy bequeathed her by her uncle, General Samuel Blackburn, of Virginia."

At her wedding the said Margaret trusted neither to North Carolina or Franklin magistrates, but had Parson Doak tie the knot in an uncompromising orthodox way!

In this son of John Sevier, it is just possible we see again the boy of fifteen who watched his father's regiment march away to Kings' Mountain and to whom Bonny Kate said as she placed her hand on his shoulder: "Here is another soldier who would like to go to war, but there are no horses left,—and poor fellow—it is too far to walk!"

Back from the musty records to the Franklin Monument! To the descendants of the little handful of Franks, scattered from coast to coast, the Franklin Monument will stand—not a memorial to "Men with Empires in their Brain"—but a deserving and too long neglected tribute to the fearless, liberty-loving patriots, the rugged pioneers of Tennessee.

D. A. R. GIFT MARKERS

Woven tapes have been made that may be sewed on gifts from the Daughters of the American Revolution to men in the Army and Navy.

The tapes marked "American Red Cross, D. A. R. Navy Auxiliary" are *only* to be used with gifts by members of the D. A. R. who have formed a Navy Auxiliary with the approval of the American Red Cross. Just as soon as these gifts are completed, marked and packed they are to be addressed to the Red Cross divisional warehouse and sent express prepaid by the D. A. R. Navy Auxiliary.

The tapes marked "Daughters of the American Revolution" are for use on any gift made by a D. A. R., or given through the D. A. R. not coming under the Red Cross as above outlined.

These tapes are $1.00 a hundred, or 1 cent each, and either or both kinds may be ordered.

Cards to be sent with the gifts, giving the name of Chapter, town, and name and address of Chapter Regent, may be purchased for 25 cents a hundred.

Orders, accompanied by the money, for either cards or tapes should be sent to:

Treasurer General, N. S. D. A. R.,
Memorial Continental Hall,
Washington, D. C.

THE SPIRIT OF 1917

By Grace Jewett Austin

JOHN looked at Lydia in the drizzly dark of a November morning. One small, discouraged sheet of corn bread lay between them on the breakfast table.

"Well, Sis," he said, with a chuckle, "we may not be rich, but at least we're 'Hoovering.'"

You couldn't call it an "apartment" where John Endicott Lyon and his sister Lydia made their home. As a witty bachelor once said, "it wasn't quarters, it was eighths." Of two rooms, the smaller was Lydia's bedroom; the other they made their living-room, and a folding cot was prepared there for John at night. Their family line had come down with dignity, but not with wealth, from the Pilgrim Fathers' era, and this lame boy, a poet who spent his days in a photographer's work-rooms, and a girl who knew how to make the violin cry and laugh, yet worked all day at a notion counter, were now all that was left. Without influential friends, there were no schools or musical circles open to them in this big city; all was strange, but at least there were wage-earning opportunities which there had not been in the little Crofton Village where their father had been a physician, with a very small practice.

"Do you suppose, Lyd, we'll ever be able to afford a daily newspaper?" queried the boy. "I steal peeks at the one in the waiting-room and the bulletin boards are better than nothing."

"Remember, John, how we used to make newspapers on foolscap sheets of paper?" asked his sister. "I'd like to see you make as good a one now."

"Think I couldn't do it? I bet I could make a newspaper that folks would like to read. Tell you what, Sis, that's some idea. I'll write an editorial this evening. Why, Sis," he added, excitedly, "after we get it all written I'll send it back to Crofton Village, to the *Crofton Herald.* Maybe some of it will get into print." Lydia shook her head in unbelief, but anything that would amuse Jack was worth while, so she promised him a column of news locals.

With fingers stained with the photographer's solutions, with a bag of buns in one hand and a newspaper in the other, John hurried into their bit of a room that night.

"Say, Sis, I've got my subject all right. You remember how we read once on a bulletin board that Henry Ford announced he was for peace at any price, but sometimes the price of peace was war? And I told you then I thought that was the biggest thing anybody had said. Well, now, see here. I just had to buy a paper when I saw this in the waiting-room. That big man over from England, Balfour, has said just the same thing,—and I bet Joffre is saying it too, in that French lingo of his. Why, it's just like a swimmer struggling to keep his head out of water to breathe; we have to fight awhile, then I tell you, we'll breathe deep."

Lydia smiled at him, toasted the buns and cooked two eggs for their dinner, cutting in half a small orange for dessert. Then while he sat down to busy scrib-

bling, she tuned up her violin for her regular evening practice. The boy, with his left hand tousling his hair, sat bent over the writing, and the girl played on and on.

"Say, Sis," he called suddenly, "what was the old boat song father used to sing when he felt sort of good? He learned it when he was a boy, and I remember once he said it was an old French tune."

Lydia thought a moment, then took up her bow and slowly called up a melody, growing swifter in her playing as memory came back, till the little room resounded with a rollicking tune.

"That's the stuff!" shouted the boy. "Do that again, Lyd, and let me get that metre." Over and over the girl played patiently until the boy began to write at a rapid rate.

Now while these things were going on in the little room on a side street, in the great city of coal and iron round about them there were many more serious happenings. There were the tides of nationalities, of races, of classes; there was unrest, and a hint of anarchy. These were the anxious days of the draft ahead. Up on the wall of John Lyon's little room he had fastened his great-great-grandfather's musket from Bunker Hill, and his grandfather's sword from Gettysburg. But these emblems could not be in all homes, and the spirit that interprets a righteous war was sometimes lacking.

Two men, a steel manufacturer with 3000 men in his employ, and a railroad president, were out in the streets of this Iron City on the night of John's excitement. They had been friends from boyhood, and they worked together still. So great was their anxiety in the present crisis that in the quiet night they preferred to walk together and consult, rather than rush about in their powerful cars. The railroad president was a lover of music, and happening to cross the quiet side street, Lydia's violin attracted him. The two men listened. The windows of the hot little room stood open, and the men heard an excited boy's voice say:

"I can't write an editorial worth a cent, but this stuff just makes rhymes whether or no. Play that old tune, Lyd, and let's try the words."

The violin swung into an inspiring air, new to the listening men, and a boy's clear tenor sang:

When the price of peace is war, my boys,
We'll fight with blood and brain;
And every man of the Stars and Stripes
Will march among its train.
Our flag shall never weakly fall
Beneath the ocean vast,
Without a million rescuing hands
To raise it to the mast.

"Say, Lyd, that goes all right. Let me fix one of those lines a bit."

Outside in the dim light of a tree-shaded sidewalk the two men looked at each other and waited. Then they heard the girl say slowly:

"I think that's good, Jack. Is there more of it?"

"Plenty, Sis. Now play lightly." And there was something appealing in the way he sang—a tone which reached the heart—an undernote of sadness from a battlefield:

Though we cannot see the way before,
It leads to triumph's crown;
Before our strong united power,
Opposers will go down.
That road may lead to death and pain,
Before the day is done,
But our country *needs* the best we have,
Each daughter and each son.

Outside, the two men, with sons in the training camp, found themselves grasping one another's hands, but the boy shouted:

"Now put on steam, Lyd, in honor of Great-granddaddy's musket!" The girl swept spirited chords and the boy sang at the top of his lungs:

Our fathers fought for liberty
Against a foreign foe,
And we'll defend their blood-bought soil
With many a valiant blow.
For God and home and honor, now,
We'll wage a righteous fray,
And let our blood set seal to faith
That right shall win the day.
So the price of peace is war, my boys;
We'll fight with blood and brain,
And every man of the Stars and Stripes
Will march among its train.

There was no more waiting on the part of the men outside. Without a word they mounted the steps of the old house and John and Lydia found these keen-eyed strangers at their door. The railroad president spoke in direct terms:

"We heard your song outside and liked it. Could you sing like that to a crowd of men in a railway yard or at a miners' meeting?" The boy's face was pale, but the spirit of '76 was in his veins.

"I think you must have a reason for asking, sir, and I'll do the best I can."

So the boy sang next day—once, twice, a dozen times to big, silent, grimy throngs, and at last the great answering chord was struck as a husky munition worker shouted:

"By ——! the lad's givin' it to us straight!" And the roar of applause which followed brought comfort and relief to the manufacturer and the railroad president, and glad triumph to John Lyon.

The two men had copies of John's song in a dozen languages and dialects scattered among their men; and the anxious days of the draft passed in earnest seriousness that was encouraging and patriotic.

It was perhaps a minor result, but a pleasant one, that never again were John and Lydia, son and daughter of the grand old Revolutionary stock, left without influential friends.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES BUILDING—A WAR NECESSITY

The unprecedented demand for additional space in practically all of the great U. S. Departments at Washington, and throughout the Nation, as well as throughout the embassies and legations abroad, has rendered *imperative the speedy erection of a National Archives Building.* This matter has long been agitated, and numerous organizations and individuals have steadily pressed the matter upon the Congress. The necessity for quick and concerted action *now* is most apparent.

Before the much-needed large building can become available immense quantities of very important records must, apparently, be moved from storage buildings (inflammable, and makeshifts at best) to storage buildings, or destroyed, according to the varying views of the different public officials, under the general required sanction of the Librarian of Congress. There exists a pressing necessity for immediately available fireproof, safe and suitable storage for large quantities of records which otherwise must be sacrificed to provide badly needed space in which to conduct the ever-increasing activities of the war. This is not a theory, it is a constantly growing and insistent fact. It is better to preserve the records in bulk, even, than to sacrifice them.

The omnibus public building Act (Public—No. 432) approved March 4, 1913, took away Square 143, which had been acquired as the site for a National Archives Building, and directed that the large Department of the Interior Building (recently occupied) be erected thereon. It also (Sec. No. 21, of said Act) authorized the construction *somewhere in Washington* of a large fireproof Archives Building "not exceeding the sum of $1,500,000," after the preparation of suitable plans, for which latter action there was appropriated $5000. These plans were prepared and returned by the Public Buildings Commission, etc., to the Supervising Architect, Treasury Department, for amendment showing a more suitable exterior. These amended plans, with a full report, are to be presented to Congress by January 1, 1918.—*National Genealogical Society Quarterly.*

THE SAGE OF MONTICELLO

By Mary Louise Harrison

A SHORT time ago I was talking to Mr. Edward V. Valentine, the celebrated sculptor, about Richmond's pride, his beautiful statue of the statesman, Thomas Jefferson. He laughingly told me that, soon after it was set up in the court of the Jefferson Hotel, its owner, Mr. Ginter, met him with the remark:

"Valentine, your work has been severely criticized by a gentleman who said it is not at all like Jefferson. 'What!' I asked. 'Not a likeness?' 'No,' responded the critic. 'I saw him in Rip Van Winkle three weeks ago.'"

Mr. Valentine, who was a warm friend of the actor, took him, on his next visit to Richmond, to see his masterpiece.

"Now, it's a curious thing," said Joe Jefferson; "that statue is the image of my father!"

Thomas Jefferson, author of the Declaration of Independence, who early in his career as patriot and statesman acquired the nickname of "the Sage of Monticello," was his own architect, and his house was thirty years in building. The blocks and the nails were made on the place by his slaves and the woodwork was cut from timber on his plantation, except such ornamental material as was brought to Richmond from Philadelphia and hauled in carts to his estate.

Monticello was only partly built when Jefferson married the beautiful widow, Maria Skelton, on January 2, 1772. A few days after the wedding they left Williamsburg on their homeward journey of a hundred miles. A light fall of snow increased until it lay two feet deep across their path, and they resolved to proceed on horseback. Arriving late at night, they found the fires out and the servants gone to bed. Too happy to be disturbed by trifles they solaced themselves with a bottle of wine found on a shelf behind some books and broke the silence of the night with songs and merry laughter.

The mansion commands an unobstructed view of Charlottesville and an outlook of forty-seven miles to the Blue Ridge Mountains at whose base lies the University of Virginia.

The exterior of Monticello is the Doric school of architecture with heavy cornices and massive ballustrades. Embedded in the ceiling of the wide portico is a queer compass by which Jefferson's guests could tell the geography of the country. It said that the door was always open to visitors, some of whom came to stay for months. The housekeeper frequently had to provide for fifty beds. No wonder the master of the house died a poor man!

Inside, the public rooms are finished in Ionic designs. You enter a large hall, the height of the house, with passages leading to the end of the building. Opening into it are the beautiful solid mahogany doors of the drawing-room whose walls are finished with inlaid satin and rosewood. The floor is in ten-inch squares of wild cherry, very hard, susceptible of high polish and the



VALENTINE'S CELEBRATED STATUE OF THOMAS JEFFERSON

color of mahogany; the border of each square is of beech, four inches wide and highly polished. Its cost was two hundred dollars—Jeffersonian simplicity, nevertheless! The room, covered by a portico of one story, and surmounted by a billiard room, projects twenty feet beyond the body of the house. It was under this projection that the faithful slaves, Cæsar and Martin, concealed their master's plate when the British visited Monticello. Cæsar had slipped down through the cavity made by removing a plank, to receive the silver and, as the last piece was handed to him, the enemy came in sight. Martin, caring more for his master's property than Cæsar's comfort, nailed the plank down on the poor fellow, who remained a prisoner there for three days without food or drink. This same Martin, when threatened with death by a soldier holding a cocked pistol against his breast, declined to disclose his master's whereabouts, responding instead, in brave defiance: "Fire away!"

The arrangement of Jefferson's bedroom was unique. It adjoined that of his wife by a broad arch in which stood a bed six feet wide—half in his room and the other half extended into Mrs. Jefferson's. It was in this bed, as she lay dying, that she extracted from him the promise not to marry again. Years afterwards he had engraved on her tombstone:

If in the melancholy shades below,
The flames of friends and loves cease to glow,
Yet mine shall sacred last; mine undecayed
Burn on through death and animate my shade.

In 1824 Lafayette came to America as guest of the nation and soon, at the earnest plea of its owner, went to Monticello. Jefferson's grandson, who was present, tells of the meeting of the two friends: "As Lafayette stepped from his carriage, Jefferson descended the steps of the portico. The scene which followed was touching. Jefferson was feeble and tottering with age, Lafayette permanently lamed and broken in health by his long confinement in the dungeon of Olmutz. As they approached each other their uncertain gait quickened into a shuffling run and exclaiming: 'Ah, Jefferson!' 'Ah, Lafayette!' they burst into tears as they fell into each other's arms. Among the four hundred men who witnessed the scene there was not a dry eye—no sound save an occasional suppressed sob." (The Domestic Life of Jefferson, page 390.) At a dinner given in honor of the French soldier three Presidents of the United States sat around the board; James Monroe came from his home in Loudoun and James Madison from Montpelier, and the latter acted as toastmaster. In Jefferson's toast to Lafayette he said: "He was our benefactor in peace as well as war. I but held the nail, he drove it."

One of Jefferson's dearest friends was Dabney Carr, who afterwards became his brother-in-law. They loved each other from boyhood; congenial in tastes, they would read and discuss books as they sat under the shade of a large oak tree. Once they promised each other that the one who survived should see that the body of the other was buried beneath the oak. When Carr's untimely death occurred, Jefferson was absent from home but, on his return, finding his friend buried at Shadewell, he had his body disinterred and placed according to their tryst on the wooded slope of Monticello.

On July 4, 1825, Jefferson died and

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DRAWING-ROOM AT MONTICELLO

was buried by the side of his friend at the foot of the tree. The next year his grandson, Thomas Jefferson Randolph, erected a monument which was chipped away by relic hunters. Again a stone was put over him by the professors of the University he had established and loved so well. This second monument was carried away during the Civil War, in small bits, in the pockets of visitors. In 1878, on motion of S. S. Cox, of New York, the Congress of the United States appropriated five thousand dollars to erect a shaft after a design found among Jefferson's papers.



JEFFERSON'S TOMB AT MONTICELLO, NEAR CHARLOTTESVILLE, VA.

PARLIAMENTARY PAGE

Conducted By General Henry M. Robert

Send all Parliamentary Questions, signed, to The Editor, Memorial Continental Hall, Washington, D. C. General Robert's answers will appear promptly in the MAGAZINE.

Query: While an original motion is pending, a substitute motion is offered and passed by a large majority. Should the chairman put the original motion, or consider that as the substitute motion has been passed the original motion is not eligible for further consideration?—Y. Z.

Answer: The chairman should not put the original motion, because it has been replaced by a new motion and has thus been finally disposed of. The new motion that has replaced it is the pending question and must be put to vote or otherwise disposed of. There appears to be much misunderstanding of this form of amendment. To substitute is simply to strike out all of a resolution or paragraph and insert in its place another resolution or paragraph on the same general subject. When one resolution is substituted for another, it, the new resolution, becomes the pending question, just as the original resolution was, and must be adopted or rejected, or otherwise disposed of. It has simply taken the place of the original resolution and members may have voted for the substitute with the intention of voting against the amended (substituted) resolution. They may think it easier to kill the new, or substituted, resolution than the original one. When the substitute has been adopted the chair immediately states the question on the resolution as amended, that is, the resolution as amended by striking out one resolution and inserting another. While it may appear like voting on the substitute twice, it is not so, as the first vote was merely on substituting the new for the original resolution. As the original resolution had not been adopted, replacing it by the new resolution does not adopt the new one, but leaves it as the pending question. The method of amending a substitute is fully explained on pages 141–143, *Rules of Order, Revised.*

Query: Do the rules governing the amending of the constitution control the revision of the constitution?

Answer: Yes, because it is impossible to revise the constitution except by amending it, that is, by adding words to it or taking words from it. It is correct English to speak of revising the constitution, but when the revision committee reports a new constitution the parliamentary motion is to adopt the substitute [R. O. R., page 271]. In other words, the question is on amending the constitution by substituting the new one for the old one. It is a general principle of parliamentary law that a majority vote is sufficient to adopt any legitimate motion except those for which the rules prescribe a larger vote. There is no rule relating to the vote on revising, and therefore if it is not under the rules relating to amending there is no restriction upon it whatever, and it can be adopted without notice by a majority vote at any business meeting. If this is so, it is useless to move any restrictions on amending the constitution, because any one can evade the restrictions by moving to revise the constitution even if it were proposed to change only one word. Any member has as much right to make the motion as a committee appointed for the purpose, provided revising is not amending. When the constitution prohibits amendment (*i.e.,* its alteration) except by a prescribed method, the prohibition cannot be evaded by using another word than amend to accomplish the same object. If the by-laws prohibit the Executive Board of a club from expending, without the club's authority, more than $200 between any two consecutive meetings, the board could not legally evade this and purchase a club house for $10,000, claiming that they had not expended any money, but had only purchased property which was not prohibited by the by-laws. The purchase necessarily involves an expenditure. Does any one think for a moment that the U. S. Supreme Court would hold valid a revision of the U. S. Constitution that was adopted without conforming to the rules governing the amending of the constitution? It must be borne in mind that the constitution cannot be changed in the slightest degree without amending it. Shylock had the right to cut out a pound of Antonio's flesh provided he did not draw a drop of blood; so the constitution may be revised without observing all the rules governing its amendment, provided not one word is added to, nor one word struck out of the constitution.—H. M. R.

STATE CONFERENCES

Minnesota

The Twenty-third Annual Congress of the Minnesota Daughters of the American Revolution was held at the Radisson Hotel, Minneapolis, on October 25, 1917. The two sessions were held in the pleasant roof-garden on the twelfth floor, and the luncheon was served in the gold room, on the second floor.

Mrs. James T. Morris, State Regent, opened the Conference and the invocation was offered by Mrs. Cyrus W. Wells, a former State Regent. Mrs. Eli Torrance, also an ex-State Regent, gave an address of welcome.

Nearly two hundred members of D. A. R. Chapters in Minnesota were present. There are two new Chapters in process of organization, the St. Anthony Falls Chapter, of Minneapolis, Mrs. F. W. Little, Organizing Regent, and the Lake Agassiz Chapter, Moorhead, Miss Mary Rainey, Regent. These bring the total number of Chapters in the State to twenty-four, and others will soon be formed in Red Wing and Brainerd. The State Registrar's report showed twelve hundred and ninety-five members.



MRS. JAMES T. MORRIS
State Regent of Minnesota

The reports of Chapter Regents showed a great activity in Red Cross and other War Relief work. Many thousands of garments of many sorts, also thousands of knitted sets for the sailors have been completed and sent to destination. The State has taken eight boats, destroyers, one submarine, and submarine-chasers to outfit, six of these being claimed by Mineapolis.

The D. A. R. War Relief Committee of Minneapolis, Mesdames W. P. Plant and W. L. Benedict, Chairmen, has accomplished much fine and systematic work, has enlisted the services of nineteen churches, and meets once a week for special sewing.

All Chapters have been vitally interested in the sale of Liberty Bonds, and the members have bought over $225,000 worth in the two campaigns. The Minneapolis Chapter has bought $1200 worth of bonds with the fund accumulated by the Monument Committee of the Chapter.

Wenonah Chapter, Winona, has established a record in the number of trench candles made through its influence, the school children of Winona having made over 25,000 of them, which have been sent to France. Wenonah Chapter has also made a record in the knitting for sailors. Mrs. James T. Morris, State Regent, gave $50 for a Liberty Bond, which is to be given to the first orphan made by the death of an American soldier in France. This special example may be followed by others in the State.

The Minnesota Daughters have also made several of the Thrift afghans of odds and ends of yarns.

The State Regent, in her address, advocated the conserving of all things toward the end of patriotic effort, and called upon the many women in the audience who had sons, husbands and brothers in the war to stand as an evidence of the active patriotism of the Minnesota D. A. R.

Mrs. A. E. Walker, Vice-Regent, of Duluth, assisted the State Regent in the duties of the chair. The regular meeting of the Sibley House Association of the Minnesota D. A. R. was held on October 26, at the Leamington Hotel.

The Daughters of Minnesota were saddened by the death of the husband of the State Regent, Mr. James T. Morris, on Wednesday, October 31. Mr. Morris was intensely interested in the objects and welfare of the D. A. R., and was always a generous and wise adviser in all matters connected with it.

(Mrs. D. B.) Lethe B. Morrison,
Historian.

Connecticut

Speeches ringing with patriotism and inspiring music formed the program for the twenty-fourth general meeting of the Connecticut Daughters of the American Revolution held in the Presbyterian Church, Stamford, Conn., on November 13, 1917. The Stamford Chapter was hostess for the occasion and right cordially welcomed the guests. It was a memorable occasion, too, because of the presence of the President General, Mrs. George Thacher Guernsey.

The State Regent, Mrs. John Laidlaw Buel, presided at both morning and afternoon sessions. The former opened at 11.30 with the processional of National, State, and Chapter officers, and speakers of the day among whom were His Honor, John J. Treat, Mayor of Stamford; Dr. George C. F. Williams, who brought greetings from the Connecticut S.A.R.; Dr. Charles A. Dinsmore, of Waterbury, Conn., and Mr. Elmer Marston Wentworth, president of the National Society, S.A.R.

The Rev. Robert Morris, pastor of the First Congressional Church, pronounced the invocation, after which the audience, led by Mrs. Hart Sherwood, sang the Connecticut State song. Mrs. Joel Mann Anderson, Regent of the hostess Chapter, graciously and cordially welcomed the guests in behalf of the Chapter; she said that a state meeting had been held in Stamford eighteen years before when Mrs. Daniel Manning was President General. The National Society at that time numbered 30,000; Mrs. Guernsey, our President General, now directs the activities of 101,000 members.

Mrs. John Laidlaw Buel, State Regent, responded to the address of welcome, expressing for Connecticut Daughters, hearty appreciation of Stamford Chapter's hospitality, and followed this with a stirring patriotic speech, which is quoted in part:

"We meet to-day in a most solemn hour of the world's history. A year ago we, as a nation, were asleep. We were holding ourselves aloof from the conflict as though it were none of our concern. We were allowing the armies and navies of England and France to fight our battles for us, while we drifted easily along our smooth path of material prosperity, read the newspapers with interest, handed out our dollars generously for the relief of war's sufferers and from time to time protested diplomatically against violation of our rights and the broken faith and diabolical atrocities of Germany. But now, thank God, that is changed.

"We are no longer open to the charge of cowardice, moral indifference, and submergence in supine luxury, for a 'red-haired' American gunner on the battlefields of France has fired another 'shot heard around the world,' in the cause of human liberty. American soldiers in France are paying our great debt to Lafayette's Frenchmen in America in the dark days of '76.

"We are in the midst of a struggle of portent for the human race—pregnant with weal or woe,—we know not which. What is our part as Daughters of the American Revolution in this stupendous cataclysm?

"As an organization our talent will be required of us in the days to come, multiplied a thousand fold, and our talent is the supreme opportunity for service that is ours to-day to use as we will. As an organization therefore, national, State and Chapter, in its formation, we should work for our country to-day, and not only as individuals. As a society we are more than a quarter century old. Before ever the Red Cross was a Government department or had any organized strength, our national society came to the rescue of our hopelessly unprepared Government in the Spanish-American War, and as the Government's official appointee we handled the nursing service and a vast amount of relief work.

"It is written not only in our society's records, but in the archives of the Government. Shall our record be less in this unprecedented time of world-wide war? Already our record in this war is being questioned. All over the country I hear of the question being asked in sneering skepticism: 'And what are the Daughters doing?' A question that so unjustly implies the belief that we are doing nothing, should not by loyal Daughters be allowed to pass unchallenged. Its answer is

the magnificent summary of work during the summer months alone, and representing but half the States which was reported to the last National board meeting.

"Pride in our society should never allow it to be thought a slacker, and it will be thought a slacker if you have no written accounts of your labors to give to coming generations. Our history in the world war will hereafter be required of us. If it is a blank page it will be a reflection upon our patriotism and a dishonor to our ancestry—a reflection most undeserved when we ourselves know how hard and incessantly we are working.

"Two great undertakings which as a national society we are proposing to accomplish have been announced to the Chapters in recent Bulletins. A fund of $100,000 is to be raised for the national society to lend to our government in the third Liberty loan and $52,000 is to be raised for the restoration of an entire devastated village of France.

"To concentrate on two definite objects worthy of our power and of our numbers is expected of us. Our service to the Red Cross is vitally important, but there is no just reason why it should be unrecorded service, or why it should be the only service. There are other things to do of equal importance and necessity. There are Liberty loans, food conservation and the rehabilitation of war-worn France, our rescuer and friend—our savior in 1776 and 1914. Remember the Marne. I shudder to think what would have happened here in this country if the might and glory of France had failed in those days of fierce and terrible ordeal.

"And here we stand, we Daughters of our patriot fathers, confronted in our turn with superhuman labors. It is no time to yield to fatigue—to say 'We can do no more,' 'We are working all we can.' We see now our part in the great war, and we have not yet begun to work. We have not begun to sacrifice ourselves, nor to realize the toil, and it may be suffering, that will be required of us before this conflict ends. Be not deluded with false hopes, or over-complacent about our allied strength and the enemy's weakness.

"The end of it all is hidden in God's closed hands. I tell you we do not know what the end will be—whether it will be the freedom of the world or the death of liberty and civilization, crushed beneath the horrors of Prussian autocracy. We are in a titanic struggle against the forces of evil, of murder, of treachery, of robbery and lust. Ours is the holiest war of all history. See to it that we each do our full share to win victory for right and truth and justice and the faith of nations. Steel yourselves for the conflict and thank God that you are in it to the utmost measure of devotion. With a clean heart and steady eyes of faith we can sing the great battle hymn of our republic—a hymn written with prophetic vision it may be of this hour of supreme conflict. As God lives and rules in this His world, so must we conquer.

"'He has sounded forth the trumpet that shall never call retreat;

* * * * * *

"'Oh, be swift, my soul, to answer Him; be jubilant, my feet;
Our God is marching on.'"

Mrs. Sara Thomson Kinney, Honorary Vice-President General, brought greetings. She reminded her audience "that just such problems as haunt the world to-day, have again and again startled humanity, and though progress never marches straight and uninterruptedly ahead, the fact remains, that during such periods of stress and strain, the world has advanced towards its goal of civilization and Christianity. We should not only strive to make the world safe for democracy, but to make democracy safe for the world."

With deep regret the Daughters received the announcement that their former President General, Mrs. Matthew T. Scott, was unable to be present. The message of patriotism which she sent, was read by the State Recording Secretary, Mrs. Starr C. Barnum. Mrs. Scott's message was an eloquent reminder to the Daughters that "this is our war, for America to win, not only for democracy and the freedom of the nations, but for our very existence." She touched upon the various methods of war relief service conducted by the D. A. R., emphasized the need of food conservation, and paid a glowing tribute to the heroic sacrifices of the men who are defending us.

Following a delightful luncheon, arranged for by Stamford Chapter and served by the different churches of the city, the afternoon session was opened with the singing of Columbia by the audience, and after a patriotic address by Dr. George C. Williams, the State Regent introduced the President General, Mrs. George Thacher Guernsey, as a "leader of sound sense, patriotic of heart, indomitable of will, fearless for the right, wise in her marshalling of 101,000 Daughters, far-seeing, impartial and broad of vision. Where she leads in patriotic service, we follow gladly and loyally."

Mrs. Guernsey prefaced her address with a brief summary of the objects of the society. She said that "Daughters have tried to teach patriotism in its highest form. Now the time has come to prove ourselves, to put our theories

into practice. In the earlier days of the war, we did not realize war could come to us, we were so far removed from the scene of battle. We felt secure, we forgot that the spirit of that handful of men of the Colonies was with us. We have joined our allies; we are fighting for universal peace, and our hearts are in the giving. We are giving our best. American women have never been idle when the call has come, and now they will rise supreme in this crisis. Let us stand by our country, our flag, and our President. Let us encourage and not discourage. Let us believe and not doubt."

Mrs. Buel's affectionate introduction of Mrs. George Maynard Minor, Vice-President General from Connecticut, found a responsive note in the heart of every Connecticut Daughter present.

Because of the lateness of the hour, Mrs. Minor spoke very briefly, expressing her appreciation of being there and stating that she was proud to represent Connecticut on the National Board.

A particularly fine musical program added to the inspiration of the meeting. Among those who took part in it were: Mrs. Joel Hulse, who sang "Joan of Arc"; Miss Kathleen Mulvaney, "The Battle Hymn of the Republic," the audience joining in the chorus; Mrs. Hart Sherwood, "Your Flag and My Flag"; Mrs. Atkins, at the piano, and Mrs. Spencer, at the organ, played a march by Mendelssohn as the recessional.

One of the special feature was "The Songs of the Allies in Costumes"; Mrs. Hart Sherwood, representing France; Mrs. Joel Hulse, England; Mrs. Robert Rosan, Italy; Mrs. A. T. Tanner, Russia; and Miss Lydia Vosburgh, America. The singers entered in turn from either side of the auditorium, passed to the front of the platform, sang the National Anthem of the country she represented, and remained standing while "Columbia" advanced from the rear of the church, down the centre aisle. As "Columbia" passed by the audience rose and saluted our colors.

After Miss Vosburgh, personating Columbia, had sung "The Star Spangled Banner," and Dr. Francis Gray, pastor of the Universalist Church, had pronounced the benediction, Columbia, followed by the Allies and the ushers, escorting the officers and speakers, passed into the banquet hall of the church.

Afternoon tea was served in the banquet hall.

Thus closed a day patriotically most inspiring, filling all present with a stronger enthusiasm to do their "bit."

Louise L. Barnum,
State Recording Secretary.

Kentucky

The Kentucky State Conference was held at Fort Thomas, October 24 and 25. A more ideal spot could not have been selected. All meetings were held in the Solarium of beautiful Altimont Springs hotel and Keturah Moss Taylor Chapter was host to the Conference. This Chapter entertained with delicious Hoover luncheons, both days, and with an informal reception. A large, enthusiastic gathering of Kentucky Daughters was present, and much business of importance to the State and to the National Society was transacted. A unanimous vote was given for Kentucky to contribute $1.50 per capita toward purchasing the $100,000 Liberty Bond and the restoration of Tilloloy, the French village. The Magazine Committee, of which Mrs. Morris Gifford, of Louisville, is the most efficient Chairman, urged every Kentucky Daughter to subscribe for this splendid, well-worth-while periodical. Delegates responded heartily to this appeal. Kentucky Room will be ready to dedicate next April. Mrs. J. Cheston Worthington, of Louisville, is State Chairman of this work, and much credit is due her, for the splendid progress made. The Conservation Committee urged "Meatless," "Wheatless," and "Wasteless" days, and every member present evidenced a willingness to co-operate with Mr. Herbert Hoover. The War Relief work was discussed from many standpoints, and Kentucky to-day stands ready, with many women, to co-operate in every way possible with our mighty President, Woodrow Wilson, and she realizes more than ever the significance of her State motto: "United We Stand—Divided We Fall."

Mattie Vaughan Boone,
Kentucky State Regent.

West Virginia

The Twelfth Annual State Conference of the N. S. D. A. R. met at Weston, W. Va., on the 6th and 7th of November, 1917, with the Alexander Scott Withers Chapter as hostess. The Presbyterian Church, where the meetings were held, was tastefully decorated with National and State flags, palms and ferns. The Conference was called to order by the State Regent, Mrs. Levin Brannon, a resident of our town, and a leader in civic and club work. Mrs. Parks Fisher, Vice State Regent, a sister of our great naval hero, Admiral Schley, with the other State officers, were seated on the rostrum. After prayer, led by the State Chaplain, Mrs. M. W. Crane, our Chapter Regent, Mrs. Robert Bland, gave a most charming and poetical address of welcome, followed by the response, read by Mrs. Steven Jackson, in the absence of Mrs. J. S.

Philips, of Shepherdstown, who was unable to be present. The High School Glee Club sang with patriotic fervor and spirit "The Star Spangled Banner," after which the Conference settled down to business. The nineteen Chapters of the State were well represented, and the reports read evinced that all were working with zeal and enthusiasm for the great cause of liberty and democracy. The "keynote" was "Americanism," and should not our great organization of over 100,000 members stand at the head and front of woman's work in the great world war into which our beloved country has entered, organized as it was for the purpose of keeping alive the fires of patriotism, reverence for the flag, etc? A number of Chapters reported the taking of Liberty Bonds, and the support of three French orphans by the Colonel John Evans Chapter, of Morgantown, was enthusiastically received by the Conference.

The social events were a delightful luncheon served by the ladies of the First Baptist Church, a brilliant reception in the parlors of the State Hospital, and an automobile drive, followed by a tea given by Dr. and Mrs. Halterman. The weather conditions were ideal, which is always so much to be desired.

MARY A. EDMISTON,
Historian Alexander Scott Withers Chapter.

BOOK REVIEWS

HISTORIC SHEPHERDSTOWN (JEFFERSON COUNTY, WEST VIRGINIA). By Danske Bedinger Dandridge. Name index by Anna Latimer Chapline Phillips. 389 p., 8vo. Price, $2.50. Address: Miss Violet Dandridge, "Rose Brake," Shepherdstown, West Virginia.

This is a history of Shepherdstown in the early days, from the time it was known as Pack Horse, in the 1720s, and later as Mecklenburg, until in 1798, by Act of Assembly, it was given the name of Shepherd's Town. The contents include the muster roll of Captain Hugh Stephenson's volunteer company in 1775, abstracts from the journal of Henry Bedinger in 1775–6, and an alphabetical list of the Revolutionary soldiers connected with, or recruited from the neighborhood of, Shepherdstown, besides much other valuable material, genealogical as well as historical.

The work evinces a love of the subject on the part of the author and is of value not merely to the descendants of the pioneers of Shepherdstown, the "Old Unterrified," but to all interested in the study of the "making of an American."

A GENEALOGICAL RECORD OF ONE BRANCH OF THE DONALDSON FAMILY IN AMERICA. Descendants of Moses Donaldson who lived in Huntingdon County, Pennsylvania, in 1770. Compiled by May Donaldson McKitrick. 332 pp. 8vo. Columbus, Ohio. Press of the J. H. Heer Company, 1916. Price, $5. Address: Mrs. A. S. McKitrick, 637 N. Main Street, Kenton, Ohio.

The first thirty pages of this family record contain a historical sketch of the family in Scotland and a list of the "Heads of Families named Donaldson, Donalson, Donalds, Donels, Donelson, Donellson, Donnaldson, Donnelson at the First Census, 1790."

The author has undertaken, and with success, in her record of the known descendants of Moses Donaldson to perpetuate all available information relative to that branch of the family. The female lines are traced carefully and at length, covering a field too often neglected. The arrangement of the genealogical material is excellent and the many biographical sketches add to its value as a family history.

PRESIDENT GENERAL OFFERS LIBERTY BOND AS NEW MAGAZINE PRIZE

A new magazine subscription prize contest commences on New Year's Day for which the President General offers a $50 *Liberty Bond* to the State securing the largest number of new subscriptions.

The contest commences on January 1, 1918, and closes on March 31, 1918. The same conditions obtain as in the first prize contest which came to a successful close on December 31, 1917. The first prize of $50 for that contest and the Liberty Bond for the new contest will be awarded to the winning States by the President General at the Continental Congress in April.

The first magazine contest netted large gains. The winner will be announced in the February Magazine.

Daughters, let this second drive for subscriptions put your magazine " over the top " to a financial success, and thereby not only help your State carry off the honors but help to do your "bit" in war work. *It is war work* to enlarge the influence of your magazine which is dedicated, so to speak, to American history. The more prominence you give to the patriotism of the early times the more good you do today and hearten the present. " Look to the past to win the war " is a true aphorism, for there is living inspiration in the example of American heroes.

It is the mission of the magazine to encourage patriotism and love of country.

Will you not give one dollar for such a cause? Remember, each subscription widens the field of the magazine as an educational factor and as an encourager of patriotism!

Any profits from the magazine go to the treasury of the N.S.D.A.R., and are used to enlarge the other activities of the National Society.

Send one dollar for a year's subscription with your name and address to the Treasurer General, Memorial Continental Hall, Washington, D. C., *and do it now.*

NEW MEMBERS ADMITTED AT THE NOVEMBER BOARD MEETING

New members admitted to the National Society Daughters of the American Revolution at the meeting of the National Board of Management on November 23, totaled 818.

The list of States and the number admitted from each is as follows:

Alabama, 6; Arkansas, 4; California, 29; Colorado, 18; Connecticut, 27; Delaware, 4; District of Columbia, 15; Florida, 2; Georgia, 21; Idaho, 1; Illinois, 64; Indiana, 18; Iowa, 31; Kansas, 14; Kentucky, 13; Louisiana, 2; Maine, 18; Maryland, 3; Massachusetts, 32; Michigan, 36; Minnesota, 14; Mississippi, 7; Missouri, 40; Montana, 4; Nebraska, 29; New Hampshire, 10; New Jersey, 14; New York, 102; North Carolina, 15; Ohio, 37; Oklahoma, 6; Oregon, 13; Pennsylvania, 41; Rhode Island, 14; South Carolina, 7; South Dakota, 1; Tennessee, 6; Texas, 15; Utah, 3; Vermont, 7; Virginia, 27; Washington, 18; West Virginia, 7; Wisconsin, 18; Wyoming, 4; Hawaii, 1.

WORK OF THE CHAPTERS

To Insure Accuracy in the Reading of Names and Promptness in Publication, Chapter Reports Must be Typewritten.
EDITOR.

Milestone Map Picture Presented: Continental Memorial Hall, Washington, was the scene of an interesting ceremony on October 18, 1917, when the milestone map picture was unveiled in the auditorium.

Mrs. George Plummer Conway, chairman of the "Historic Spots Committee" of the District of Columbia, presided. She gave a brief, entertaining sketch of the history of the founding of the District and its stone markers. This history of the milestones goes back to April 15, 1791, when the first milestone was placed at Jones Point, Va., one mile from Alexandria; great ceremony attended its placing. Forty stones in all were erected around the District then ten miles square; on each is carved a record, making them of great historic value. For years the stones were forgotten and neglected until in 1914 Fred E. Woodward called the Committee's attention to them, and through its efforts the Daughters of Maryland and Virginia became interested. The matter of protecting the stones was brought before Congress but no action was taken, upon which the Committee on Historic Spots undertook the work and has achieved notable results. Around each stone has been placed an iron fence with a bronze marker bearing the name of the Chapter which thus protected the stone.

The milestone map picture, made by Beverly Harris under the direction of Glen Brown, Chairman of the Fine Arts Commission, now hangs in the reception room at Memorial Continental Hall. In response to introductions by Mrs. Conway, Mrs. Brumbaugh, State Regent of the District; Mrs. William Talbott, Vice-President General from Maryland; Mrs. Uhler, of Alexandria; Mrs. Greenawalt, former State Regent of the District; Mrs. Washington Howard, a descendant of Lawrence Washington; Mrs. Wallace Hanger, Vice-President General from the District; interesting addresses were given by Glenn Brown and Fred E. Woodward.

The picture was unveiled by Mrs. Brumbaugh, Mrs. Hanger, Mrs. Talbott, and Mrs. Greenawalt. Mrs. Conway presented it to Mrs. Brumbaugh, State Regent, who in turn presented it to Mrs. Hanger, Vice-President General and custodian of the District Room, and she then presented it to the President General, Mrs. George Thacher Guernsey, who accepted it for the National Society.

Mrs. Noble N. Potts was in charge of the music for the occasion, and Mrs. Clyde B. Aitcheson sang "The Star Spangled Banner."

About two hundred guests were present, including many of the officers of the N. S. D. A. R. Great appreciation was shown the committee for its work. Names placed on margin of the picture are the chapters and their regents, who placed protecting fences around the stones, the four cornerstones being represented by Mrs. Brumbaugh, Mrs. Greenawalt, Mrs. Serpell and Mrs. Bosley; the Historic Spots Committee, Mrs. George Plummer Conway, chairman; Mrs. Velma Barber, secretary-treasurer; Mrs. Charles W. Richardson, who inspired the record.

The Alexander Hamilton Chapter (Franklin, Ind.) unveiled a handsome memorial on May 18, 1917. The boulder, a ten-ton granite stone, was removed from a nearby farm, and with the beautiful bronze tablet riveted on it, makes a most impressive ornament. It bears the following inscription:

In Memory
of the
Revolutionary Heroes
Who Rest in Johnson County
Erected By
The Alexander Hamilton Chapter
Daughters of the American Revolution
1776 — 1917

The weather was ideal for outdoor exercises, and with myriads of fluttering flags and school children marching to martial music, the spectators, numbering two thousand, were keyed up to patriotic fervor.

Great credit should be given to the Regent, Mrs. J. C. Webb, and the Committee, Mrs. George Freeman, Mrs. Dr. Dobbins, and Mrs. S. A. Wilson.

Carrie Flinn,
Historian.

Liberty Bell Chapter (Allentown, Pa.).—This Chapter has completed a very pleasant and profitable year. We have held ten meetings, the Regent, Mrs. F. O. Ritter, being present at every meeting, and performing her duties with untiring loyalty to the Chapter.

We have 83 members, having gained 13 new ones during the year. We have lost by death our beloved ex-Regent, Mrs. Alfred G. Saeger. Mrs. Saeger was Regent 1900-1902-1907-1910. She was a charter member, life member and Honorary Regent of the Chapter.

The delegates to the National Congress in April were Mrs. F. O. Ritter, Mrs. L. L. Anewalt, Mrs. R. Bear and Miss Irene B. Martin. Reports in detail were read and gave proof of wide-awake interest in the proceedings.

The Chapter presented the Allentown Public Library with a beautiful silk flag which was flung to the breeze in May. Gold medals were presented to Miss Margaret Haas, Allentown College for Women, and to Miss Rachel C. Aaron, Slatington High School, for prize essays. Also a $5 gold piece to Dean Seitz first prize and a $2.50 gold piece to Douglas Steimle for prize essays, both of the Allentown Preparatory School.

We have the honor of being represented among the State officers by our Regent, Mrs. F. O. Ritter, as Recording Secretary, and Miss Irene B. Martin, Corresponding Secretary.

Our members are all active in Red Cross work and in various lines and four have qualified in Surgical Dressings and First-Aid, receiving certificates from Washington, D. C.

Our New Year Book issued last January has been much admired. A beautiful tinted etching of the Liberty Bell graces the outside cover and inside are the photos of the different ex-Regents and the present Regent.

Our new room in historic Trout Hall will soon be ready for us. This home was built in 1762 by James Allen and has been put in fine repair by the city of Allentown. It is in custody of the Lehigh County Historical Society.

LAURA M. HELMAN,
Historian.

Independence Chapter (Jefferson, Iowa) was organized in 1910, with a membership of twelve. The Chapter now has fifty-four members, with six applications pending. Twelve of our members are non-residents.

On the last Monday of every month meetings are held, except during July and August.

The subject for study has been early Iowa and Colonial history. We have made contributions to Southern Mountain Schools and Memorial Continental Hall.

In matters of local interest, this Chapter has erected a fine flag pole in the City Park and donated flag and pole to Jefferson for the benefit of the park. We have also secured a Main Memorial Tablet, which with inscription tablet bearing the Chapter's name and date, has been placed in our New Court House, and appropriate services will be observed at the time of the dedication of the new court building.

It is the custom of this Chapter to observe Washington's Birthday as guest day, and entertain in "ye old fashion way." Also Flag Day and July Fourth were duly observed by the Chapter. One feature of our Flag Day parade consisted of a float representing Betsy Ross at work on the flag. One of our "real" granddaughters impersonated Betsy.



From left to right: Mrs. Henrietta Sayers, Sophronia Shipman, Ruby Baughman, "Granddaughter"; in background, Mrs. Dixie Gebhart, Iowa State Regent.

We are proud to report that our membership includes five real granddaughters who are active members.

Our members all belong to the Red Cross Chapter, and our past Regent, Mrs. Edith Cook Forbes, is the local Red Cross secretary.

MRS. REBECCA CRYDELOTT MANN,
Historian.

Capt. Christian Brown Chapter (Cobleskill, N. Y.) has a membership of 48 with a number preparing papers to be ready for the beginning of the meetings which are held the first Friday of ten months, commencing with September, with thimble parties in July and

August. The meetings have been profitable for the past two years. At each meeting, one of the members gives a paper on current topics, and several splendid historical papers have been prepared and read by different members. The Chapter presented a bust of Washington with pedestal to the High School, also a prize of $5 in gold to the pupil obtaining the highest mark in American history. The bust was presented on Washington's Birthday and the $5 prize at the commencement exercises of the High School. Both were presented by our Regent, whose patriotic address made a great impression on the pupils. On Decoration Day and Fourth of July a committee visited the cemeteries and placed forty-three flags on the soldiers' graves. The Chapter recently gave a large flag to the village, to be placed on the flagstaff in Sego Sago Park. It has also given $25 to the Red Cross Chapter of the village, to which the members all belong. Two boxes of clothing, valued at $212, have been packed and sent to the suffering women and children of France. The Daughters have organized a C. A. R. with nine members, but owing to the illness of its president little has been done, but hope to have a fine Chapter formed during the coming winter. The Chapter has enjoyed two covered dish picnics in the past year; one at the home of Mrs. D. C. Lawyer in the winter and the other at the home of Mrs. Gladys Guernsey on Flag Day; both of these Daughters are out-of-town members. This Chapter has paid its per capita tax each year since it was organized, which was in 1910. (Mrs. Stephen) Belle Rickard, *Historian.*



BOULDER ERECTED BY ARAPAHOE CHAPTER

Arapahoe Chapter (Boulder, Colo.).—On September 7, 1917, at Boulder, Colo., the presentation of a memorial to mark the site of the first schoolhouse built in Colorado was the inspiration of a large gathering of citizens and school children. The marker is of Colorado granite with a bronze tablet on which is the following inscription: ON THIS GROUND WAS BUILT THE FIRST SCHOOLHOUSE IN COLORADO, IN 1860 —ERECTED BY ARAPAHOE CHAPTER NATIONAL SOCIETY, DAUGHTERS OF AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

The meeting was called to order by the Organizing Regent and chairman, Mrs. F. C. Moys. The pupils of the public schools were especially happy in their rendering of our National Hymn under the efficient leadership of the superintendent of music in the city schools. In her opening address, the chairman gave a tender tribute of love and respect to our departed leader, Mrs. Lenna Brainerd Derham, in referring to this, her last work in the Chapter. In a short address the mayor, in happy vein, complimented the Chapter on the

success of its enterprise, and considered it fitting that they should place this marker to speak daily of the deeds of the pioneers of this Commonwealth, the difficulties under which they labored, which we who reap the fruits of their toil and privation have little conception of. Our State Regent, Mrs. Gerald Schuyler, extended greetings from the other Chapters in Colorado, also tendered their sympathies to Arapahoe in her recent bereavement. She spoke of the lack of Revolutionary history, or sites to mark in this new country, yet the struggles of the early settlers who blazed the trail for the thousands who dwell in peace and comfort at the feet of these towering hills are worthy of grateful remembrance from future generations.

The chairman then presented the new Regent of the local Chapter, Mrs. Herbert B. Hayden who, in well chosen words, presented the memorial to the public schools of Boulder, constituting the children its custodian. The flag was lifted from the marker by Mrs. Mary Ellis, a lady of eighty-three years and third teacher in the little schoolhouse, assisted by one of her pupils. Mr. J. A. Davis, president of the school board, in his address of acceptance, paid a graceful tribute to the Daughters of the American Revolution by calling the society an institution rather than an organization. William V. Casey, superintendent of the city schools, gave a short history of those early days compiled by one of the builders and the first teacher in the schoolhouse, Mr. Arthur H. Brown.

The exercise closed with the singing of America by school children and audience. Thus passed an interesting occasion in the history of Arapahoe Chapter N.S.D.A.R.

MEDA HOLBROOK BEAN,
Historian.

Abraham Lincoln Chapter (Lincoln, Ill.).—On the site of the first Court House erected in Logan County, Ill., in 1840, Abraham Lincoln Chapter has erected a boulder with a bronze tablet bearing the following inscription: "In Honor of Abraham Lincoln, who practiced Law from 1840 to 1848 in Logan County's First Court House on This Site."

The dedication was held as part of the municipal celebration of July 4, 1917, in the presence of members of the D. A. R., G. A. R., W. R. C., S. of V. and many other patriotic citizens. The monument was unveiled by Mrs. Josephine Virginia Davis Wodetski, a real daughter of whom our Chapter is justly proud. In the accompanying picture, Mrs. Wodetski is standing nearest the boulder on the left.

JULIA MAYO PEGRAM,
Regent.

Sheridan Chapter (Sheridan, Wyoming) was organized in December, 1910, with fifteen members; and has grown to a membership of more than fifty. The Chapter issues annually a Year Book with programs consisting of a series of historical subjects assigned to members for formal papers and discussions. The meetings are held at the homes of the members on the third Thursday of each month; the formal program being followed by a social hour, at which the hostess serves tea.

During the entire life of the Chapter it has been actively interested in the locating and marking of historical sites.

Annually the Chapter gives an historical picture, framed, as a prize to the Eighth Grade attaining the highest general average in its United States History work during the current school year. The presentation of the picture is always accompanied by a suitable program and is an occasion of much pride to the winning grade. Other gifts of the Chapter during the past year were to aid in liquidating the debt on Memorial Continental Hall; a prize for the best design submitted for a State Flag; a fund for French orphan support; a contribution to the Educational Loan Fund; a gift to the "Soldier Boys' Chocolate Fund,"—this campaign being conducted by the D. A. R. through the local papers; and last, but not least, jelly for Military Hospital use.

The past year the Chapter worked for and secured the adoption of a State Flag and a State Flower. Other activities of the year were the entertainment of the State Conference; the promotion of a movement to provide Christmas trees for the birds; also the Chapter provided very generously Christmas treats for our "Soldier Boys" on the Mexican Border; and took active interest in the work of the Navy League, providing knitted sets for the sailors. The Sheridan Chapter, together with the other three chapters of Wyoming, pledged to provide 500 three-piece knitted sets for "the boys" on the Battleship Wyoming. The Chapter began this work May 1 with twenty-five knitters. By September 1 there were seventy-five knitters; and sixty-eight three-piece sets had been completed and shipped, while many incomplete sets were still in the hands of knitters. To purchase yarn and needles for this work, the Chapter raised about $250 by means of a series of Patriotic Teas, public entertainments and gifts. The Chapter feels the summer's record is quite creditable, as the membership is always widely scattered during the summer months.

The Red Cross, recognizing the efficiency of the D. A. R., requested the Chapter take complete charge, September 1, of the Knitting Department of the Sheridan Red Cross, with

supervision over Northern Wyoming. The Chapter accepted the responsibility gladly; and the force of helpers has grown from the original twenty-five to more than 400, with new recruits being added each week. Their monthly shipments have steadily increased in both quantity and quality of work, the October shipment totalling very nearly 250 pieces. In addition to this work, the members are individually giving very generously of time and energy to all departments of the Red Cross work.

NORA B. KINSLEY,
Recording Secretary.



BOULDER ERECTED BY THE ABRAHAM LINCOLN CHAPTER, LINCOLN, ILL.

Stephen Bennett Chapter (Fairmont, Neb.) submits its initiative report to the readers of "Our Invaluable Magazine." The work of this little band sinks into insignificance when compared with the work of the older and larger Chapters, but as an individual Chapter we feel that we have gained proper recognition and regard ourselves "small but mighty."

One by one a name is added to the original list of fourteen members; seven being direct descendants of Stephen Bennett for whom the Chapter is named. Our Chapter was organized February 28, 1913, and at the following September meeting Mrs. W. E. Smith, a descendant of Stephen Bennett, presented to the Chapter a gavel made of wood from an apple tree grown on the farm where her ancestor was born.

Our first year's program was of a miscellaneous character, one interesting feature being the presentation and description of relics. The 1917–1918 Historian (Miss Roxy V. Ammerman) exhibited the oldest—a Bible from Holland—printed in the year 1637 and brought across the waters by her great-great-great-grandfather, Derick Amerman. This relic has been handed down from father to son unto the next to the last generation, when it was presented to the only daughter, who is the last member of that branch of the family tree and who still bears the same name as her Revolutionary ancestor. As this family name has almost run its course, it is her intention in the not far distant future, to send the Bible to the Museum, where it may find distinguished repose.

The study hour during the second year was United States History; "History of Nebraska" was selected as the subject for our third year's study period. Several papers of historical interest were published in our local newspaper.

The subject for the following year's study was "Historical Cities."

Each year we conduct an historical contest in the eighth grade of the City Schools, and we feel confident that we are instigating a more thorough and deeper Colonial atmosphere among the pupils.

This year (1917) the subject submitted is "Old Glory" in acknowledgment of the fact that our national emblem has leaped into greater fame.

We contributed to the Belgian Relief and Red Cross funds; our chapter heading the list of donations for the latter, and every active resident member becoming a charter member of the Fairmont Red Cross Chapter. We contribute to other worthy causes in keeping with our financial circumstances, and follow, whenever possible, the dictations from higher authorities.

At the September (1917) meeting, it was unanimously voted to suspend the 1917–1918 recorded program and devote all time to Red Cross work, with the exception of the special work of the "Standing Committees," or any other definite chapter work.

Thus closed indefinitely the first and last regular social meeting; closed probably until the war clouds have cleared away and world wide peace has been declared.

ROXY V. AMMERMAN,
Historian.

Everglade Chapter (Miami, Fla.) was organized November 15, 1909, with twenty charter members. The date of organization was the anniversary of the day made historical in 1777 by the adoption of the Articles of Confederation. The Chapter birthday is always observed by the members. Other anniversaries appropriately observed by the Chapter every year are those of the Boston Tea Party, Washington's Wedding Day and Dolly Madison's birthday.

For five years the Chapter has held patriotic services in the different churches on the Sunday nearest to February twenty-second to commemorate Washington's birthday. The services have been beautiful and impressive and the offering on these occasions is used for patriotic work in local schools.

St. Distaff's Day has been observed for four years by sewing for local relief work.

The Chapter has always taken an active interest in the local schools. The spirit of patriotism and love of country has been encouraged among the children. Flags and pictures have been presented to the different schools and medals offered for essays on patriotic subjects. Regular contributions have also been made to the mountain schools.

The Chapter sold tags for the Belgian Relief Fund to the amount of $100, and made 150 pillows for the ambulance service. It has also contributed very liberally to the Red Cross.

The Chapter is especially proud of its part in securing the passage of the Florida State Flag Law, which requires the flag to be displayed on all public buildings.

Two "Real Daughters" are honored members of the Chapter, and during the winter season many visiting Daughters are guests at the meetings.

GRACE E. JARRETT,
Historian.

Nathaniel Greene Chapter (Greenville, S. C.).—The Chapter has just completed one of the most enjoyable years in its history, and thinking the program might be of interest to other chapters in arranging their year books, we send it to our magazine.

The history of Greenville County was the subject for the year's study and the following papers gave much valuable and entertaining information: "Boundaries, Cherokee Indians and Adventurers"; "Earliest Settlers and Settlements"; "Story of the Social Life of Greenville"; "Notable Citizens"; "Literary and Musical Productions of Greenville County"; "Old Landmarks of Greenville County"; "The History of Education in Greenville County."

These papers were sources of so much information regarding Greenville County history that our pride in the county's achievements made us take up our study for this year with even greater enthusiasm, the subject being the appropriate one of "Patriotism in War Times."

The Nathaniel Greene Chapter is a live one with fifty members, several of whom are nonresident. With Camp Sevier, one of the cantonments, near by, our war relief work will assume many phases and we shall all "do our bit" in visiting "our boys" in the base hospital, filling envelopes with clippings for them (as well as for the navy), filling scrap-books and assisting each day at the Red Cross rooms. We subscribed for two Liberty Bonds of the first issue, and are bending our combined efforts in erecting a drinking fountain as a D. A. R. monument and hope to speedily have it completed.

Several years ago we erected a gravestone at the grave of Greenville County's Revolutionary heroine, Dicey Langston. With hearty greetings from Nathaniel Greene Chapter to all the sister chapters.

(MRS.) AUDREY D. EDWARDS,
Historian.

GENEALOGICAL DEPARTMENT

Mrs. Margaret Roberts Hodges, Genealogical Editor, Annapolis, Maryland

1. Answers or partial answers are earnestly desired, and full credit will be given. The Genealogical Editor is not responsible for any statements, except given over her signature. In answering queries please give the date of the magazine and the number of the query; also state under Liber and Folio where the answer was procured.

2. All letters to be forwarded to contributors must be unsealed and sent in blank, stamped envelope, accompanied with the number of the query and its signature. The Genealogical Editor reserves the right to print anything contained in the communication and will then forward the letter to the one sending the query.

QUERIES

6032. MASSIE. Can any one give additional records in regard to the parents of Thomas Massie or his wife Lucy Davis Massie? Said to have been married in Albemarle County, and to have lived there many years before emigrating to Adair County, Ky. Is there Revolutionary service on either side?

Thomas Massie, born August 16, 1762, married Lucy Davis who was born January, 1760. She died February 8, 1827. He died March 22, 1832. He made a will December 9, 1827. Will probated at Adair County, Ky., April 2, 1832.

Their children were:

1. Polly (m Samuel Page), born February 11, 1785.
2. Ann (m John McClure), born January 4, 1787.
3. John (m Mary Smith), born August 16, 1789.
4. Lucy (m John Irwin), born November 21, 1792.
5. Thomas (m Polly Suttle), born November 20, 1794.
6. Nathan (m Elizabeth Steel), daughter of William and Mary Dawson Steele. She was a sister of John D. Steel, a noted pioneer Christian preacher of Kentucky. Nathan Massie, born February 24, 1799, died April 11, 1856.
7. Martha (called Patsy, never married), born February 28, 1801.
8. Charles Massie, born June 6, 1802, died September 6, 1875. Polly Massie Page, died November 27, 1866. She and Charles are buried by their parents at Canevalley, Ky.

Now there were two Thomas Massies in the Revolution, both captains, promoted to Major. One born in New Kent County, Virginia, in 1794, married Sally Cocke. The other, born in Albemarle County, Virginia, in 1759, married, first, Fannie Hudson, second, Rebecca Collyer, this one removed to Sarganor County, Illinois, in 1828. He and his wife died there in 1835. He has a grandson, Captain M. D. Massie, yet living at New Canton, Illinois.

McAllisters Mabtic, of Virginia, Sec. 264, notes a Thomas Massie being appointed an Ensign April 11, 1778, by Court of Goochland County, Virginia.

Will some of the D. A. R.'s look up record of Thomas Massie, born in 1762, and wife Lucy Davis, born 1760, in Albemarle County, or in that part of Virginia?—L. M. D.

6033. (1) MESSENGER. Wanted, ancestry of Roxanna Messenger, born July 28, 1798, who married Welfred Elon Howe at Jericho, Vermont.—K. L. S.

6033. (2) VAUGHN. Wanted, ancestry of Lois and George Vaughn, who lived in and around Shaftsbury, Bennington County, Vermont.—K. L. S.

6034. (1) OWEN. Reuben Picket Owen, born August 26, 1814, son of Reuben and Patsy (Wells) Owen, Grandson of William Owen. Reuben Owen was a native of Virginia, was reared in Georgia, whither William Owen had immigrated. In 1795, Reuben immigrated to Kentucky, married in Henderson County. They moved to Stoddard County, Missouri. Has an Owen genealogy been published? Is there Revolutionary service in this line?—K. W.

6034. (2) WELLS. Patsy (Wells) Owen was a native of South Carolina, her mother was a niece of Daniel Boone. Is there a Wells genealogy? or Revolutionary service?—K. W.

6034. (3) LEWIS. Mary Harriet Lewis, native of Tennessee, married R. P. Owen, January 7, 1835. She had two brothers, Alfred and James Lewis. Amos Lewis, 1812, war veteran, was her father. Can any one tell me anything of this family? Is there Revolu-

tionary service? Has a genealogy been compiled?—K. W.

6035. CLARK. Thomas Clark was born in Colraine, Mass. He was married three times. His first wife left no children, name unknown. Second wife, name unknown, left six children. John married Lucy Green. Thomas, Jr., married Ruth Bliss. Edward. Cynathia married Steams. Betsy married John Babour and Harriett, his third wife, was Susannah Bell, who had two children. Thomas Clark married his third wife in Halifax. The second wife's children were all born in Colraine, possibly their mother died there. At any rate the the family moved to Halifax and the children married at that place. Thomas Clark served in the Revolution in Captain Peter Pages's Company, in Captain Elijah Galushu Company, also in Captain Josiah Boyden Company. Have the military record from Vermont. Also the dates of the births, marriages and deaths of the children, and the date of the death of Thomas. Want the name of the second wife, and who were her parents? Information is greatly desired.—A. E. F.

6036. (1) COLEMAN. Captain Williamson Coleman, of Dinwiddie County, Virginia, married William Hardoway. Names of parents of Captain Coleman desired. Also Revolutionary service.—N. P. B.

6036. (2) RIVES. Richard Rives, of Dinwiddie County, Virginia, son of Robert Rives and Martha Hardaway, married Nancy Rivers. Names of parents of Nancy Rivers desired, also Revolutionary services of her father.—N. P. B.

6036. (3) BOISSEAU. James Holt Boisseau, of Dinwiddie County, Virginia, married Martha Poythress Vaughn. The name of her father and the given name of mother, who was a Miss Poythress, is desired. Also the Revolutionary service of Mr. Vaughn.—N. P. B.

6036. (4) POYTHRESS. Names of parents of Miss Poythress who married M.——Vaughn desired. Also Revolutionary services of her father.—N. P. B.

6036. (5) BLAND. The names of parents of Mary Bland, wife of James Boisseau, Vestryman of Old Blandford Church, Petersburg, Virginia, desired.—N. P. B.

6037. CRIPPEN. I have three generations of Joel Crippen and their descendants. Would like the ancestry of the first Joel Crippen and their service, if any in the American Revolution.—J. B. C., Prescott, Wis.

6038. BOYCE. Who were the parents of Paul Boyce, born in 1736; died in 1817? He married, first, Hannah Staples, born at Smithfield, Rhode Island, February 8, 1737? died in 1803; m second Phillis Jillson, of Cumberland, R. I. (daughter of Uriah Jillson and widow of Nicholas Cook), born October 31, 1738, died March 21, 1815.

Paul Boyce went from Smithfield, R. I., to Richmond, N. H., in 1772. He died in 1817.

Was John Boyce, a mariner, of Smithfield, Rhode Island, who married Elizabeth Osborne, of Salem, Mass., January 18, 1728, the father of Paul Boyce?—A. J. B.

6039. CROCKETT. Wanted the Revolutionary service and necessary data to enter the Daughters of the American Revolution as descendant of John Crockett, father of David Crockett, the hero of the Alamo.—W. B. L.

6040. (1) THAYER–WISWALL. Ancestry desired of Joanna Thayer, who married Henry Wiswall, a Revolutionary soldier. The name of her parents and Revolutionary service of her father, if there is any.—C. F. M.

6040. (2) WESTCOTT–PARVIN. Ancestry desired of Hannah Westcott, who married William Parvin. She would have been 95 years of age.—C. F. M.

6040. (3) LUCAS–BEAMAN. Mary Lucas married John Beaman and came from North Carolina to Spencer, Indiana. Would like to know who her parents and grandparents were. Revolutionary service, if any, desired.—C.F.M.

6041. BROWN–MORRIS. Wanted: Birthplace and dates of birth of brother and sister of Frances and Aaron Brown, of Virginia. Aaron Brown, Revolutionary soldier, enlisted at Brunswick County, Virginia. Was father of Aaron V. Brown, Governor of Tenn., and P. M. General, 1849. Frances married Lester Morris, Revolutionary soldier. Dates of this marriage desired. All moved from Virginia to Giles County, Tenn.—S. W. K.

6042. (1) MIDDAUGH. Ephram Middaugh was born in Holland, 1763. Came to America, 1790, and married Lydia Hunter, a native of New Jersey. They lived in Pennsylvania until 1812 and then moved to Sugar Creek, Ohio. Revolutionary service requested.—C. B. J.

6042. (2) KUHNS. Leonard Kuhns married Elizabeth Spikes in Pennsylvania, prior to 1800. Jacob Bollman married Rosina Kuhns, daughter of Leonard and Elizabeth Kuhns. Revolutionary service requested.—C. B. J.

6043. (1) HENDRIX. Aurilla Hendrix married Nathan Kingsley, December 21, 1812, I think in Litchfield County, Conn. Who were her parents and did they render patriotic service?—A. F. C.

6043. (2) LARRELL. Urania Larrell married Wareham Kingsley. Who were her par-

ents, and did they render patriotic service.—A. F. C.

6043. (3) Baldwin. Ann Baldwin married Riverus Stilson, had six children; Nicanor, Polly, Anna, Lamar, Urania and Aurilla. I think they were from Newtown or New Wilford, Conn. Who were Ann Baldwin's parents, and did they render patriotic service.—A. F. C.

6044. Kinne–Dorr. Information desired of the Kinne and Dorr families of Plainfield, Conn. Revolutionary services of James Kinne and Henry D. Dorr? Who did James Kinne marry?—J. O. C.

6045. Hughes–Swann. Information desired as to the ancestry of Joseph and William Hughes's brothers. Who m sisters, Sarah and Martha Swann, daughters of John Swann, of England. Who m Miss Lucas, of German extraction. The Hughes brothers were both Revolutionary soldiers.—M. H. K.

6046. (1) Taylor–Dawson. Peter Taylor, of Kentucky, moved to West Tenn., early part of 1800 (m) Elizabeth Dawson. He was related both to President Zachary Taylor, and President Andrew Jackson. Name of parents desired. Both of Peter Taylor and Elizabeth Dawson and Revolutionary services of both.—L. G. M.

6046. (2) Mackey–Jones. Rachel Jones (m) Rev. —— Mackey, Presbyterian minister. Preached at Nashville, Tenn. Also near Lebanon, Tenn. Was this Rev. Mackey a grandson of Captain James Mackey (m) Elizabeth Craighead? General information desired. —L. G. M.

6046. (3) Hill. Col. William Hill, Yorktown, S. C., owned an Iron Foundry and served in the Revolutionary War under Sumpter. Date of birth and marriage wanted. He died 1814. Name of first wife and children wanted. Second wife Jane McCall, dates of her birth and death desired. With name of parents.—L. L. L.

6046. (4) Simmons–Boyd. Daniel Simmons (m) Emily Boyd, Cape Fear District, near Wilmington, N. C., Daniel Simmons, born about 1760. His Revolutionary service wanted. Also the name of Emily Boyd's father and mother. Was she a daughter of Col. Adam Boyd, of Wilmington, died 1800?—E. B. S.

6046. (5) Davis–Wright. Joshua Davis, Mecklenburg Court House, Virginia (m) first, Miss —— Wright; (d) Elizabeth Davis (m) Thomas Powell Wortham, all moved to Murry County, Tenn. Joshua's second wife was a Miss Cocke. Joshua's father's Revolutionary service wanted and general information of the Davis and Wright and Wortham families.—C. W. D.

6046. (6) Holland Davis, born in Virginia, moved to Nashville, Tenn., was one of the founders of the city. Moved to Franklin, Tenn. Died 1838. Name of parents, Revolutionary service and name of wife, son Tom. Davis (m) Abbalina Miller, born 1821.—H. O. B.

6046. (7) Raboteau–Groff–Wadill. Charles Cornelius Raboteau (m) Elizabeth Cline, March 30, 1755, Philadelphia: Issue —— Elias, Charles, Mary, Jacob, Cline, and John Samuel, said John Samuel Raboteau (m) Susannah Groff, of Germantown, Pa., September 5, 1790, in Philadelphia. Revolutionary service of Charles Cornelius Raboteau and son John Samuel Raboteau desired. Also the names of Susannah Groff's parents and service of her father.—M. C. C.

6046. (8) Col. William Waddill (m) Eleanor Gustavena Raboteau, Fayettsville, N. C., 1833. Moved soon after to Silma, Alabama. The name of Col. William Waddill's parents and grand-parents with Revolutionary service desired.—M. C. C.

6047. Shaw. Ancestry of Freelove Shaw, who married Storm Slingerland at Albany, 1811. Also of David Elerson, of Culpeper, Va. Elerson served in the Revolution. Would like his parents' names. Freelove Shaw was said to have come from Oneida County, New York.—A. R. H.

6048. Woods. Information requested about George Woods. He came from Ireland and enlisted in the Revolutionary War in 1777 as Private in Lancaster County, Pennsylvania Militia. I want to know if I can get a history and genealogical record of him and his family. —L. W. P.

6049. (1) Warner–Hickox. Can you inform me as to genealogy, service, if any, and all other matters pertaining to Revolutionary period of (1) De Benjamin Warner (probably Waterbury, Conn.). His daughter Eunice married John Hickox (or Hickock) of Waterbury. She married (2) Thomas Richeson, Jr. Hickox died on Island Neworland.

Children: Darius, born September 5, 1758; Reuben, born December 15, 1760; Cloe, born January 31, 1763; Benjamin, born March 20, 1767; David, born April 21, 1772; John Warner, born August 4, 1774.—P. J. M.

6049. (2) Baldwin. Genealogy and Revolutionary service of Richard Baldwin, of Annty, Conn. His daughter Ada married David Hickox, November 13, 1794. Children were: Horace, Addison, Abiah, Elizabeth, Homer, Virgil, Franklin and Manilas.—P. J. M.

6050. (1) Pratt. Information is desired in regard to Nathaniel Pratt, of Taunton, Mass. (Revolutionary soldier), 1743–1800. Died at

Galway, New York. Name of wife, date of birth, marriage, death. Names of sons. Is there a Pratt Genealogy of this family?—A. P.

6050. (2) Moxley. Can any member of the D. A. R. give a brief sketch of the *Moxleys,* of Virginia; a description of their crest and motto, and the name (supposed to be *Mary*), the wife of *Bernard* (*Barney*) *Bryan,* of Alexandria, who were married in the last quarter of the eighteenth century?—S. S. C.

6051. Clark. Am anxious to trace my Clark-Lanier ancestry. My grandfather, Gen. William Clark, came to Mississippi about 1823. He left his home near Pembroke, N. C., as a pioneer and expected to go back, but never did. His house yet stands and is known as "The Mansion," the bricks of which were imported from England. His wife's maiden name was Louise Lanier. She was of French descent. Her mother had two sons-in-law, who bore the name "Clark," and she is said to have always carried a sword concealed in her walking cane and that, though petite, she ruled her house with a mighty hand. There is a tradition in our family that one early Clark ancestor was a Pirate, an honorable calling in those days. I would be glad to hear something of my dear pirate grandparent. My father was the eldest son, "Robert Sidney Algernon," a lawyer of this city. His father, General William Clark, being Treasurer of the State for over fifteen years.—B. C. T.

ANSWERS

3240. Garwood–Rea. My ancestor, Thomas Garwood, born 1778, died 1837, married Hannah Rea, 1778–1815 (married, 1797). She was daughter of Robert and Rebecca Rea. Was this Robert Rea the one mentioned in answer to Query 3240?

Is there Revolutionary service? Thomas Garwood is the son of John Garwood, Senior, born January 9, 1740, New Jersey, married Esther Haines, 1767, born March 5, 1747, New Jersey. Can any one tell me of Esther Haines' parents? or of John Garwood, Sr.? Is there Revolutionary service here?—*Mabel Garwood,* Plymouth, Illinois.

3793. Soule. I know a family of this name now living in Paducah, Kentucky. I believe a letter addressed to Mrs. Soule, 513 N. Fifth Street, Paducah, Ky., would reach them. Their relatives lived here formerly, but are now living at Tulsa, Okla. Mrs. Soule is a widow, and there is a son, also a daughter.—*Miss Virginia Tinder,* Parsons, Kans.

3444. Hendee–Edgerton. A record of the children of Joshua Hendee. The one named as Hennen, born November 9, 1790, should be Homer. Captain Joshua died in Alden, Erie County, New York, and is buried in the village cemetery.

The D. A. R. Buffalo Chapter placed a Revolutionary marker on his grave some six or seven years ago. His great-great-grandson, Dr. Lawrence Hendee, and great-great-granddaughter were present for the ceremony (Mrs. Frederick G. Mitchell). Their line from Joshua was continued through Homer Hendee, his son Elaeger Wheelock Hendee, his son Homer Hoyt Hendee.

Homer Hoyt Hendee has a grandson, Homer Hendee, aged five years, Joshua Hendee's mother was Eleager Wheelock's sister.—*Cora E. Morgan.*

4567. Dreunan. I have the service record of a William Dreunan from South Carolina, who fought in the Revolution. I am very willing to give you data of the family which I have. I am a daughter of William E. Dodds, son of William Dreunan Dodds, son of Joseph Dodds and Mattie Dreunan Dodds.—*Edith Dodds McDonald,* Boise, Ida.

4583. Whitcomb–Parsons. What is it you wish to know about Scottaway Whitcomb and his wife, Olive Parsons. How do you know that he was in New Hampshire and Vermont before coming to Granville?—*G. A. Goodspeed,* Granville, New York.

4715. Miller–Strout. I wish information regarding the ancestor, Jacob Strout (Maine Sea Captain). My ancestor was Captain Enoch Strout, of Maine, saw Revolutionary service.—*Emma M. Strout,* Kents Hill, Me.

4888. Taft–Read. Samuel Read, son of John Read and wife Sarah Lessie, married Hopestell Holbrook in 1668. Was made freeman October 15, 1673. Selectman 1680–1682, and almost continuously till 1706. Often at same time Town Clerk and Treasurer. Constable of Mendon 1681. His children: Mary married Siek Chapin, May 20, 1689. Samuel, Ebenezer, John, Sarah (married a Murdock, April 12, 1727), Josiah.

His first wife Hopestell Holbrook was a daughter of William and his first wife, Elizabeth Holbrook, of Mendon. William was son of Thomas Holbrook, of Broadway, Dorset County, England, and Wymouth, Mass. Hopestell, wife of Samuel Read, died January 12, 1706. He married second, Hannah, who died January 24, 1717.

Samuel, Jr., married first, Deborah Chapin, and had children: Mary, born August 11, 1694; Deborah, born January 25, 1696; Hopestell, born April 1, 1698. Samuel married second, Abigail White, who survived her husband and is mentioned in his will. A deed, dated December 12, 1727 (Suffolk Register of Deeds, 41,

f. 226), to settle estate of her father, Captain Ebenezer White, whose widow had recently died, indicates Abigail was then living.

Note by J. B. R., Deborah Read, born January 25, 1696, is probably the Deborah Read mentioned in answer 4888–5 White, in May issue D. A. R. MAGAZINE. If Deborah Read married (Thomas White) it would be quite natural for her to name a daughter after her own sister, Hopestell, born 1698, and her father's mother, Hopestell Holbrook Read. Then too, Deborah's step-mother, Abigail White, may have been the means of her marrying a White.

Samuel Read, Jr., and Abigail White, his second wife, had Daniel Read, who married Sarah Taft, of Uxbridge, daughter of Captain Joseph and Elizabeth (Emerson) Taft, Sarah Taft, was sister of Peter Taft, who had Aaron, who had Peter Rawson, who had Judge Alphonso Taft, father of William Howard Taft, Ex-president.

Daniel Read, Jr., son of Daniel and Sarah Taft, married Mary Brown, daughter of Captain John Brown. Their son, Abner Read, married Cynthia Adams; their son, Owiell, married Anne Jacoby; their son, John Jacoby, is husband of the writer, who for sake of their one child, Anne Ophelia, has secured the records from which these extracts are taken. I have, of course, much more, including brief history of Holbrook, while Taft and Emerson families concern the Read. Through John Read, 1630, his descendants are eligible to Colonial Dames. I have nothing concerning Chapin Family because our Daniel Read was son of Samuel, Jr., second wife Abigail White. But by query and answer I saw that there was an interesting mixup of Hopestells, Whites, Chapin, Tafts and Reads, and thought I could help unravel and corroborate with replies.—*Jessie B. Read,* 261 East Sixteenth St., Portland, Oregon.

4923. LEE. My grandfather, Henry Lee, was a Revolutionary soldier.

We know very little of his early history, the first we know of him he lived in Maryland, near Baltimore, with his wife and children. He moved from there to South Carolina (time not known), where he married his last wife, Lillis Canada.

About 1822, he moved to Butts County, Ga., where he died in 1836.

I think there were six or seven children by the first marriage. We know the name of only one, "Sammie," who married Jane Canada, his step-mother's sister.

The children by the last marriage were: Andrew, Stewart, Canada, Jane, Sarah, Eliza, Harvey and Larkin. I am a daughter of Larkin Lee. I have the dates of the births of the last wife and her children, but know very little of the first family. If my grandfather ever lived in Kentucky, I don't know, although he seemed to have been of a migratory turn.

We haven't the date of his birth. Don't know who his father nor his first wife were. He is supposed to have been born about 1750 or a little later.—*Mrs. W. H. Maddox, Sr.,* 418 W. Third St., Jackson, Ga.

5059. BURR. As this is a collateral line of my own family of "Burrs of Hartford." Experience Burr (5) (1753–1819), married, 1771, Dr. Joseph Lewis. She was a daughter of Ebenezer Burr (4) (born 24th, January, 1711), of Haddam, Conn., son of Jonathan Burr (3) (born 1679), of Middletown, Conn., who married Abigail Hubbard (born 1686), son of Samuel Burr (2) (born in England), of Hartford, Conn., who married Mary Baysey, son of Benjamin Burr (1), of Hartford (the founder of this branch of the family), who married Anna ——. Benjamin Burr (1) died at Hartford, Conn., 31st March, 1681. His wife died 31st August, 1683.—*Francis B. Culver,* 125 W. Twenty-second St., Baltimore, Md.

5079. WARNER. Andrew Warner, son of Daniel Warner and grandson of Andrew Warner, of Hadley, Mass., settled in Saybrook, Conn., in 1696. Had two sons, Andrew and Ichabod. Andrew had four sons: Jonathan, Eleager, James and Seth Andrew; and five daughters: Deborah, Ruth, Lucy, Prudence and Thankful. Seth Andrew married Hannah (Le Moyne) De Angelis (widow) at Newport, R. I., in 1773—was my mother's great-grandfather. Can you tell me anything about his Revolutionary service? Family traditions say he commanded a privateer.—*Delia M. Burkett,* Whitney, Neb.

5097. BARRIKLOW–OGLEVEE. You will find the official proof of the Revolutionary service of Coonrod Burkelow, Middlesex, on page 500 of "Jerseymen in the Revolutionary War," also Henry Burklow–Middlesex.—*Mrs. Agnes Burklow Roe,* 826 Third St., Portsmouth, O.

5089. THOMAS. I am a descendant of Jacob Thomas. His children were: John, Jonathan, Isaac, Adam and William. Adam, my grandfather, was born 1796, in Pennsylvania, so I conclude that the Revolutionary service of Jacob Thomas was in Pennsylvania. I have some reasons for thinking the name of his wife was Louisa.—*Mrs. A. S. Bowen,* Chickamauga, Ga.

NATIONAL BOARD OF MANAGEMENT

Special Meeting, Friday, November 23, 1917

A special meeting of the National Board of Management for the admission of members and authorization of Chapters was called to order by the President General, Mrs. George Thacher Guernsey, in the Board Room of Memorial Continental Hall, at 3 P.M., Friday, November 23, 1917.

The Chaplain General, Miss Elisabeth F. Pierce, stated that this being the Thanksgiving month, she would read selections from Psalms and the New Testament having to do with thanks: Psa. 48:11. Let Mount Zion rejoice, let the daughters of Judah be glad, because of thy judgments. Psa. 98:1. O sing unto the Lord a new song; for He hath done marvellous things; His right hand, and His holy arm, hath gotten Him the victory. Phil. 4:6. Be careful for nothing, but in everything by prayer and supplication with thanksgiving let your requests be made known unto God. Heb. 13:15. By him therefore let us offer the sacrifice of praise to God continually, that is, the fruit of our lips giving thanks to His name. I. Peter, 2:9. But ye are a chosen generation, a royal priesthood, an holy nation, a peculiar people; that ye should shew forth the praises of Him who hath called you out of darkness into His marvellous light. Miss Pierce read also the President's Thanksgiving proclamation, following with an eloquent prayer, after which the members of the Board joined in the Lord's Prayer.

The roll was called by the Recording Secretary General and the following members noted as being present: *Active Officers,* Mesdames Guernsey, Hanger, Talbott, Miss Elisabeth F. Pierce, Miss Crowell, Mrs. Pulsifer, Mrs. Fletcher, Miss Grace M. Pierce. Mrs. Brumbaugh, *State Regent.*

Miss Grace M. Pierce read her report as follows:

Report of Registrar General

Madam President General, Members of the Board of Management:

I have the honor to report 818 applications for membership.

Respectfully submitted,
GRACE M. PIERCE,
Registrar General.

Moved by Mrs. Brumbaugh, seconded by Miss Crowell, and carried, that *the Secretary cast the ballot for 818 members presented by the Registrar General.* The Recording Secretary General announced that she cast the ballot for the 818 applicants, and the President General declared them elected.

Mrs. Fletcher then read her report.

Report of Organizing Secretary General

Madam President General and Members of the National Board of Management:

Through their respective State Regents the following members at large are presented for confirmation as Organizing Regents; Mrs. Fannie Mae Almand Dabney, Conyers, and Mrs. Warren M. H. Lane, Statesboro, Ga.; Mrs. J. Myrrl Morse Maxfield, Emmett, Idaho; Mrs. Ellen More Stanton Painter, Kittanning, Pa.; Mrs. Lelia Bunn Yarbrough, Spring Hope, N. C., and Mrs. Mary L. Goodrich, Toppenish, Washington.

The National Board is asked to authorize Chapters at the following places: Washington, D. C.; West Point, Ga., and Grove City, Pa.

The following Organizing Regencies have expired by time limitation: Mrs. Mary Ella Creen, Anniston, Ala.; Mrs. Gladys Allen Schurman, Auburndale, Fla.; Mrs. Lucy E. Smith, Cassapolis, Mich., and Miss Emma Pettengill, Delhi, New York.

The reappointment of the following Organizing Regents are requested by their State Regents: Mrs. Gladys Allen Schurman, Auburndale, Fla.; Mrs. Anne Watson Merrick, Weiser, Idaho; Miss Jane Duke Hance, Adelina, Md., and Mrs. Alice M. Lamb Sutphen, Defiance, Ohio.

The following Chapters wish to be officially disbanded: Adrienne de Lafayette, Washington, D. C., and Pulaski's Legion, Chevy Chase, Md.

Chapters reported organized since the October 17th Board Meeting: Col. John Washington at Washington, D. C.; Captain Charles Gatliff, at Williamsburg and Cumberland Ford at Pineville, Ky.; and Nepessing at Lapeer, Mich.

Respectfully submitted,
ANNA LOUISE FLETCHER,
Organizing Secretary General.

Moved by Mrs. Fletcher, seconded by Mrs. Hanger, and carried, *that the report of the Organizing Secretary General be accepted.*

Miss Crowell reported for the Treasurer General, total deceased since last meeting, 180, resigned 65, reinstated 11. Moved by Miss Grace M. Pierce, seconded by Mrs. Brumbaugh, and carried, *that the eleven members be reinstated.*

The motions as passed were read and approved, and at 3.35 on motion, the meeting adjourned.

Respectfully submitted,
EMMA L. CROWELL,
Recording Secretary General.

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VOL. LII NO. 2

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ENTERED DECEMBER 13, 1917, AT THE PHILADELPHIA, PA., POST OFFICE AS SECOND CLASS MATTER UNDER THE ACT OF MARCH 3, 1879

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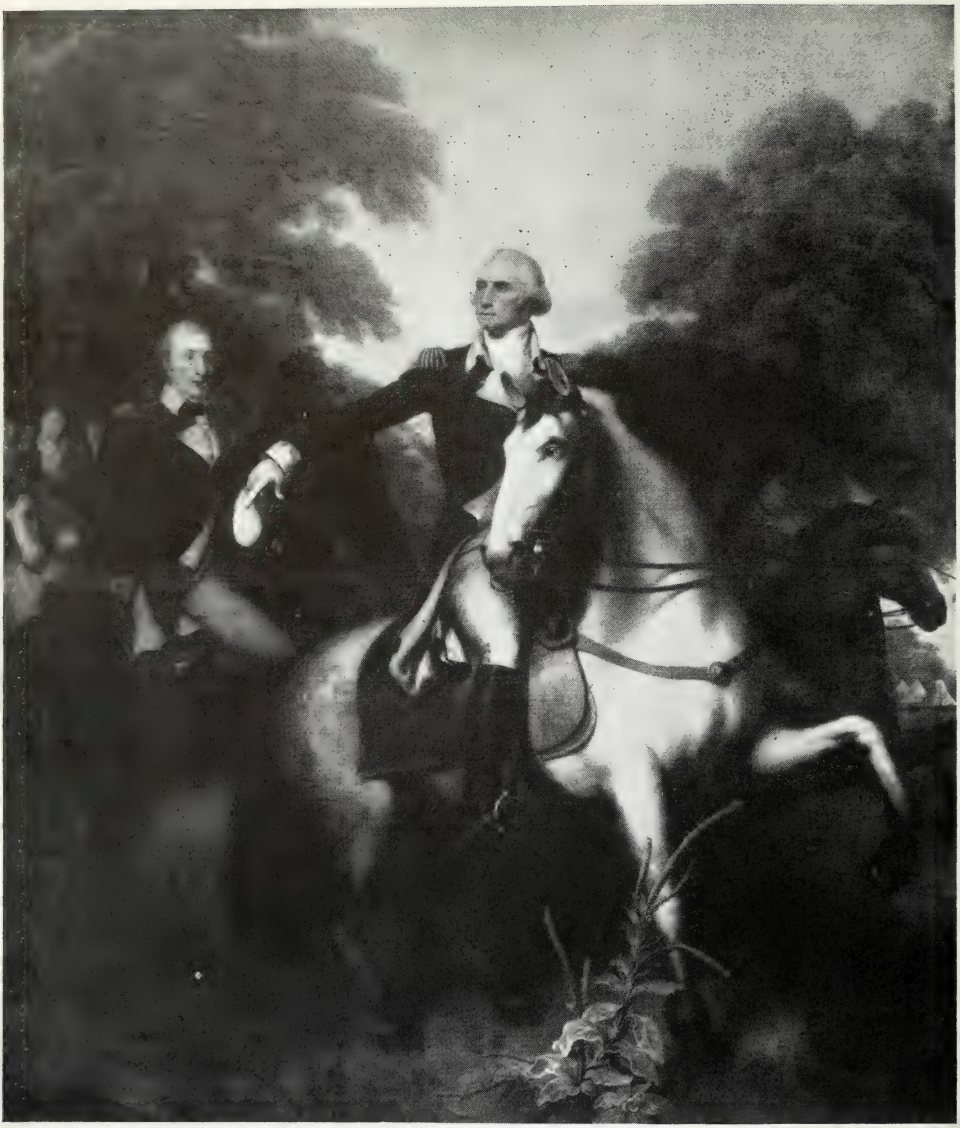
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AMERICAN REVOLUTION
MAGAZINE

VOL. LII, NO. 2 FEBRUARY, 1918 WHOLE NO. 307

WASHINGTON'S VALLEY FORGE EXPENSES

By J. C. Fitzpatrick
Acting Chief, Manuscript Division, Library of Congress

THIS is the story of Washington's Headquarters at Valley Forge as told by the expense account, a homely, day-by-day record, kept in a hand-ruled folio volume by Captain Caleb Gibbs, Commandant of the Commander-in-Chief's Guard. It is a story, heretofore untold, of the most famous of all headquarters of the United States Army and it loses no jot of interest just now because of the war, the food situation, and prices.

The Continental Army reached the camp site known as Valley Forge, December 19, 1777. The troops marched up the old Gulph Road and filed off to the right and left on the slopes of the rising ground that forms the true valley by pitching sharply down to Valley Creek from an undulating crest of 200 to 350 feet in height. Strictly speaking, the army was not at Valley Forge, but encamped on the slopes in front of the crested heights forming the valley. The lines formed the arc of a great circle, swung from the west bank of the Schuylkill to the southern face of Mount Joy, its flanks protected by the river and the mountain. Only Washington's Headquarters and the Commander-in-Chief's Guard, which was composed entirely of Virginians, were located in the valley proper. The outer line of entrenchments was along the crest of a 200-foot rise. They would have been difficult to carry by assault; but, whatever the issue here, the inner line, a mile beyond, flanked by the Washington and Huntington redoubts and just below the crest and eastern shoulder of Mount Joy, was practically impregnable. To-day the most impressive feature of Valley Forge is this line of sunken earthworks that speaks in unmistakable terms of the grim and desperate determination of the Army of the Revolution to stick to the bitter end.

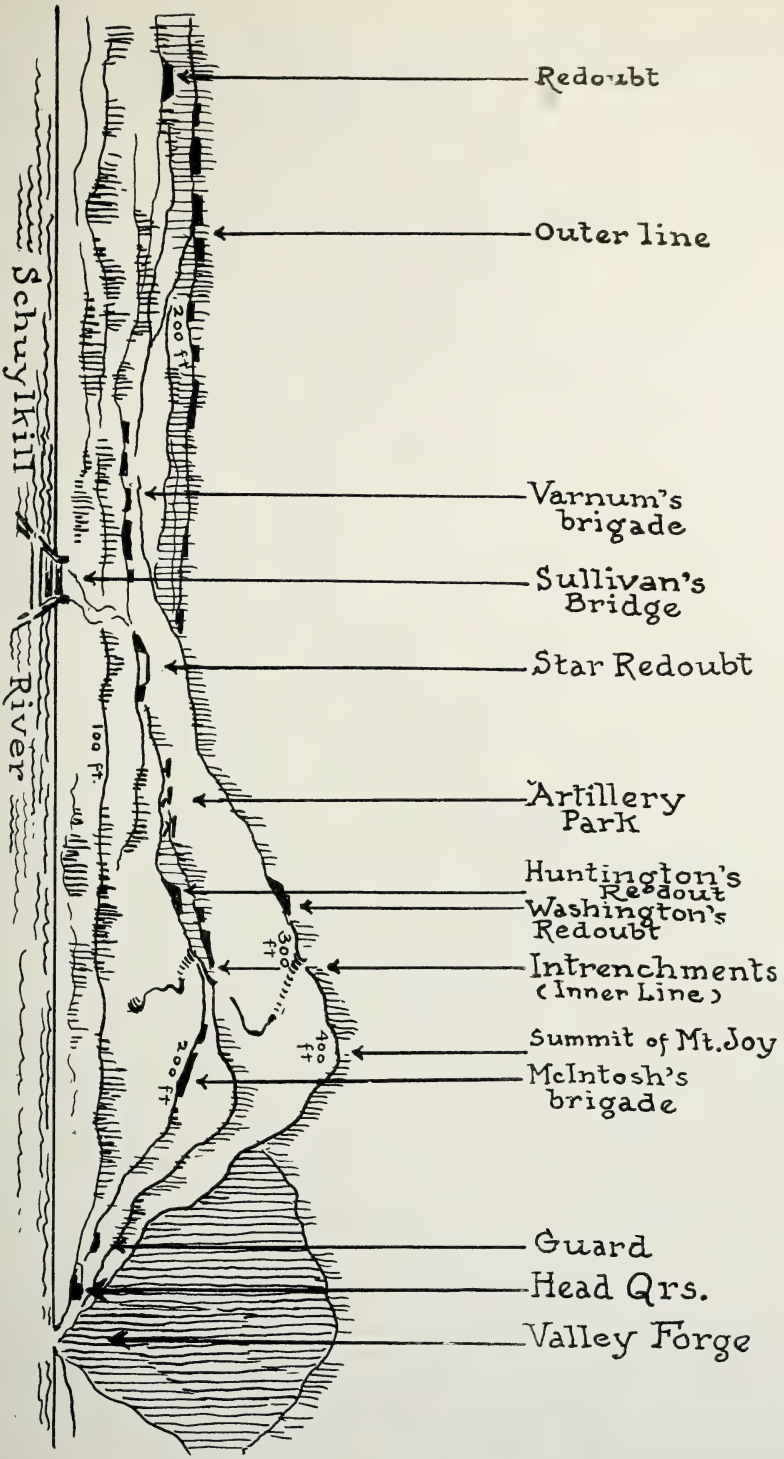
On Christmas Day the Commander-in-Chief moved from his tent near the Artillery Park, over the crest of the rise and down into the real valley to the house of Deborah Hewes, near the mouth of Valley Creek. Up to now the Valley Forge Headquarters has been known as the Isaac Potts House, but this is an undeserved honor accorded an undeserving Quaker. Despite the cheap sentimentality of the prayer story, proof is lacking that Isaac Potts was at Valley Forge that winter, proof is lacking that he owned, in 1777–1778, the house now pointed out as

Headquarters, and proof is sadly lacking of his patriotism and support of the patriot cause. The accounts show that Deborah Hewes was paid by Washington for the use of her house and furniture at Valley Forge, and it is an injustice to Mistress Hewes that she, up to now, has been ignored. Isaac Potts only came into possession of the house near the end of the war and not until forty years afterwards was the place pointed out as Washington's Headquarters. By then Potts' long residence had fixed it in the minds of the country folk as the Potts House. Rightfully it should be known as the Hewes House and Mistress Deborah's name should be recalled instead of the Quaker Isaac's.

The first matters of interest encountered in the expense book are the purchases immediately preceding December 25, from which it is possible to construct Washington's Christmas dinner. There are no entries of expenditures from December 9 to December 22, while the army was on the march, and, as the settled accounts on December 24 for the period from December 8 show an expenditure of only £9 18s. (about $25), there could have been no great surplus of provision in the hands of Steward Patrick McGuire on December 22. Here is the pitiful account from December 22 to December 24:

		£	s.	d.
22d	To 4 lb butter, @ 7/6.30/—To Cabbage 3/9	1	13	9
	To potatoes 2/6—To Turnips 2/		4	6
	To 2 turkeys @ 12/6. 25/—To 2 geese @ 10/.20/	2	5	0
	To 4 fouls @ 4/ .16/—To 24 lb mutton @ 1/2 .28/	2	4	0
24th	To turnips 3/9—To potatoes 2/6		6	3
	To 3 lb butter @ 7/6. 22/6— To 4 fouls @ 3/9.15/	1	17	6
	To 48 lb veal @ 1/1. 52/	2	12	0

It is from these supplies that the Christmas dinner was provided. First, as to the number of persons to be fed and the quantities available. Each day the general and field officers of the day dined with the Commander-in-Chief at Headquarters by the standing invitation in general orders of November 7, 1777. These officers were five in number—the major-general of the day, the brigadier-general, two lieutenant-colonels and a brigade major. At Valley Forge Washington's staff, or "military family" as he called it, consisted of nine aides-de-camp; so, counting the Commander-in-Chief, his aides and the officers of the day, there were fifteen men at the table. Besides this number there were eight or ten servants—the steward, housekeeper, cook, washerwoman, hostlers, helpers and others, so that in the calculation of food consumption an allowance should be made for from twenty to twenty-five persons per day. Of course all of these, including the officers, were entitled to the ration, which, as then established, was 1¼ pounds of beef, 1¼ pounds of flour, ½ gill of rum and ½ pint of rice per day with certain substitutes; but being entitled to rations and being able to draw them at Valley Forge were two very different things. A report of December 23 showed that there were only 25 barrels of flour in camp and no beef, so there could have been little or no help from the commissary for the table at Headquarters even if the Commander-in-Chief would have availed himself of it at such a period of scarcity. From the items noted in the accounts therefore must be subtracted the quantities eaten by fifteen to twenty-five healthy, hungry adults in the nine meals before three o'clock in the afternoon of Christmas Day—the dinners and suppers of December 22, 23, and 24 and the break-



Looking due south from the Schuylkill River. The distance from the Star Redoubt southward across the hills to the outer line was about one mile. From the near end of the inner line intrenchments to the far end, across the shoulder of Mount Joy, was about a mile; from the Huntington to the Washington Redoubt was about one mile and from Headquarters to the Star Redoubt about the same distance.

fasts of December 23, 24, and 25. Can what was left be imagined?

These were the men who sat at table the afternoon of Christmas Day while the heavy snow drifted down the gloomy little valley and banked in wet, clinging masses 'gainst frame and sill: George Washington, grave of mien and towering in physique even among the stalwarts of the Revolution; on his right the guest of honor, the Marquis de Lafayette; the Baron de Kalb, Major-general of the day; Brigadier-general John Paterson, of New Jersey; Lieutenant-colonels Thomas Paxton of the Pennsylvania militia and Robert Ballard of the Virginia line, and Brigade-major Simon Learned, of Massachusetts. The aides-de-camp were Robert Hanson Harrison, John Fitzgerald, Alexander Hamilton, Richard Kidder Meade, Peter Presley Thornton, John Laurens and Tench Tilghman; all lieutenant-colonels except Tilghman, the volunteer, who was giving his talents and health to the cause of liberty without thought or care for rank or pay. There were two others, acting aides by special appointments, Captain Caleb Gibbs and George Lewis, a lieutenant in the Guard and a well-liked nephew of the Commander-in-Chief. A goodly company! The young courtier from the most brilliant court in Europe, the seasoned and critically sardonic French veteran; an embryo judge of a supreme court, a Secretary of Treasury and a special ambassador to Europe among the young aides who were learning, as were the others, the greatest lessons of life from the quiet dominant figure at the head of the table. A hundred Valley Forges could not have broken the spirit of American manhood within the candlelight of that board.

And the dinner was this: A little veal, a little mutton, not much, for it is probable that the turkeys, geese and " fouls " were husbanded for the occasion. A small quantity of potatoes and cabbage and less of turnips. That was all! No tea, no coffee, no milk, a small amount of butter perhaps, but no bread, no eggs, no flour, so there were no pies, puddings or dessert. If there was either whiskey or rum, which is doubtful, as none was issued to the troops that day, there was no punch, for sugar was lacking. A minor, though irritating, difficulty was the probable lack of sufficient knives, forks and spoons, for Washington had been separated from his baggage during the Brandywine and Germantown manœuvres and did not obtain it again until the middle of January.

The prices paid for the food of this Christmas dinner did not vary greatly from present-day values. Reckoning the Pennsylvania shilling at about 13⅓ cents of the present day, which was, probably, well above its purchasing value, mutton and veal cost about 15 cents a pound; potatoes a little over a dollar a bushel; turnips about a dollar and a half a bushel, and cabbages 13⅓ cents apiece. Butter was a dollar a pound, when obtainable, and the chickens, which Gibbs always wrote as " fouls," were fifty cents each, with the turkeys a dollar and a half and the geese a dollar and a quarter each. Two days after Christmas the scant supply of potatoes, turnips and cabbage was brightened by the advent of a few timid carrots, about thirty cents' worth, to be exact, and it requires dexterous mental arithmetic to figure how these could be fairly apportioned among fifteen hungry men. How the servants existed is an unsolved mystery. The last day in the year one pitiful rabbit was secured and the day after New Year's the Commander-in-Chief received a present of rockfish. From whom it came is unknown, but as the man who brought it was given

a gratuity of fifteen shillings, the amount of enthusiasm the fish aroused at Headquarters may be imagined. The second week in January something like a real supply of vegetables arrived, as the entry is broadly general:

To cabbage—fouls and onions 72s. 6

These were the first onions seen at Valley Forge. More arrived the last of the month and from then on the supply, if not great, was fairly continuous. Meat at Headquarters, when obtainable, was veal and mutton, with such changes as chickens, geese, turkeys, and ducks as could be found. A dozen partridges once graced the table, a pair of pigeons and a wild goose at another time; a piece of smoked venison is recorded in March, by the middle of which month hams, fresh pork and some smoked beef were obtained. Eggs did not figure in the daily supplies until after Mrs. Washington's arrival in camp, and whether the regularity of the egg purchases after that time was due to her or to the fact that they were then more easily obtained, cannot be determined. Butter came in with greater regularity and in increasing quantity after her arrival, though the lack of salt in the country is evident from the numerous entries for "fresh" butter that appear in the accounts. Mrs. Washington's influence is plainly seen in the record. Even before her arrival a general sprucing up of Headquarters is noticeable in the account book. The purchase of five brooms is not only a candid confession of the condition of Headquarters, but an eloquent tribute to Washington's knowledge of his wife's housekeeping standards. A broom for the stable was also bought and a touch of the cavalier courtier is seen in the purchase of a brush for the General's horses. Washington was rated among the best horsemen of his day, but care of his animals with him was secondary to utility. He seems always to have considered them a means to the end and seldom spared speed or endurance when necessity arose. Evidence of this is seen in the purchase, in February, of "antimony for the genl's horses"—a stock remedy of olden times for hard-driven, nerve-strained animals.

After Christmas the next entries in the accounts of more than usual interest are those around February 22, Washington's birthday. On this day the dinner was graced by the first parsnips of the season. Mr. Jameson, probably Col. John Jameson, at Whitemarsh, sent a present of "fouls" and Col. Clement Biddle, the Commissary General of Forage, sent the rare and well-liked luxury, tea, which at this time was selling for about $20 a pound. It is a matter of interest that the first public recognition of Washington's birthday occurred amid the cold and suffering at Valley Forge and came from the men in the ranks. Procter's 4th Continental Artillery Band serenaded Headquarters that day, and Washington's appreciation of the compliment is recorded in the gratuity distributed to the bandsmen on February 27. Four years later, in Rhode Island, Comte de Rochambeau, Commander-in-Chief of the French troops in America, gave to the day its first recognition as a public holiday by ordering a cessation of all labor by the French troops on February 12, as February 11, Washington's birthday, fell upon Sunday in 1781. Washington was born February 11, 1732, but the adoption of the Gregorian calendar by Great Britain in 1752 brought about a readjustment of dates so that his birthday ever since has fallen on February 22.

Carrots, "pasnips" and cheese came as refreshing additions to the menu in March and the practice of sending a man

into the country to buy supplies for Headquarters every week or ten days was inaugurated. Mrs. Washington's thrift appears in the purchase of a crock for the butter the middle of this month, when the supply situation in general began to show signs of improvement. The tastes of the Commander-in-Chief were known to his friends and the end of March Lord Stirling sent him the first oysters of the season. The drink problem at Headquarters was more or less settled in March by the arrival of the first barrels of cider and home-brewed beer. Washington cared little for whiskey, rum or strong, distilled liquors which were generally eschewed by the gentry of the day; but he had a discriminating taste for wine and claret. From March to June at Valley Forge seven barrels of beer and three barrels of cider were purchased for Headquarters. Milk was scarce, coffee there was none, and tea, at $20 a pound and over, was not in abundance. By April the food situation had so improved as to be beyond the point of bother, and apples, parsnips, carrots, cabbages and onions were obtainable in fair quantities.

The food situation in the winter of 1777–1778 was somewhat parallel to the food situation to-day. The quantity in the country at large was more than sufficient; the trouble lay in the transportation, the depreciated currency and large number of Tories in Pennsylvania and New Jersey. The proportion of the population of the Thirteen Original Colonies who were loyalists during the Revolutionary War is not realized as generally as it should be. Our school histories have carelessly or intentionally ignored the facts, for the preponderance of the patriot feeling was not so great as we have been led to believe. It is doubtful if a referendum in all the Colonies on the question of independence, during the winter of 1777–1778 would have shown a healthy majority in its favor.

The first sign of Spring at Valley Forge is found in the purchase, on April 10, of a "mess of sprouts" and a dozen shad. Mrs. Washington's preparations to plunge into preserving are seen in the entries for the purchase of nutmegs, "peper" and allspice, and soon afterward, a sugar-loaf weighing 121½ lbs. was procured at the astounding cost of £91 2s. 6d. On the 18th of April fifteen shad were purchased and "1 mess of sallard," two large tea-pots, 4 lbs. of green tea, which then cost £9, and a bottle of snuff for 25 shillings. Such entries as these lend a colorful touch of intimacy to the record and it is interesting to see that Washington was akin to all dwellers of the Potomac River basin in his taste for shad and oysters. His liking for salad is beyond question, for, from April until the army moved from Valley Forge, the purchases of salad and greens are too numerous to be explained in any other way. The middle of May 7s. 6d. of "horse reddish" was purchased and the welcome new delicacy of spring lamb arrived. Fish was a favorite food and the purchases of available kinds were numerous. Twice, in June, presents of strawberries were sent to Headquarters, one from a Mrs. Henry, who lived near Valley Forge, and one from Mr. Mitchell, of Potts Grove.

An element of humor lurks in the charge of a gratuity of £3 15s. paid for the detection of a thief whose bibulous tastes succumbed to the temptations of the beer and cider barrels at Headquarters. A reward of about $10 for this detective work seems to imply that the thefts were of some consequence and rather cleverly managed. In contrast to this is the grim note of the not generally

known execution of Thomas Shanks, a former ensign in the 10th Pennsylvania Regiment, who was hanged as a spy near the Grand Parade at guard-mount on the 3d of June.

Preparations for the campaign of 1778 appear in the accounts about the middle of April. Two pairs of spur-leathers and two saddle girths were purchased for the General and his spurs carefully mended. Two new black stocks cost £6 5s. (about $16.50) and three dozen and two large gilt buttons and three dozen small ones cost £9 6s. 8d. The middle of May saw a general overhauling and mending of all the saddlery by Jeremiah Low, a saddler belonging to the Commander-in-Chief's Guard.

June 18, 1778, the British Army evacuated Philadelphia and started on its march across Jersey to New York City. The Continentals hastily broke camp and started in pursuit that same day and the last entry of expense at Valley Forge, as the Headquarters passed into history, is the record of payment to Deborah Hewes, of £100 Pennsylvania currency, "in full of all demands agt. his Excellency Genl. Washington, for the use of her house & furniture at V. Forge as pr. bill."

EXTRACTS FROM AN ORDERLY BOOK

By Catherine Brittin Barlow
Curator General, N.S.D.A.R.

From an Orderly Book in the Museum of Memorial Continental Hall are taken the following extracts. They seem particularly interesting at this time, when our country is again engaged in a great war, the retrospect throws a strong and strange contrast in the equipment of the armies of the two periods. The Continental Army was badly drilled, indifferently uniformed, and inadequately fed. Well may General Washington apologize to Lafayette, who arrived in Philadelphia at that time, of conditions as he saw them; but the gallant Lafayette replied, "I came to learn, not to teach."

Col. Walter Stewart, His Orderly Book.

Commencing July 4, 1777, and Ending October 21, 1777.

Headquarters, July 7, 1777.

G. O.

Major Gen. tomorrow.....Lincoln.
Brigadier .....Maxfield.
Field officer Col. Martin.....Major Hall.
Brigade Major .....Witherspoon.

"The General expects the strictest attention will be paid to the order of the 20th of last month for sizing the Men, and placing the shortest in the front, unless this is done whole fire of the rere rank will most be lost, especially if the files should happen, as is often the case, to be crowded together.

"Officers Commanding Regiments are requested to have all their Men fit for duty under Arms, & every morning for exercise in going thru their different maneuvers particular attention should be paid to the manner of wheeling and marching. All wheels should be performed compleat and with life, and instead of the short step which in Gene'l practise, they should be taught to throw their feet well before them, which may be done, with as much ease and in as good time with the Musick, as the other Method is more Graceful and gains ground faster. The Officers should make themselves acquainted with the Salutes as pointed in Gen'l orders of the 16th of June last, the less the Gentlemen seem to beat when marching off Guard from the Genl. parade is a disgrace to the character of an officer. It is strongly recommended to the Soldary of Genl. Weedon's Brigade to have their Hair cut short by trimming it close before thinning it and cutting behind so as to leave it a short curl or bob. It prevents permint, keeps their Heads cool and is much more convenient in rainy weather; it is also dressed with more care and looks more Soldier-like."

Head Quarters Wilmington Aug. 29th, 1777:

"Information being given by the Commanding Genl. that it is at present impractible to supply the Army with Hard Bread the Troops are to receive soft Bread or Flour, as the Commissary shall be able to supply them. The Commissaries are nevertheless to exert themselves to the utmost constantly to supply the Troops with Bread either hard or soft and without fail to have a Quantity of Hard Bread made ready to be used whenever the Army Marches."

COMMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT GENERAL

First and foremost in our thoughts to-day is the WAR which has come to us. Our men have gone over-seas and we share the grief of the women of those other countries because now we are giving our own as they gave theirs. And as they worked and are working so must we work and in that work do our part to aid our Government and our men.

Never in the history of our Country, of our Society or during our lifetime have we been in such constant need of remembering the counsel of Horace Mann when he said: "Doing nothing for others is the undoing of one's self. We must be purposely kind and generous, or we miss the best part of existence. The heart that goes out of itself gets larger and full of joy. We do ourselves the most good doing something for others."

War Relief Service—that is what we must give, and I am proud to say that the Daughters of the American Revolution responded to the first call. I do not mean that all true American women have not responded, for they have done most nobly, but I am speaking for the Daughters of the American Revolution.

During the fall I visited various parts of the country and was delighted with what was being done by our members. Right here I would like to ask the Chapters to keep a *record of all work done* for war relief service—no matter what kind of work nor where it is done—and be prompt in sending such records when requested to do so. It is very vital that we keep our records up to date, for those records mean our history.

I should like to impress it upon the Chapter Regents that the communications sent them from the National Society, either directly from headquarters or through the National Committees, are to be presented to the Chapter—they are not personal letters to the Regent, but belong to the Chapters, as they are directions in regard to our work.

I cannot express to you all that I have felt in going over this wonderful work our Society has done—nor my pride in the work. But my feelings, though unexpressed, are deep, and with all my heart I congratulate you, Daughters of the American Revolution, for the untiring devotion to a great cause. It has meant much self-sacrifice; it has meant unremitting toil; but you have kept on and you have done and are doing and will do work that will cause you the peace and happiness of well-doing as you look back upon it. You are living up to the high ideals on which this Society is based and you are keeping alive the great and intrepid spirit of our ancestors.

We Daughters of the American Revolution must have but one idea during this war—our Country and our Country's good. American women have always come to the front—and in our mighty organization they will represent a power never before realized. In twenty-six years of our existence as a Society we have accomplished much; let us crown our past efforts with real achievement in time of need. Let us conserve our energies by directing them along the lines laid out for us by those who conceived the spirit of the Society. We are too apt to wander far afield and overlap the work of other organizations, so let us husband our own resources and be ready to meet all emergencies as they come. Let us stand together and be Daughters of the American Revolution in fact as well as spirit.

SARAH ELIZABETH GUERNSEY,

President General.

WASHINGTON AND CUSTIS HEIRLOOMS

By Natalie Sumner Lincoln

ACCORDING to authentic records at least twenty-eight celebrated artists painted portraits of George Washington from life. What Washington would have suffered in these days of cameras and moving-picture machines can only be imagined, but that his temper occasionally gave way under the strain of repeated requests for "sittings" is proved by the sometimes grudging consent given to artists who importuned him, and his frequent declaration that each "sitting" would be his last.

These requests for portraits were inevitable; everyone who could secure a likeness—from crowned heads down to the private in the ranks of the Continental Army—desired a memento of Washington, and fortunate it is that such was the case, for while

> Art to his fame no aid hath lent,
> His country is his monument!

each new development in history the more firmly establishes Washington's preëminence, and advances the hero-worship for that great American.

Artists came from Switzerland, France, Sweden, and Denmark, aye, even from England, Scotland, and Ireland, to paint Washington's portrait. Among those from the land of our Allies was the Marquise de Brehan, a woman of rare gifts, who accompanied her brother, Count de Moustier, French Minister to the United States, to this country.

The Marquise was a great admirer of Washington and painted her first miniature of him from memory in 1787. In the autumn of the following year she and her brother were at Mount Vernon where they were entertained with every courtesy due their rank, and Washington gave her an opportunity to paint a miniature from life which she presented to Mrs. Washington; and this medallion miniature is now owned by Mrs. Kate Upshur Moorhead, great-great-great-granddaughter of Martha Washington. Aside from its historic value and associations, this profile miniature is unique in having a profile likeness of Eleanor Parke (Nellie) Custis, then a girl of eleven years of age, on its reverse, made by the same artist. These two miniatures, *en camaïeu,* are painted on copper in blue and white, and framed back to back with a gold band.

Washington refers to the Marquise de Brehan in his diary under date of Saturday, October 3, 1788—"About two o'clock sat for Madame de Brehan (Brienne) to complete a profile picture of me which she had begun from memory, and which she has made exceedingly like the original."

The Marquise made several copies of this miniature, one of which was given to Mrs. Bingham in 1791; another, dispatched to Paris, was engraved, and from this plate she sent Washington several impressions which he autographed and gave to friends. One print had inscribed on it: "The President's compliments ac-

company the enclosed to Mrs. Morris"; while still another print Washington sent to Mrs. General Stuart with the message: "Not for the representation or the value,



GEORGE WASHINGTON

The De Brehan medallion miniature made from life in 1788.

but because it is the production of a fair lady, the President takes the liberty of presenting the enclosed, with his best regards, to Mrs. Stuart, praying her acceptance of it —— Wednesday, 16th Mar. 1795."

Mrs. Moorhead's valuable collection of Washington heirlooms came to her by direct inheritance. Martha Washington had one grandson, George Washington Parke Custis, and three granddaughters, Eliza, who married Thomas Law; Martha, who married Thomas Peter, and Nellie, who was the wife of Lawrence Lewis, Washington's nephew, Martha Custis Peter had three daughters who were named Columbia, America, and Britannia Wellington. America married Captain William G. Williams, U. S. Corps of Engineers. Captain Williams served under General Zachary Taylor, in the Mexican War as Chief of Engineers. He was mortally wounded leading a charge at the Battle of Monterey, and a brother officer, Ulysses S. Grant (afterward President of the United States), carried his dying message to his family. "Tell my wife and children that I died at the head of my troops," was Williams' message.

Captain Williams' daughter Kate married John H. Upshur, U. S. Navy, and their daughter is Mrs. Moorhead.



ELEANOR PARKE CUSTIS

Painted by the Marquise de Brehan on the reverse of the Washington medallion miniature.

Rear Admiral Upshur was one of the most gallant and highly esteemed officers of the American navy. He accompanied Commodore Perry on his expedition to

Japan when that empire was closed to all nations, and later, was as welcome when stationed at European ports as in his own country. Brilliant in conversation, polished in manner, he was well fitted for the profession which he adorned.



Photo by Edmonston, Washington, D. C.

LOCKET CONTAINING MARTHA WASHINGTON'S MINIATURE

Worn by George Washington for forty years, and taken from his neck at Mount Vernon after his death. Reproduced here for first time. The reproduction is twice size of locket.

The most cherished piece of jewelry in Mrs. Moorhead's collection is the locket worn by General Washington for forty years and through all his battles. It is very small, oval in shape, and contains an exquisite miniature of Martha Washington. The locket was taken from Washington's neck by his servant just before the body was placed in its coffin. The back of the gold locket bears no inscription and the name of the artist who painted the miniature is not known. Through the kindness of Mrs. Moorhead permission was given to photograph this fascinating heirloom; and thus this miniature of Martha Washington is published



WASHINGTON AND CUSTIS JEWELRY

Left to right: Brooch containing Washington's hair; knee-buckle belonging to him; Martha Washington's pearl and amethyst ring; cross made from pearls owned by her; 19 large topazes which belonged to Washington, and ring owned by John Parke Custis.

for the first time in its history in this magazine. The locket has been mentioned in several accounts of the Washington family and its heirlooms, but until



MARTHA WASHINGTON
Miniature painted by Field after the death of General Washington

now has not been successfully photographed for reproduction.

Other valuable jewelry in Mrs. Moorhead's possession is a cross made from a pearl necklace owned by Martha Washington; a pearl-encircled brooch containing a lock of Washington's hair; Martha Washington's pearl and amethyst ring; a ring which belonged to John Parke Custis; a circular knee buckle set with topaz which Washington wore, and nineteen large topaz stones which belonged to a pair of his shoe-buckles.

Another Washington heirloom is a small solid silver cup which the General carried with him throughout the Revolutionary War, and used as a wine glass. It bears the Washington coat-of-arms engraved upon one side and is about the size of a cocktail glass of to-day.

Mrs. Moorhead is the fortunate possessor of another interesting miniature of her great-great-great-grandmother, and one that deserves to be better known. This miniature was painted by Robert Field, an English artist, after the death of Washington, and shows his wife at the age of sixty-nine, a beautiful and benign dame of the Eighteenth Century.

The back of the gold case of the miniature is deep blue enamel outlined with



BACK OF MARTHA WASHINGTON'S MINIATURE
The "mourning" picture is made with locks of Washington's hair.

pearls and in the centre is a "mourning" picture made with locks of General Washington's hair. The tomb, the two hearts entwined, and the angel carrying

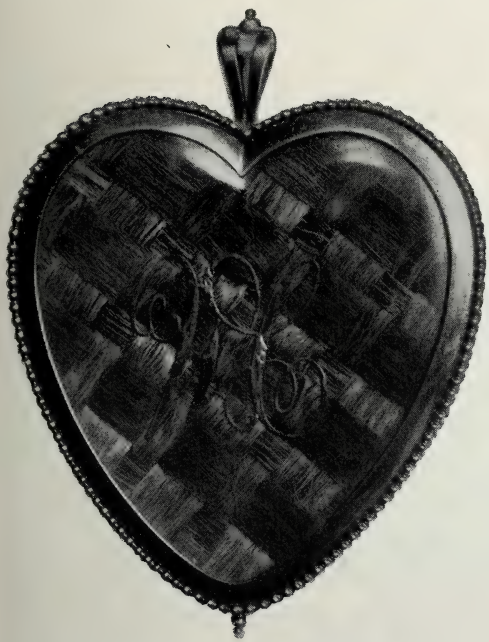
a wreath are exquisitely done. Around the oval picture run the words: "Join'd by friendship—Crowned by love"

A novel ornament in Mrs. Moorhead's collection is a glass and gold locket, inside of which are woven in squares the hair of General and Mrs. Washington, the dark grey hair belonging to the former and the white that of his wife; it also contains locks of hair of Martha Washington's four grandchildren: Eliza Parke, Martha Parke, Eleanor Parke, and George Washington Parke Custis. On the crystal glass are the initials "W. C." (Washington-Custis) in large gold letters. The other side of the locket bears the gold initial "S," and contains the hair of Mrs. Washington's daughter-in-law, Nellie Calvert, daughter of Benedict Calvert, and first wife of John Parke Custis (Martha Washington's son), and after-



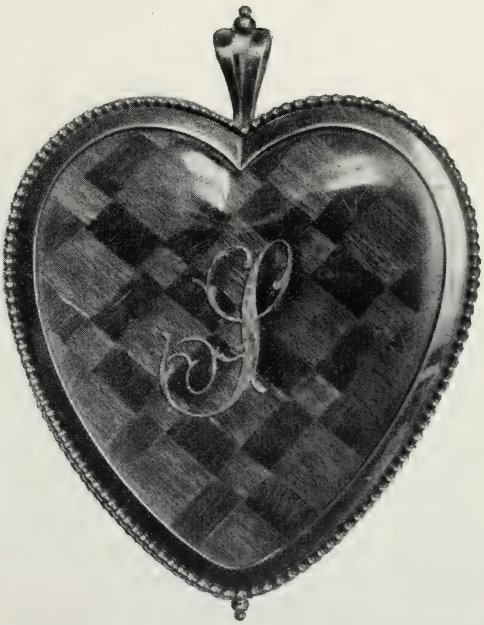
WASHINGTON'S WINE GLASS

This solid silver cup was used by the general throughout the Revolutionary War. His coat-of-arms is engraved on it.



HEART-SHAPED GLASS LOCKET

It contains the hair of General and Mrs. Washington and the latter's four grandchildren.



REVERSE OF GLASS LOCKET

This side contains the hair of Nellie Calvert, first wife of John Parke Custis.

ward wife of Dr. David Stuart. With Mrs. Stuart's hair is some of the hair of the children of her second marriage.

The coining of the first gold "half eagle" in the United States in 1795 was made the occasion of much ceremony. Elias Boudinot, then director of the Mint in Philadelphia, invited General and Mrs. Washington to be present with a number of friends and government officials. The coin, so soon as finished, was presented to Mrs. Washington, and Mrs. Moorhead inherited it with her other heirlooms.





Photo by Edmonston, Washington, D. C.
THE FIRST GOLD PIECE COINED IN THE UNITED STATES
Photographed and engraved for reproduction in this Magazine by permission of the Director of the U. S. Mint

The coin has the head of "Liberty" on one side, while the word "Liberty" and the date, 1795, are joined by fifteen stars representing the original thirteen States and the States of Vermont and Kentucky, admitted to the Union in 1791 and 1792 respectively. On the reverse of the coin are the words: "United States of America" and in the centre an eagle bearing aloft a wreath of victory. In 1795 the money value of the "half eagle" was $5, but at the present time, with its historic association, its price is far above rubies.

The MAGAZINE is deeply indebted to Mrs. Moorhead for her courteous permission to publish photographs of her valuable collection of Washington and Custis heirlooms of which six are reproduced here for the first time.

DEPOSITION OF RACHEL PARKS

The deposition of Rachel Parks of Baltimore County, aged Forty years or thereabouts being first sworn deposeth and says, that she was well acquainted with William Raven of Middle River Neck in Baltimore County and that the said William Raven, went on Board the British Fleet at the time the said Fleet lay in Chesapeake Bay near Pools Island, which this deponent believes was some time in the year seventeen hundred and seventy-six, or seven, and this deponent further sayeth that the said William Raven never returned from the said Fleet, to Baltimore County until some time in the year seventeen hundred and eighty-five, and that the said William Raven departed this life some time in the year following in Back River Neck in the county aforesaid and further this deponent sayeth not.

her
Rachel e Parks
mark

Sworn to and subscribed October 29, 1795, before

George Gould Presbury.

Recorded in Chancery Liber, No. 21, folio 692. Land Office of Maryland, Annapolis, Maryland.

THE TRUE STORY OF ENOCH CROSBY— REVOLUTIONARY SPY

The Original "Harvey Birch"

By Grace M. Pierce
Registrar General, National Society D.A.R.

THE Standard Dictionary defines a spy as a "secret emissary who goes into an enemy's camp or country to inspect his works, ascertain his strength and his intentions, watch his movements, and report thereon to the proper officer."

Since the beginning of history these emissaries of the secret service have played an important part both in peace and in war. The man or woman who enters upon such a career must possess strength of character and be endowed with all the qualifications of a good soldier and of a commanding officer besides. A soldier must possess bravery and courage, but a spy must be not only brave and courageous, but must also have what is called "nerve," poise, self-possession, absolute control of facial expression, fearlessness, tact and discretion unequalled. For his is the most hazardous of all undertakings. Discovery means death, the penalty inflicted alike by all nations. It was under this law of nations that Major André, a spy from the British army, and Nathan Hale from the American army, were executed for such service during the American Revolution.

Seldom, however, has a man employed in this form of secret service met with the success in his undertaking, and become so famous a character of fiction, as did Enoch Crosby of Dutchess County, New York, who was the original of the character of "Harvey Birch" in James Fenimore Cooper's story, "The Spy, a Tale of the Neutral Country."

Enoch Crosby was born in Harwich, Barnstable County, Mass., in 1750, and while a child his parents moved to the town of Southeast, Dutchess County, New York. At the age of sixteen years, according to the custom of the times, he was "bound out" to learn a trade, and he became a skilled shoemaker.

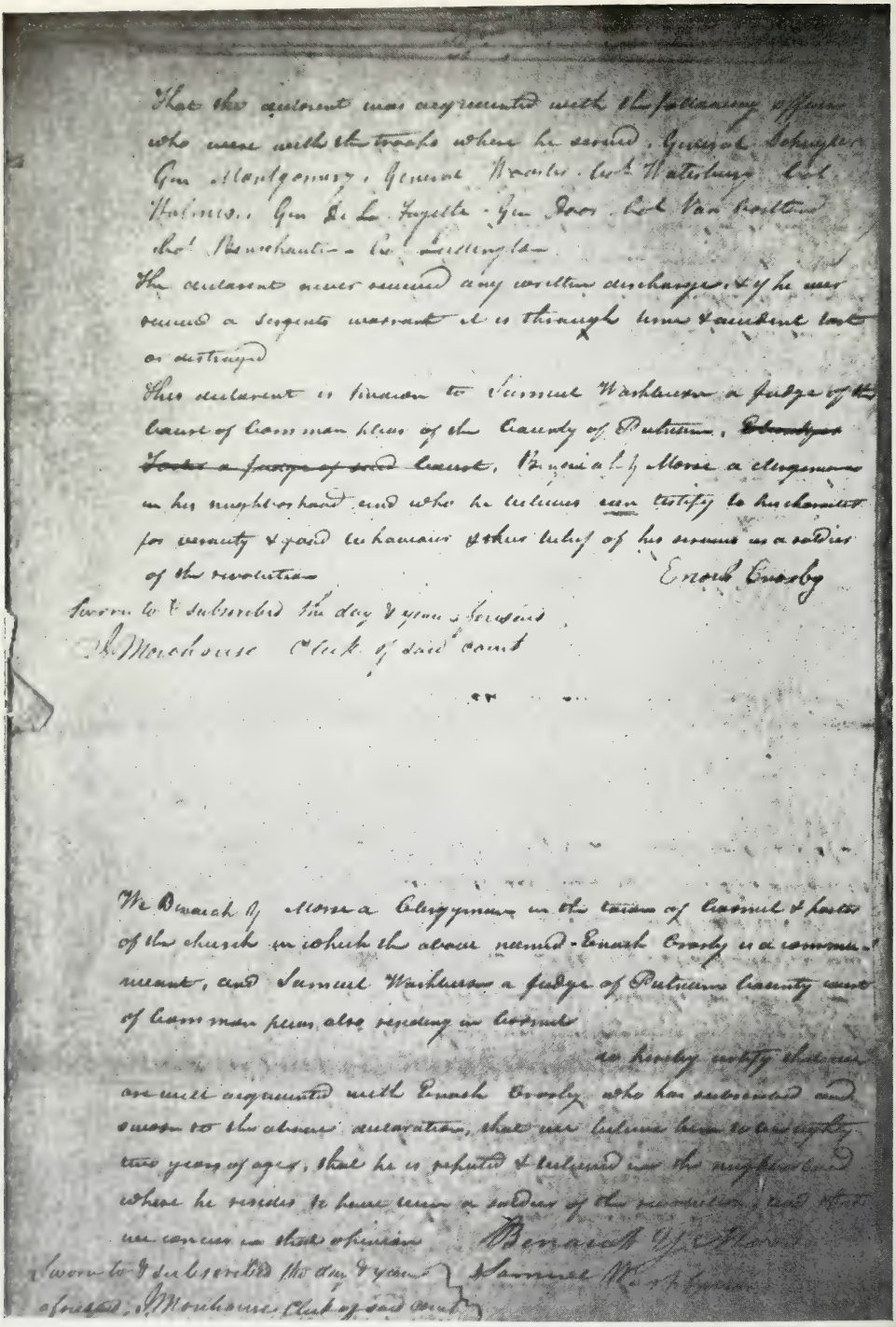
At the time of the Lexington alarm in April, 1775, he was living in Danbury, Conn., and when the news of the attack upon the Americans reached there, a company was immediately organized under Captain Benedict. One hundred and fifty young men enlisted in this company, and it is claimed that Enoch Crosby was the first to be enrolled.

His own story of his service, simply told under oath, in his application for a Government pension in 1832, is an interesting chapter in our history and is as follows:

"State of New York

County of Putnam ss. On the fifteenth day of October in the year 1832 personally appeared before the Court of Oyer and Terminer and general jail delivery of the said county of Putnam, Enoch Crosby of the town of Southeast in the county of Putnam and state of New York aged eighty-two years, who being first duly sworn according to law, doth on his oath make the following declaration in order to obtain the benefits of the Act of Congress passed June 7, 1832, that he entered in the service of the United States under the following named officers and served as herein stated.

That in the month of April or in the fore-



That the aforesaid was acquainted with the following officers who were with the troops where he served: General Schuyler, Gen. Montgomery, General Wooster, Col. Waterbury, Col. Holmes, Gen. De La Fayette, Gen. Dearborn, Col. Van Cortlandt, Col. Beauchamp, & Col. Willet &c.

The declarant never received any written discharge, & if he ever received a sergeants warrant it is through home & accidental loss or destroyed

This declarant is known to Samuel Washburn a Judge of the Court of Common Pleas of the County of Putnam, ~~Columbia~~ ~~Yates a Judge of said Court~~, Virginia & by Moses a Clergyman in his neighborhood and who he believes can testify to his character for veracity & good behaviour & other belief of his service as a soldier of the revolution

Enoch Crosby

Sworn to & subscribed this day & year aforesaid

N. Morehouse Clerk of said Court

We Barnabas & Moses a Clergyman in the town of Carmel & pastor of the church in which the above named Enoch Crosby is a communicant, and Samuel Washburn a Judge of Putnam County court of Common pleas, also residing in Carmel

do hereby certify that we are well acquainted with Enoch Crosby, who has subscribed and sworn to the above declaration, that we believe him to be eighty three years of age; that he is reputed & believed in the neighborhood where he resides to have been a soldier of the revolution, and that we concur in that opinion

Barnabas & Moses

Sworn to & subscribed this day & year aforesaid. N. Morehouse Clerk of said Court

Samuel Washburn

Photographed by permission

SIGNED PENSION DECLARATION OF ENOCH CROSBY, THE SPY

part of May 1775 he enlisted in the town of Danbury in the state of Connecticut into Capt. Noble Benedict's company in Col. Waterbury's regiment of troops to defend the country for eight months service. The regiment met at Greenwich in Connecticut and staid there two or three weeks then went to New York under General Wooster, staid in New York a few weeks. The regiment was then carried to Albany in sloops & went directly to Halfmoon, was there a few days—went then to Ticonderoga, staid there a few days to have the batteaus finished which were to convey them further, General Schyler had the command to the Isle aux Noix when General Schyler being unwell, General Montgomery had the command.

The declarant went to St. Johns which being by us at that time besieged by the Americans in about five weeks surrendered & the fort was taken. The declarant then went to Montreal, that he came from there with Colonel Waterbury's regiment, and having served the eight months was at place (Albany) was permitted to leave the regiment and return home, and that he had no written discharge.

And this declarant further says, that in the latter part of the month of August in the year 1776 he enlisted into the regiment commanded by Col. Swartwout in Fredericksburgh, now Carmel, in the County of Putnam, and started to join the army at Kingsbridge, the company had left Fredericksburgh before declarant started, and he started alone after his said enlistment & on his way at a place in Westchester County about two miles from Pinesbridge he fell in company with a stranger, who accosted the deponent & asked him if he was going *down*, declarant replied he was: the stranger then asked if declarant was not afraid to venture alone, & said there were many rebels *below* & he would meet with difficulty in *getting down*. The declarant perceived from the observation of the stranger that he supposed the declarant intended to go to the British & willing to encourage that misapprehension & turn it to the best advantage, he asked if there was any mode which he, the stranger, could point out by which the declarant could *get through* safely. The stranger, after being satisfied that declarant was wishing to join the British army, told him that there was a company raising in that vicinity to join the British army, that it was nearly complete & in a few days would be ready to go *down* & that declarant had better join that company & *go down* with them. The stranger finally gave to the declarant his name, it was Bunker, & told the declarant where he lived & shewed the house in which he lived and also told him that —— Fowler was to be the captain of the company then raising and —— Kipp, Lieutenant.

After having learned this much from Bunker the declarant told him that he was unwilling to wait untill the company could be ready to march & would try to get *through alone* & parted from him on his way down, & continued until night when he stopped at the house of a man who was called Esquire Young, and put up there for the night. In the course of conversation with Esquire Young in the evening declarant learned that he was a member of the committee of safety for the county of Westchester, & then communicated to him the information he had obtained from Mr. Bunker. Esq^{r} Young requested the declarant to accompany him the next morning to the Whiteplains in Westchester County as the committee of Safety for the County were on that day to meet at the Court house in that place.

The next morning the declarant in company with Esq^{r} Young went to the Whiteplains & found the Committee there sitting. After Esq^{r} Young had had an interview with the committee, the declarant was sent for, and went before the committee, then sitting in the Court room, and there communicated the information he had obtained from Bunker. The committee after learning the situation of declarant, that he was a soldier enlisted in Col. Swartwout's regiment & on his way to join it engaged to write to the Col. & explain the reason why he did not join it if he would consent to aid in the apprehension of the company then raising; it was by all thought best that he should not join the regiment but should act in a different character as he would thus be more useful to his country.

He was accordingly announced to Capt. Townsend, who then was at the Whiteplains commanding a company of rangers as a prisoner, & the captain was directed to keep him until further orders. In the evening, after he was placed as a prisoner under Capt. Townsend, he made an excuse to go out & was accompanied by a soldier, his excuse led him over a fence into a piece of corn then nearly or quite full grown, as soon as he was out of sight of the soldier he made the best of his way from the soldier, & when the soldier hailed him to return he was allmost beyond hearing, an alarm gun was fired but declarant was far from danger.

In the course of the night the declarant reached the house of said Bunker who got up & let him in. Declarant then related to Bunker the circumstance of his having been taken prisoner—of his going before the committee at the Court house, of being put under the charge of Capt. Townsend & of his escape; that he had

concluded to avail himself of the protection of the company raising in his neighborhood to get down.

The next morning Bunker went with declarant & introduced him as a good loyalist to several of the company. Declarant remained some days with different individuals of the company & until it was about to go down, when declarant went one night to the house of Esq[r] Young to give information of the state and progress of the company, the distance was four or five miles from Bunker's. At the house of Esq[r] Young declarant found Capt. Townsend with a great part of his company & after giving the information he returned to the neighborhood of Bunker's, & that night declarant, with a great part of the company which was preparing to go down were made prisoners. The next day all of them, about thirty in number, were marched to the Whiteplains, and remained there several days, a part of the time locked up in jail with the other prisoners, the residue of the time he was with the committee. The prisoners were finally ordered to Fishkill in the County of Dutchess where the State convention was then sitting. The declarant went as a prisoner to Fishkill. Capt. Townsend with his company of rangers took charge of the company.

At Fishkill a committee for detecting conspiracies was sitting composed of John Jay, afterwards Governor of N York, Zepeniah Platt, afterwards first judge of Dutchess County, Colonel Duer of the County of Albany, & a Mr Sackett. The declarant was called before that committee, who understood the character of declarant & the nature of his services, this the committee must have learned either from Capt. Townsend or from the Committee at Whiteplains. The declarant was examined under oath & his examination reduced to writing. The prisoners with the declarant were kept, whilst declarant remained at Fishkill in a building which had been occupied as a Hatter's shop & they were guarded by a company of rangers commanded by Capt. Clark. The declarant remained about a week at Fishkill when he was bailed by Jonathan Hopkins, this was done to cover the character in which declarant acted.

Before the declarant was bailed the Fishkill committee had requested him to continue in their service, & on declarant mentioning the fact of his having enlisted in Col. Swartwout's company & the necessity there was of his joining it, he was informed that he should be indemnified from that enlistment, that they would write to the Col. & inform him that declarant was in their service. The committee then wished declarant to undertake a secret service over the river, he was furnished with a secret pass, which was a writing signed by the committee which is now lost, and directed to go to the house of Nicholas Brawer, near the mouth of the Wappinger creek who would take him across the river & then to proceed to the house of John Russell about ten miles from the river, & make such inquiries & discoveries as he could. He proceeded according to his directions to said Brawers & from thence to John Russells, & there hired himself to said Russell to work for him but for no definite time.

This was a neighborhood of Loyalists & it was expected that a company was there raising for the British army. The declarant remained about ten days in Russells employment & during that time ascertained that a company was then raising but was not completed. Before declarant left Fishkill on this service a time was fixed for him to recross the river & give information to some one of the committee who was to meet him; this time having arrived and the company not being completed the declarant recrossed the river & met Zepeniah Platt, one of the committee, & gave him all the information he had then obtained; declarant was directed to recross the river to the neighborhood of Russells & on a time then fixed, again to meet the committee on the east side of the river.

Declarant returned to Russells' neighborhood; soon became intimate with the Loyalists; was introduced to Capt. Robinson, said to be an English officer & who was to command the company then raising. Capt. Robinson occupied a cave in the mountains, & deponent, having agreed to go with the company, was invited & accepted of the invitation to lodge with Robinson in the cave. They slept together nearly a week in the cave & the time for the company to start having been fixed & the rout designated,—to pass Severns, to Bush Carricks where they were to stop the first night. This time for starting having arrived before the appointed time to meet the committee on the east side of the river, the declarant, in order to get an opportunity to convey information to Fishkill, recommended that each man should the night before they started sleep where he chose & that each should be by himself, for if they should be discovered that night together all would be taken—which would be avoided if they were separated. This proposition was acceeded to, and when they separated declarant, not having time to go to Fishkill, and as the only and as it appeared to him the best means of giving the information, was to go to a Mr. Purdy who was a stranger to declarant & all he knew of him was that the Tories called him a wicked rebel & said that he ought to die, declarant went & found Purdy, informed him of the situation of affairs, of the time the company was to start & the place at which they



GEORGE WASHINGTON AND THE SPY HARVEY BIRCH.

Reproduced from an old engraving in the Print Division, Library of Congress. James Fenimore Cooper is supposed to have founded the character of "Harvey Birch" around the exploits of Enoch Crosby—Revolutionary Spy.

were to stop the first night, & requested him to go to Fishkill & give the information to the committee. Purdy assured the declarant that the information should be given.

Declarant returned to Russells and lodged in his barn. The following evening the company assembled, consisting of about thirty men, & started from Russells' house, which was in the town of Marlborough & County of Ulster for New York and in the course of the night arrived at Bush Carricks, & went into the barn to lodge after taking refreshments.

Before morning the barn was surrounded by American troops, & the whole company including Capt. Robinson were made prisoners. The troops who took the company prisoners were commanded by Capt. Melancthon Smith, who commanded a company of rangers at Fishkill, his company crossed the river to perform this service. Col. Duer was with Capt. Smith's Company on this expedition. The prisoners, including the declarant, were marched to Fishkill & confined in the stone church in which there was near two hundred prisoners. After remaining one night in the church the Committee sent for declarant & told him it was unsafe for him to remain with the prisoners, as the least suspicion of the course he had pursued would prove fatal to him, & advised him to leave the village of Fishkill but to remain where they could call upon him if his services should be wanted.

Declarant went to the house of a Dutchman a farmer, whose name is forgotten, about five miles from the village of Fishkill & there went to work making shoes. After declarant had made arrangements for working at shoes he informed Mr. Sackett, one of the committee, where he could be found if he should be wanted. In about a week declarant rec^{d} a letter from the committee requesting him to meet some one of the Committee at the house of Doc^{t} Orsborn about one mile from Fishkill. Declarant, according to the request, went to the house of Doc^{t} Orsborn & soon after John Jay came there & inquired for the Doctor who was absent, inquired for medicine but found none that he wanted; he came out of the house and went to his horse near which declarant stood &, as he passed, he said in a low voice 'it won't do, there are too many around, return to your work.'

Declarant went back & went to work at shoes but within a day or two was again notified, & a horse sent to him, requiring him to go to Bennington in Vermont, & from thence westerly to a place called Maloonscack, & there call on one Hazard Wilcox, a Tory of much notoriety, & ascertain if anything was going on there injurious to the American cause. Declarant followed his instruction, found Wilcox but could not learn that any secret measure was then projected against the interest of the country at that place, but learned from Wilcox a list of persons friendly to the British cause who could be safely trusted. From that place quite down to the south part of Dutchess County, declarant followed the directions of said Wilcox and called on the different individuals by him mentioned but could discover nothing of importance until he reached the town of Pawlings in Dutchess County where he called upon a Doctor whose name he thinks was Prosser, & informed him that he wished to go below, but was fearful of some trouble. The Doctor informed him that there was a company raising in that vicinity to go to New York to join the British army; that the Captains name was Sheldon, that he had been down & got a commission, that he, Prosser, was doctering the Lieutenant, whose name was Chase, that if declarant would wait a few days, he could safely go down with that company, that he could stay about the neighborhood & should be informed when the company was ready.

That declarant remained in that vicinity, became acquainted with several of the pirsons who were going with that company, was acquainted with the Lieut. Chase, but never saw the Captain to form any acquaintance with him. The season had got so far advanced that the company were about to start to join the enemy to be ready for an early commencement of the campaign in 1777. It was about the last of February of that year, when a place was fixed and also a time for meeting, it was at a house situated half a mile from the road & about three miles from a house then occupied by a Col. Morehouse, a militia Colonel.

After the time was fixed for the marching of Capt. Sheldons' company the deponent went in the night to Col. Morehouse & informed him of the situation of the company, the time appointed for meeting of the place, &c. And Morehouse informed declarant that they should be attended to. The declarant remained about one month in this neighborhood, & once in the time met Mr. Sackett, one of the Committee at Col. Ludington's, & apprised him of what was then going on, and was to have given the committee intelligence when the company was to march but the shortness of the time between the final arrangement & the time of starting was such that declarant was obliged to give the information to Col. Morehouse.

The company, consisting of about thirty, met at the time & place appointed, and after they had been there an hour or two, two young men of the company came in & said there was a gathering under arms at Old Morehouses, the inquiry became general—what could it mean, was there any traitors in the company? The

Capt. soon called one or two of the company out the door for the purpose of private conversation about the situation, and very soon declarant heard the cry of 'stand—stand.' Those out the door ran but were soon met by a company coming from a different direction; they were taken, the house surrounded & the company all made prisoners.

The Col. then ordered them to be tied together, two & two, they came to declarant & he beged to be excused from going as he was lame and could not travel; the Col. replied: 'you shall go dead or alive & if in no other way you shall be carried on the horse with me.' The rest were marched off & declarant put onto the horse with Col. Morehouse; all went to the house of Col. Morehouse and when the prisoners were marched into the house the declarant, with the permission of Morehouse, left them & made the best of his way to Col. Ludington's & there informed him of the operations of the night. He reached Col. Ludington's about daylight in the morning, from thence he went to Fishkill to the house of Doct Van Wyck where John Jay boarded, & there informed him of all the occurrences on that northern expedition. Said Jay requested the declarant to come before the committee the next night when they would be ready to receive him. He accordingly went before the committee where he declared under his oath all that had occurred since he had seen them.

The committee then directed him to go to the house of Col. Van Ness in Albany County & there take orders from him. He went to Van Ness's house & was directed by him to go to the North but declarant cannot tell the place, where the duty was performed, but nothing material discovered, further than that the confiscation of the personal property of the Tories & leasing of their lands had a great tendency to discourage them from joining the British army. Declarant returned to Pokeepsie, where Egbert Benson & Melancthon Smith acted in the room of the Fishkill committee.

There was no more business at that time in which they wished to employ declarant, & he, being somewhat apprehensive that a longer continuance in that employment would be dangerous, & the time for which he enlisted in Col. Swartwout's regiment having expired he came home with the approbation of the committee. This was about the last of May, 1777, and in the course of the fall after, the declarant saw Col. Swartwout at his house in Fishkill and there talked over the subject of the employment of the declarant by the committee, & the Col. told declarant that he had drawn his pay the same as if he had been with the regiment, that the Paymaster of the regiment lived in the town of Hurly in Ulster County, declarant went to the paymaster and recd his pay for nine months service or for the term for which the regiment was raised. The declarant was employed in the secret service for a period of full nine months.

This declarant further says that in the year 1779 in the month of May he enlisted into a company commanded by Capt. Jonah Hallett for six months; declarant enlisted as a sergent in said Hallett's company. The term of enlistment was performed on the lines in the County of Westchester, moving from place to place to guard the country & detect Tories. That the company continued in this service until after Stony point was taken by Gen. Wayne & abandoned & also reoccupied & abandoned by the English troops, when this company was ordered over the river & joined the regiment at Stony point & continued there in making preparation for building a block house until the time of the expiration of the service, when the company was ordered to Pokeepsie to be discharged by the Governor. When they arrived the Governor was absent, the company was billeted out & declarant was billeted upon the family of Doct Tappan; after remaining a day or two, & the Governor not arriving, they were discharged. During this service in Westchester county the following occurrence took place. A British vesel of war lay at anchor near Tellors point & a party of sailors or marines came on shore & wandered a short distance from the water when a party of our men got between them and the river & made them prisoners, they were marched to the place where the company then lay a little east of Tellers point. The number of prisoners declarant thinks was twelve & the captors six. The prisoners were afterwards sent to Pokeepsie.

This declarant further says that in the month of May in the year 1780 he again enlisted for six months in a company commanded by Capt. Livingston in Col. Benschoutens Regiment. He enlisted as a sergent, in the town of Fredericksburgh, now the town of Kent, in Putnam County, the Regiment assembled at Fishkill & marched to Westpoint & remained there a few days some ten or fifteen, a call was made for troops to fill up the Brigade or Brigades under the command of Gen De La Fayette, and they were to be raised by drafts or volunteers, a call first was made for volunteers & the declarant, with others, volunteered & made a company which was put under the care and charge of Capt. Daniel Delavan; this declarant continued to be a sergent in Delavan's company. Col. Philip Van Cortland commanded the regiment to which Captain Delavan's company was attached. Soon after the company was formed they crossed the river from West point

& marched to Peekskill where they remained one night, the next day marched to Verplanck's point & crossed over to Stony point & from thence made the best of their way to New Jersey where they remained until late in the fall when the time of enlistment having expired they were discharged, after having fully & faithfully performed the service of six months for which he enlisted. During this campaign in N Jersey, Major Andre was arrested, condemned & executed, several of the soldiers of Capt. Delavans company went to see him executed. This declarant was sergent of the guard that day & could not go to see the execution."

"The declarant was acquainted with the following officers who were with the troops where he served, General Schuylar, Gen. Montgomery, General Wooster, Col. Waterbury, Col. Holmes, Gen. De La Fayette, Gen. Poor, Col. Van Cortland, Col. Benschouten, Col. Ludington."

Readers of "The Spy" will recall the closing chapters, in one of which Cooper gives "Harvey Birch" (the fictitious Enoch Crosby), a touching and impressive interview with the Commander-in-Chief of the American Army, General Washington. This scene has been made the subject of a wonderful engraving.

It will be noted that Crosby made no mention of General Washington among the officers whom he knew when in the army, and yet it is more than probable that he had seen him while in the service. Whether this omission was due to the truth of the scene depicted by Cooper, or whether to the fact that no such interview ever occurred, but was only the creation of the fertile brain of the novelist (probably the latter), will never be definitely known. But to our great American novelist we owe an unbounded debt of gratitude for popularizing the deeds of a real hero of the Revolution, whose service might otherwise have been forgotten.

NEW MEMBERS ADMITTED AT SPECIAL BOARD MEETING

New members admitted to the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, at the special meeting of the National Board of Management on Friday, December 21, 1917, totalled 685.

The list of States and the number admitted from each is as follows:

Alabama, 6; Arkansas, 5; California, 16; Colorado, 21; Connecticut, 16; District of Columbia, 7; Florida, 9; Georgia, 33; Idaho, 2; Illinois, 33; Indiana, 23; Iowa, 30; Kansas, 16; Kentucky, 17; Louisiana, 1; Maine, 8; Maryland, 4; Massachusetts, 34; Michigan, 32; Minnesota, 6; Mississippi, 11; Missouri, 29; Nebraska, 13; Nevada, 1; New Hampshire, 4; New Jersey, 13; New Mexico, 3; New York, 81; North Carolina, 14; Ohio, 26; Oklahoma, 3; Oregon, 4; Pennsylvania, 43; Rhode Island, 2; South Carolina, 11; South Dakota, 5; Tennessee, 11; Texas, 11; Utah, 1; Vermont, 8; Virginia, 20; Washington, 24; West Virginia, 4; Wisconsin, 21; Wyoming, 3.

WATCH FOR THE MARCH D. A. R. MAGAZINE!

Mr. Matthew Page Andrews, noted historian and editor of Educational Foundation, has an article, "The Cases of John Cabot and John Smith in American Historical Narrative," which will command attention.

The D.A.R. Magazine is one of the few magazines not advancing its subscription price, $1 a year.

Dr. Everett T. Tomlinson, whose historical books and stories have delighted enthusiastic readers, has contributed a series of articles commencing in the March magazine.

Send One Dollar to-day to the Treasurer General, Memorial Continental Hall, Washington, D. C.

NORTH DAKOTA WINS MAGAZINE PRIZE

The contest to secure subscriptions to the Daughters of the American Revolution Magazine, for which the President General offered a fifty dollar prize to the State procuring the largest number of subscriptions in proportion to its membership, closed on December 31, 1917.

An official count was then made by the Treasurer General, and I take pleasure in announcing that the State of North Dakota has won the contest—having a D. A. R. membership of 51 persons, of whom 19 subscribe to the MAGAZINE. This gives the State a percentage of 37.25.

The States and their percentages are as follows:

Alabama, 7.66; Alaska, 33.33; Arizona, 5.26; Arkansas, 9.03; California, 7.10; Colorado, 6.32; Connecticut, 12.00; Cuba, 4.16; Delaware, 15.97; District of Columbia, 11.16; Florida, 13.35; Georgia, 3.45; Hawaiian Islands, 11.26; Idaho, 13.72; Illinois, 7.57; Indiana, 5.11; Iowa, 8.22; Kansas, 11.15; Kentucky, 7.72; Louisiana, 4.17; Maine, 6.30; Maryland, 6.05; Massachusetts, 5.52; Michigan, 8.98; Minnesota, 5.19; Mississippi, 4.47; Missouri, 5.82; Montana, 17.44; Nebraska, 7.77; Nevada, 5.00; New Hampshire, 5.03; New Jersey, 9.36; New Mexico, 4.39; New York, 5.40; North Carolina, 5.86; North Dakota, 37.25; Ohio, 7.25; Oklahoma, 6.15; Oregon, 5.35; Pennsylvania, 9.91; Philippine Islands, 7.5; Rhode Island, 7.24; South Carolina, 4.34; South Dakota, 8.36; Tennessee, 3.24; Texas, 5.13; Utah, 2.64; Vermont, 4.10; Virginia, 8.23; Washington, 7.88; West Virginia, 16.68; Wisconsin, 7.88; Wyoming, 13.83; Canada, 6; Chile, 2; England, 2; France, 1; Japan, 1.

Announcement was made in the January MAGAZINE of the second State magazine contest to run from January 1, 1918, to March 31, 1918, and for which the President General has offered a fifty dollar Liberty Bond to the State securing during that time the greatest number of subscriptions—new, or renewals—regardless of the proportion of D. A. R. members in each State. All prizes will be awarded at the Continental Congress in April, 1918.

I wish to call attention to the prize offered by Mrs. Walter C. Nelson, of Illinois, to the Chapter securing the greatest number of magazine subscriptions—Mrs. Nelson has generously increased her offer of $50 to the Chapter securing the greatest number of subscribers, to include a second prize of $15 to the Chapter having the next largest number; and $10 to the Chapter coming in third. This contest closes April 5, 1918.

To facilitate the counting of subscriptions in this Chapter contest, each State MAGAZINE Chairman must be responsible for the report from her State of the three Chapters having the largest number of subscribers—and thus eligible for first, second, and third prize.

This list must be sent to Mrs. George Maynard Minor, Chairman of the Magazine Committee, Memorial Continental Hall, Washington, D. C., not later than April 13, so that announcement of the winners and the awarding of the prizes may be made during the Continental Congress.

Subscriptions are coming in fast—these are credited daily to the States for the new prize contest.

Don't be a slacker—send your subscription *to-day* to the Treasurer General.

ANNE ROGERS MINOR,
Chairman of the Magazine Committee.

MUSTER ROLL OF YE THIRD COMPANY IN FALMOUTH, MASS., IN 1759

Through the kindness of Mrs. Woodbury Pulsifer, Corresponding Secretary General, National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, permission has been granted to publish the muster roll of the Third Company in Falmouth, Massachusetts (now Maine), in 1759. Among other valuable heirlooms inherited from distinguished ancestors, Mrs. Pulsifer owns the original muster roll of which the following is a true copy:

A List of ye Third Company in Famouth under the Command of Captain Isaac Ilsley. Taken March ye 8th, 1759, Joshua Freeman, Jr., clerk.

Officers: Lieutenant James Merrill, Ensign Peter Noyes; *Sergeants:* Sam^{ll} Lunt, Joseph Pride, Isaac Skillings, Jonathan Trasy, Hew Barber, Peter Cobb; *Drummers:* David Noyes, George Knight, Jr.; *Corporals:* Hew Barber, Peter Cobb, Sam^{l} Knight, Zechariah Bracket, George Berry, Jr., Benj^{n} Stevens.

Soldiers: Thomas Sawyer, John Blake, John Prockter, Sam^{ll} Prockter, Jr., Will^{m} Prockter, Joshua Bracket, Lemuel Hicks, James Cobb, Andrew Gibb, Anthony Morss, James Dowty, Joseph Merril, George Hewstun, Zechariah Sawyer, George Berry, Jr., Benj^{a} Knights, Ezekiel Jones, Joseph Conant, Jr., Richard Merril, Will^{m} Ginnis, Thomas Pote, Jonathan Dowty, Pall Huston, Jonathan Ilsley, John Barker, Jr.; John Barber, ye 3d; Johnson Graves, Isaac Elder, John Martin, Jr., Daniel Ilsley, Benj^{a} Pride, Benj. Stevens, Mark Knight, Henry Knight, Amos Knight, Anthoney Sawyer, Joshua Knight, Josiah Berry, Obadiah Berry, Jasper Martin, Bartholemew Conant, Nathun Cobb, Nathun Knight, Richard Knight, George Dowty, Nath^{ll} Wilson, John Graves, Jr., Joshua Stevens, Obadiah Sawyer, Will Gibbs, George Walker, Robart Barber, Abraham Bracket, George Knight, ye 3d; Nathun Merrill, Will^{m} Lunt, John Hall, Sam^{ll} Lowell, Eph^{m} J. Martin, Abraham Sawyer, George Frink, George Robarts, John Jink, Lemuel Hicks, Jr.; Sam^{ll} Libby, Chrispas Graves, John Baly, Jr., Andrew Cobb, Sam^{ll} Greeno, Jacob Clifford, Will^{m} Prides, Isaac Skilling, James Johnson, Thomas Gustin, James Briant, Will^{m} Pride, Michal Grows, John Gidi Bayley, ye 3d; Thomas Clough, Houchin Moody.

Alaram List: Major George Berry, Lieut. George Knight, John Snow, Isaac Knight, John Graves, Jasper Blake, John Martin, Cornelius Brigs, Thomas Bracket, John Baley, Jr., Thomas Dowty, Sam^{l} Prockters, James Barber, Edmun Merrill, Joseph Conant, John Millit, Isaac Sawyer, Othniel Trip, Peleg Trip, John Frink, Zebulon Noyes, Josiah Berry, James Bayley.

A SAILOR HEROINE

By Edgar Stanton Maclay
Author of "A History of the U. S. Navy"

TO escape from an unhappy life, she donned a sailor suit, procured for her by a young officer (presumably handsome and dashing) of an American privateer then (1812) lying in the harbor of Boston. Previously to this (according to all the rules of well-established fiction) she had an unfortunate love affair and, although an only child, had been ordered out of her home by a stern and cold-hearted father. She was an innocent country maid (a year later than "sweet sixteen") and her parents were highly respectable, living in comfort in a small town in Plymouth County, Massachusetts, about forty miles from Boston.

In these preliminaries the career of Miss Lucy Brewer, alias Louisa Baker and afterward Mrs. Lucy West, conformed rigidly to the "opening chapter formula" of popular novels. But from here on, she violated many conventionalities of probability and possibility. In her sailor's garb she entered a United States Navy recruiting office, enlisted as a marine and was duly escorted aboard the famous forty-four gun frigate *Constitution,* served in all the battles that ship was engaged in during this war without her sex having been discovered, was honorably discharged on the termination of hostilities, was received by her parents with open arms and was married to a respectable gentleman from New York.

Such, in outline, was the extraordinary career of Louisa Baker. On her discharge from the Navy, she published a pamphlet (detailing her adventures) which ran through several editions, the main features of which are given as follows: In the winter of 1809 Miss Baker left the home of her parents and came to Boston, where she remained three years, or until after the breaking out of the war between the United States and Great Britain. An officer of an American privateer, then lying in the port of Boston, secured for her a sailor's suit. Miss Baker records: "Having provided everything necessary for my entrance into a new character on the stage of life, I seized upon a favorable opportunity early one morning to equip myself therefor. Being garbed completely in a sailor's suit, I quit, unnoticed, my lodgings and passed into the public street. From my awkward appearance in attempting to assume the character of a male, I was not without my fears that I should be suspected. Nor were my apprehensions relieved until, passing through Court Street, I ventured to accost one of my own sex. She answered with a ready 'Yes, Sir,' which strengthened my confidence that I should pass for a male.

"I bent my course to the old market where, entering a victualing cellar, I procured breakfast. The remainder of the day I spent rambling about the town—highly pleased in being enabled to visit public places where females would not have been admitted. Lodging I obtained without difficulty and the next morning I sought a passage for the southward. This was difficult to obtain at this time, as the harbor, being closely blockaded, no vessels would venture abroad; and for the want of funds, not being able to travel

on land, I was compelled, reluctantly, to give up the idea of a southern cruise.

"Passing through Fish Street, I entered a house where there was a public rendezvous for the enlistment of men to go aboard one of the United States frigates then lying in the harbor and shortly bound on a cruise. Encouraged by the active part which one of my sex had taken in the late American war (the Revolution, in which Miss Deborah Sampson served as a soldier while disguised as a man) without exposing her sex, I viewed this as a favorable opportunity to try my fortune in the public service of my country; provided I could avoid the search which new recruits must generally undergo. This I succeeded in doing by an artful stratagem and entered as a marine, receiving my advance money and clothing; and the next day I was taken aboard.

"New scenes now opened to my view. Pains were taken by the officer of marines to instruct me in the manual exercise. . . . My good fortune in having for my commander one of the most humane and experienced officers in the American Navy, was much in my favor, as the respect entertained for him and the other officers caused the utmost harmony to prevail among the ship's crew." [NOTE: The marine officer referred to was Lieutenant William S. Bush, who was killed a few days later, when the *Constitution* engaged the British frigate *Guerriere*.]



Courtesy of the American Antiquarian Society of Worcester, Mass.

MRS. LUCY WEST, NÉE BREWER, ALIAS BAKER

Who served as a marine on the U. S. frigate *Constitution* throughout the War of 1812–1815. It will be noted that Miss Brewer trained her hair so as to resemble the "mutton-chop" side whiskers affected by men of that day.

"In August we sailed with a fair wind and in good spirits. We first stood an easterly course in hopes of falling in with a British frigate cruising in that direction. I suffered a little confinement by seasickness (so peculiar to fresh hands) which was all the illness I experienced during the whole cruise. In the use of my arms I made great proficiency, which I soon

learnt to load and discharge with an expertness not surpassed by any in my corps. We passed near the isle of Sables and took a station off the Gulph of St. Lawrence, near Cape Race, to intercept vessels bound either to or from Canada. While cruising off this station we captured two merchant vessels. Having received information that the British squadron was off the Grand Bank and not far distant, our brave commander (Captain Isaac Hull) determined to change his cruising ground and stood to the southward. On August 17th he was informed by the commander of an American privateer that a British war ship had been seen the day before, standing to the southwest and that she could not be far off. Our intrepid commander immediately made sail, intending, if possible, to fall in with her.

"On the 19th at 2 P.M. a vessel was discovered at the southward. Our ship instantly gave chase and soon gained on her." (NOTE: The stranger was the British frigate *Guerriere.*) "At 3 P.M. it could plainly be perceived that she was a ship under easy sail, close hauled to the wind. Soon she was ascertained to be a frigate. Our ship continued the chase. At about three miles distance, our commander ordered the light sails to be taken in, the courses to be hauled up, and the ship to be cleared for action. The chase now backed her main topsail and waited for our ship to come down.

"It is frequently observed by those who have been in battle, that at the commencement of an engagement, the most resolute feel daunted in some degree; but I can solemnly declare that I never felt more composed; as every person on board, even to the youngest lad, are on such occasions, anxious to distinguish themselves at their posts, so I felt an extreme desire to render myself conspicuous and to perform that which woman never before achieved. I was stationed in the top [probably the top of the main mast] and waited only with impatience for the battle to commence.

"As soon as our ship was ready for action, she bore down, intending to bring immediately to close quarters the English frigate which, about this time, hoisted her ensign. As soon as our ship came within gunshot, the British frigate fired her broadside, then filled away, wore and gave a broadside on the other tack. They, however, produced no effect; her shot fell short. The British frigate manœuvred and wore several times for about three quarters of an hour in order to obtain a raking position, but not succeeding in this, she bore up under topsails and her jib, with the wind on her quarter. Our brave commander immediately made sail to bring his ship up with her. At five minutes before six P.M., our ship being alongside within pistol-shot, he ordered a brisk firing to be commenced from all her guns, which were double-shotted with round and grape, and so well directed and so warmly kept up was our fire that in fifteen minutes the mizzenmast of the British frigate went by the board. Her hull was much injured and her rigging and sails were torn to pieces.

"I was at this time busily employed in the top, plying my faithful musket with the best success, whenever the smoke would permit me to see a bluejacket of the enemy. In the heat of the action, a grapeshot, striking and splintering the butt of my musket, it was noticed by one of my comrades who stood within a few feet from me. He patted me upon the shoulder and exclaimed: 'Never mind it, George, you have already won sufficient laurels to recommend you to the pretty girls when you return to port.'

"The grapeshot and small arms of our ship completely swept the decks of the British frigate. Thirty minutes after the commencement of the action, the mainmast and foremast of the British frigate went by the board, taking with them every spar except the bowsprit. She then struck her colors and, as soon as her crew could be removed and in consequence of her sinking condition, she was set fire to and blew up at quarter past three. She had fifteen men killed and sixty-one wounded, while our loss amounted to no more than seven killed and eight or ten wounded.

"Soon after this noble achievement our gallant ship returned to port where she remained for some time undergoing necessary repairs. While here I had frequent opportunities to go ashore, and in more than one instance was actually in company with girls who were lately my associates, but who did not identify my person—so artfully did I disguise myself. I felt no disposition to resume my former dress. I conversed familiarly with many who, in my late situation knew me well, but to whom I was now a stranger, as I did not disclose the important secret. Curiosity alone induced me to visit a place which I had already spent too great a portion of my miserable life. It was here I resorted for an evening's amusement with my shipmates where, over the cheerful glass, we could boast of the superior skill and judgment of our officers, and of the superior sailing of our ship.

"As soon as refitted, our ship was ordered upon another cruise, during which I had another opportunity to assist my brethren in revenging their injuries. In December, while cruising along the coast of South America, two strange vessels were discovered on our weather bow. At ten they were discovered to be ships." (Note: These were the British frigate *Java* and her prize, the American merchant ship *William.*) "One of them stood in for the land, the other stood off shore for our ship. At 10 our commander [Captain William Bainbridge] tacked to the southward and eastward, hauled up the mainsail and took in the royals.

"At a quarter past one, the ship in sight, proving to be an English frigate and being sufficiently distant from the land, our commander ordered the mainsails and royals to be taken in, to tack ship and stand for the enemy, who soon bore down with an intention of raking our ship, which we avoided by wearing. A general action now commenced with round and grapeshot. Both vessels for some time manœuvred to obtain a position that would enable them to rake or avoid being raked. About 3 o'clock, the head of the British vessel's bowsprit and jibboom were shot away; and in the space of an hour her foremast was shot away by the board, her main topmast above the cap, etc.

"About 4 o'clock, the fire of the British vessel being silenced and her colors in the main rigging being down, she was supposed to have struck, but her flag soon after was discovered to be still flying. About a quarter of an hour after, the mainmast of the British vessel went by the board. About three-quarters of an hour after 4, our ship got into a very good position for raking, when the enemy prudently struck her flag, being then almost a wreck. She was a British frigate of 49 guns, with a complement of 400 men, of which 60 were killed and about 150 wounded. Our loss was comparatively small.

"In this engagement I did not attempt to signalize myself less than in the former. From the ship's top I discharged my piece nineteen times which, as I now had learnt to take pretty exact aim, must, I



THE CAPTURE OF H. B. M. FRIGATE JAVA BY THE U. S. FRIGATE CONSTITUTION, AFTER AN ACTION OF 1 HOUR, 55 MINUTES
American loss: 9 killed, 25 wounded; British loss: 60 killed, 170 wounded. Fought December 29, 1812

think, have done some execution. An accident soon after the conclusion of the engagement occurred which was near betraying my sex to the whole ship's company. Attempting to go below, I made a misstep and fell from the shrouds overboard. Not knowing how to swim, I sank immediately. A boat was sent to my assistance, but before they could recover me and get me on board, life had become nearly extinct. As soon as they succeeded in getting me on board (as I had not strength to do it myself) some of my shipmates were ordered to strip off my clothes and to furnish me with a dry suit. They had nearly divested me of my outer dress when I mustered sufficient strength to beg to them to desist, as I then felt able to effect it myself.

"Not long after our late engagement, we returned to the United States, where our brave officers and whole ship's crew were received by our countrymen with every demonstration of joy and esteem for our late gallant exploit. So closely were all our harbors blockaded at this time by large ships of the enemy, that it was thought imprudent for us to attempt to get out. We consequently lay a long time in port, during which, the time for which I enlisted expired; but I immediately re-entered and before the conclusion of peace, made two more successful cruises—at the expiration of which I received a regular discharge." (NOTE: In the last cruise of the war, the *Constitution* made her famous capture of the *Cyane* and the *Levant* off the west coast of Africa.)

"Thus, for nearly three years had I passed and performed the duty of a marine on board a frigate, the most celebrated of any in the American navy; during which time I have been in three severe engagements, and never absented from my post in time of danger. I have, like others of the ship's crew, freely associated with my shipmates, both at sea and on shore, and yet, as extraordinary as it may appear, I have not the most distant idea that a single soul on board ever had the least apprehension of my sex. I had thoroughly studied the memoirs of Miss Sampson and by a strict adherence to the precautionary means by which she was enabled to avoid exposure of her sex, I was, too, enabled to conceal mine.

"I now more than ever felt a disposition to return to my parents from whom I had been nearly six years absent. Having received my prize-money and wages, I now determined once more to resume the female character and to clad myself accordingly. To furnish myself with a few necessary articles of clothing, I went (as the ladies term it) 'shopping' and having made a purchase of a suit entire in Cornhill, with the assistance of a mantua maker and milliner, was enabled once more to appear in my original character.

"As I was under some apprehension that some one might possibly recognize my person in one of the two characters in which I had appeared, I did not think it advisable to continue long in Boston. I therefore, a few days later, set out for ———, my native home, which place I reached the succeeding day with safety.

"I entered my parents' house at noon. They were at dinner. I smiled. They gazed but did not know me. By my mother I was invited to partake with them and it was not until I had thrown out hints relative to some past history of the family, that they recognized in me their long-lost child. Happy meeting. It was the return of the Prodigal Penitant to her afflicted parents. My friends, soon after my departure six years before, had traced me to Boston, but could never obtain any further information of me.



View of the action between the U. S. Frigate Constitution & the British ships Levant & Cyane.

Courtesy Print Division, Congressional Library

They listened with attention to my sorrowful tale of my adventures while the tears trickled down the cheeks of my parents at the recital of my adversities."

In the fourth and final edition of her pamphlet, Miss Baker gave her real name and further interesting details of her adventures. She had gone to Boston under the name of "Louisa Baker." Her real name was Lucy Brewer. Some time after her return home, she, in a spirit of adventure, again donned male attire and while traveling from Boston to New York by way of Newport, had occasion to demonstrate her fighting ability. In the stage coach was a young midshipman who, under the influence of liquor, was making himself offensive to a young lady passenger. Our heroine invited the stripling outside, gave him a trouncing and there was peace for the rest of the journey.

Arriving at New York, our heroine called at the home of the young lady she had protected in the stage, and met her brother, a Mr. West, whom she, Miss Brewer, subsequently married.

BOOK REVIEWS

History of Unity, Maine. By James R. Taber. 8vo cloth, 144 pp. Augusta, Maine, 1916. Price, $1.50. Address: Author, Unity, Maine.

The town was settled prior to the French and Indian war, but not incorporated until 1804. Unfortunately the early records are in bad condition and many are lost. The author has included in this volume the historical notes gathered by him during many years of research. The names of the early settlers, location of their farms, with names of later owners, makes the work of genealogical as well as historical value.

Genealogical Record of the Condit Family. Descendants of John Conditt, a native of Great Britain, who settled in Newark, New Jersey. By Jotham H. Condit and Eben Condit (1678–1885). Revision, 1916, by the Condit Family Association. 8vo, cloth, pp. 470. Price, $3.00, postage 10 cents extra. Address: Edward I. Condit, 24 Lincoln Street, East Orange, New Jersey.

John Conditt was in Newark, New Jersey, in 1678. His only son, Peter, had six sons, whose descendants include nearly all of the name in America. This volume is a revised and enlarged edition of the one published in 1885, bringing the record up to the present time with nearly 2000 more numbered names. Dates of birth, marriage and death have been given whenever known, and as a number of the Condits served in the Revolutionary War this record is a most important aid in establishing their descent. An index of 25 pages completes a carefully prepared family history which is of great value to all of John Conditt's descendants and to those interested in genealogy.

THE OLDEST HOTEL IN AMERICA

By Hilah Paulmier

THE little village of Rhinebeck, New York, in which is located the oldest hotel in America, lies about fifteen miles north of Poughkeepsie, on the old Post Road, the famous stage-coach road of Revolutionary times. The land now occupied by the village was purchased from the Indians in the middle 17th Century. Among the purchasers were Arie Roosa, Jan Elton, and William Beekman, a son of Governor Beekman, who came to New Amsterdam with Governor Stuyvesant in 1647. Records in the county clerk's office state that the price paid for the land was: 6 buffaloes, 4 blankets, 5 kettles, 4 guns, 5 axes, 10 cans of powder, 8 shirts, 8 pairs of stockings, 40 pieces of wampum, 2 drawing-knives, 2 adzes, 10 knives, half an anker of rum, and 1 frying-pan.



THE RHINEBECK INN, 1917

The stone tavern is supposed to have been erected by Arent Traphagen in 1760. The site chosen was a wise one, for it stood at the corner of the River Road, or the King's Highway, as it was called prior to the Revolution. Mr. Howard Morse, in his book, "Historic Old Rhinebeck," says: "The old hotel gained a well-deserved reputation because of its bountiful table and well cooked food supplied to guests. This reputation it has never lost." During the Revolution the proprietor was Evarardus Bogardus, a descendant of "Dominie" Bogardus, who was prominent in early New York history.

Rhinebeck was loyal to the colonies, and very few Tories found there a comfortable dwelling-place. The hotel yard was used as a drilling ground for the company of patriots which Rhinebeck was to give to her country. The tavern was the meeting-place of the colonists for miles around. Among those who met there to discuss the abominations which England was forcing upon her colonies were many who later won fame in the Revolution. There were the Schuylers, the Livingstons and the Montgomerys. Elizabeth, one of the Schuyler daughters, became the wife of Alexander Hamilton. The Livingston family gave to us the Hon. Edward Livingston, the great jurist who wrote the first code of laws for the state of Louisiana. Many of the great leaders of the Revolution stopped at the Bogardus tavern, among them Generals Washington, Lafayette, and Gates, also Aaron Burr and Benedict Arnold.

One of the later tavern keepers, during the War of 1812, was Captain Jacques. Of him Mr. Morse says: "To stop with Captain Jacques was an event in the life of a traveller. His great chambers were never empty. He was handsome daughters was queen of the establishment." A frequent visitor at the hotel during this period was Martin Van Buren, who later became Secretary of State, Vice-president, and then President.



tall, broad, muscular, and had a commanding presence. His force of character was great, his will power strong, his physical prowess large. The hotel kept pace with the times. Aunt Polly (Mrs. Jacques) assisted by her

And so the old tavern, the oldest in America, still stands, a hale and hearty building. It is now called "Beekman Arms," appropriately named after that first purchaser of the land occupied by the village of Rhinebeck.

THE LINCOLN HIGHWAY

By Woodbury Pulsifer

Three thousand miles from sea to sea,
A great highway is built to span
The continent where man is free
And no man bends the knee to man.

Broad and straight and smooth and fine,
It binds the East unto the West,
And both may pass in God's sunshine,
And each may learn it is not *best,*

But all is good in this fair land,
Tho' West is West and East is East,
And Mother Nature's lavish hand
Has set no Barmecidal feast.

No royal coach shall pass this way,
Nor lord of war in triumph ride;
No juggernaut of "kultur" prey
And cast its human wrecks aside.

But they who use this way shall see,
In plain and mountain, lake and glen,
A country fit for liberty—
For men who love their fellow-men.

And as they pass may truly sing
"Land of the Free," since Lincoln taught,
And to his shrine a tribute bring,
And thank their God a Lincoln wrought.

PARLIAMENTARY PAGE

Conducted By General Henry M. Robert

Send all Parliamentary Questions, signed, to The Editor, Memorial Continental Hall, Washington, D. C. General Robert's answers will appear promptly in the MAGAZINE.

Query: After an honorary title has been conferred on a retiring officer, such as honorary president, regent, etc., (a) May this person be later re-elected to active service in this same office? If so, (b) Is the honorary title dropped?

Answer: (a) Yes. (b) No.

Query: When a society votes for all its officers on one blanket ballot or on a voting machine, and provides in its constitution that the "majority of votes cast shall elect" how is the "majority of votes cast shall elect," how is cessful candidate for an office on the ballot have a majority of the total number of votes or ballots cast by the voting body, or only a majority of the votes cast for the office for which he is running, which may be a much smaller number? That is to say, the number of votes cast for each office may vary, while the total number of votes cast is an exact count of all the ballots. Which number determines the majority for any office?

Answer: When several officers are voted for at the same time on the same ballot or on a voting machine, each office is treated separately the same as if it was the only office to be filled. The "number of votes cast" is the number cast for that office. Those ballots that have no name of a candidate for that office are treated as blanks, so far as that office is concerned. The tellers' report must give a full report for each office, as shown on page 196, R. O. R.

Query: Must an organization abide by the decision of its parliamentarian?

Answer: No. The parliamentarian has no authority to decide questions for the oranization. It is an incorrect use of parliamentary terms to speak of the "decision" or the "ruling" of the parliamentarian. The presiding officer is the only one authorized to decide questions of order or to make rulings. She has the right to call on persons of experience for their opinions on a point of order before making her decision, but no one has a right to express her opinion until requested to do so by the presiding officer. (See R. O. R., page 78.)

The term parliamentarian means one versed in parliamentary law and usage. In large conventions where there is a probability of difficult questions of parliamentary law arising it is well for the president to have a parliamentarian to assist her, unless she is quite familiar with the subject. Before the opening of the convention and during the recesses the president should consult the parliamentarian in regard to the business to be transacted, so as to avoid as far as possible having to consult her during the meeting. The parliamentarian should be very familiar with all the rules governing the body, as her principal duty during a meeting is to find quickly and hand to the chairman the rule applicable to a question which the chair must decide. She should sit behind and near to the presiding officer, so that she may be easily consulted without attracting attention. If she notices a serious mistake in the procedure that will establish a bad precedent, or in some other way will do harm, she should call the president's attention to it unobtrusively, which can be done by writing a few words on a slip of paper and passing it to her. She has no authority whatever nor any right to address the assembly except when requested to do so by the chair. She should never be a delegate, as the two positions are incompatible with each other. As a delegate she has a right to the floor to make motions or to debate, and she has the right to raise questions of order, to appeal, and to vote. As parliamentarian she has none of these rights, but is merely an adviser to the chairman, who may, or may not, follow her advice. On this account she should always be appointed by the president.

In legislative bodies the corresponding person is called the Clerk at the Speaker's Table, who is always a skilled parliamentarian familiar with the rules of the body and party usage. Of course is not a member of the legislature, but is a paid employee, having charge of the papers on the presiding officer's table.

STATE CONFERENCES

Massachusetts

The state conference of the Massachusetts Daughters of the American Revolution, held in Springfield on October 24 and 25, 1917, will be recorded as a notable event in the Society's history, for never before have so many distinguished speakers and guests honored a state conference in Massachusetts.

The Mercy Warren Chapter of Springfield was the hostess Chapter, and left nothing undone to serve the requirements of the delegates. The Board of Trade of the city presented state officers and delegates with beautiful badges and an artistic brochure of Springfield.

There were about one hundred and fifty delegates gathered in the First Universalist Church on the morning of the first day, and this number later was increased by other members and guests. As the President General, Mrs. George Thacher Guernsey, of Kansas, entered all rose and remained standing until she was seated on the platform. Mrs. Sheppard W. Foster, Vice-president General from Georgia, was with her, also Mrs. George Maynard Minor, Vice-president General from Connecticut; Mrs. John Laidlaw Buell, State Regent of Connecticut; Mrs. Albert L. Calder, 2d, State Regent of Rhode Island; Mrs. George Kuhn Clarke, Historian General from Massachusetts, and Mrs. Charles H. Bond, former Vice-president General from Massachusetts.

Mrs. Frank H. Metcalf, Regent of Mercy Warren Chapter, welcomed the conference to Springfield, and Mrs. Frank Dexter Ellison, of Belmont, State Regent of Massachusetts, as presiding officer of the conference, responded for the delegates. A report of the War Relief Service Committee was given by the Vice-chairman, Mrs. Arthur L. Power, and showed that the ninety-seven Chapters of the state are all working enthusiastically, and also showed what effective work has been done by this committee, of which Mrs. Ellison is chairman. A large amount of work has been accomplished in knitting for the navy, surgical supplies, gifts, also money used for Liberty Bonds, the adoption of French orphans, and daily mending at Camp Devens. Certain Chapters in the vicinity of the Camp go regularly to mend for the boys, staying all day in some of the Y. M. C. A. huts. The knitted garments are all to be replaced during the war.

Mrs. Edward E. Synge, Chairman, reported on a patriotic religious meeting, which has become a yearly custom, and was to be held in Dr. Edward Everett Hale's church in November.

The afternoon was devoted to papers by some of the distinguished guests, chairmen of national committees. Mrs. George Maynard Minor, Chairman of the DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE Committee, and Vice-president General from Connecticut, spoke of the need for each Daughter of the American Revolution to feel a personal responsibility about subscribing for the MAGAZINE; that it was the very best way to know about the national society, and what other states are doing. Mrs. Minor also dwelt in a convincing way on woman's place, efforts, and accomplishments in war work. Conservation in all its many phases was outlined by Mrs. Sheppard W. Foster, Chairman, Vice-president General from Georgia, whose talk was presented in an unusual way with great eloquence and made a deep impression upon all who heard it. Mrs. Charles H. Bond, of Boston, spoke on International Relations, as Chairman of that committee, and laid particular stress on the large part women could play after the war, in reconstruction work.

Mrs. George Thacher Guernsey, President General, gave an inspiring talk on the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, as a whole, and made a stirring appeal for the members to buy Liberty Bonds. During the call for the first Liberty Loan the D. A. R. from twenty-four states gave very nearly three million dollars; now the Chapters were asked to give one hundred thousand dollars to the new loan and also fifty thousand dollars for the restoration of the little village of Tilloloy in France. Mrs. Guernsey is one of nine women appointed by Secretary McAdoo for a war relief committee, and is arousing much enthusiasm over her plans for these special efforts of the D. A. R. The conference voted to subscribe for a $1,000 bond for the present loan; the money to be invested was from the Massachusetts permanent headquarters fund.

"America" was sung, followed by the "Salute to the Flag," at the opening of the conference, and the "Star Spangled Banner" was sung in the afternoon by Mrs. Ruby Beeching Farr. The keynote of the day was patriotism and loyal service in all directions.

In the evening a banquet was given in the large ballroom at the Hotel Kimball, pre-

ceded by a reception, under the direction of Miss Jennie G. Moseley, Chairman of the Hospitality Committee.

Mrs. Ellison presided in a very gracious way at the banquet, and the honored guests, Mrs. Guernsey, Mrs. Foster, Mrs. Clarke, Mrs. Minor, Mrs. Calder, Mrs. Dunning, Mrs. Metcalf, responded, each in her individual and happy way, to the request of the State Regent. Mrs. John Laidlaw Buell made a stirring appeal to the patriotism of all present in her summing up of America's position in regard to the war.

On the morning of October 25 there was held an important board meeting of more than fifty Regents and officers. Plans were discussed for raising the money requested by the National Society. Great enthusiasm and interest were shown, which has already borne fruit, as most of the Chapters have already raised a large part of their quota.

Following the board meeting a trip was taken to the top of Mount Tom in special cars. The conference closed with a vote of thanks to Mercy Warren Chapter, the Board of Trade of Springfield and all others who contributed to the success of one of the most enjoyable conferences ever held in Massachusetts.

(Mrs. Chas. D.) Frances Meserve,
State Historian.

Texas

The 18th annual conference of the Texas Daughters of the American Revolution convened in Orange, November 1, 2 and 3, 1917, guests of the Hugh Ochiltree Chapter, the youngest member of the State D. A. R. family, Mrs. George Bancroft, Regent.

The business sessions, with the State Regent presiding, were held in the Orange Room of the Holland Hotel, which was made most attractive by the profuse use of ferns, flowers and flags; while the memorial services were conducted in the beautiful Lutcher Memorial Presbyterian Church. A delightful spirit of coöperation and comradeship prevailed, with patriotism and service the leading thought. No discordant note at any time marred the perfect harmony.

Reports of State officers, State Chairman, and Chapter Regents showed, in addition to usual D. A. R. activities, a remarkable amount of war relief service work accomplished since June. Fourteen Chapters alone sent to the State Regent for the Navy, 570 knitted garments, 77 comfort bags, 125 envelopes of clippings. A number had collected jellies to the amount of several hundred glasses for the army hospitals. More than half the Chapters reported war service in a general way—giving no statistical data; however, those giving detailed reports show:

Contributed by Chapters and members personally for Liberty Bonds, $100,500; contributed by Chapters and members personally for French Orphan Fund, $3,151.65; contributed by Chapters and members personally for Red Cross, $8,832.50.

All Chapters reported great activity in Red Cross work, and in many instances D. A. R. members active as leaders as well as workers. While the reports showed the splendid and helpful work of the Daughters, they also emphasized the need of complete reports of all work by each Chapter, to the end that history may properly record the war service of the D. A. R.

The importance of enlarged D. A. R. educational interests was stressed, as the problems and new conditions which will confront our country when the war is over will be such as to call for the highest type of educated citizenship. The prize of a magnificent silk U. S. flag offered by Mrs. Louis J. Wortham, Chairman of the State Normal Scholarship Fund, to the Chapter contributing for the year the largest amount to the fund, according to membership, was awarded the Esther McCrory Chapter of Amarillo.

A beautiful and touching feature of the meeting was the reading by Mrs. McFarland, State Registrar, of the "Honor Roll" composed of the Daughters in Texas who have given some near member of their family for the defense of their country, and while all stood with bowed heads the Chaplain, Mrs. Affleck, led in a most earnest prayer for the safe return of these boys.

Greetings from the President General, Mrs. Guernsey, were appreciated and enjoyed, though the disappointment was great that she could not be present. Excerpts from report of Publicity Director, Mrs. W. H. Wait, of War Relief Service Committee, to the October National Board were read by Mrs. A. V. Lane, Vice-president General, who had just returned from Washington.

The social features of the conference were perfectly planned by the hostess, and served to lighten the atmosphere of seriousness which characterized the sessions. Among the hospitalities so graciously extended was a delicious hot luncheon each day; a delightful tea at the home of Mayor and Mrs. Hewson; an enjoyable boat ride on the Sabine River which gave the opportunity to see the construction, in four large shipyards under Government direction, of merchant ships for the Allied Nations; the closing function was a brilliant reception given

by Mr. and Mrs. George Bancroft in their handsome and spacious Colonial home.

All State officers are elected biennially, and no officer can serve two successive terms. This being election year, the following splendid corps of officers were unanimously elected: Regent, Mrs. Lipscomb Norvell, Beaumont; Vice Regent, Mrs. Louis J. Wortham, Fort Worth; Recording Secretary, Mrs. I. B. McFarland, Houston; Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. C. H. Stroeck, Beaumont; Treasurer, Mrs. G. W. Moore, Dallas; Registrar, Mrs. J. A. Walker, Brownwood; Historian, Mrs. W. G. Taliaferro, Bryan; Chaplain, Mrs. H. S. Renick, Houston; Parliamentarian, Mrs. T. L. Westerfield, Dallas.

(Mrs. James Lowry) Marie Bynum Smith,
State Regent.

Montana

In response to an invitation from Yellowstone Park Chapter, the Montana Daughters of the American Revolution met at Livingston, Montana, October 19, 1917. It was the largest attended and most enthusiastic meeting in Montana's history. It was shown from the Historian's report that a large number of new members had been admitted during the year, and that three new Chapters had received charters, with active members of from fifty to sixty. The State Regent, Mrs. Emma M. Blackburn, and Vice Regent, Dr. Mary B. Atwater, were re-elected by the unanimous vote of the conference, and received a rising vote of appreciation for their efficient work during the past year. From the reports of each Chapter one could see that the Daughters everywhere in the State had taken increased devotion to that cause for which their fathers had given their last full measure of devotion and are untiring and ever faithful in the task of "making the world safe for Democracy."

(Mrs. C. H.) Virginia M. Wright,
State Historian.

INSTRUCTIONS TO JUSTICES OF THE PEACE

Issued by Caesar Rodney

An historical document found among the archives of Maryland by the Genealogical Editor is the following appointments and instructions issued by Cæsar Rodney to the several Justices of the Peace of the County of Kent:

Cæsar Rodney (L. S.). The Delaware State to William Rhodds, Jacob Stourt, Samuel Wert, William Cahoon, John Clayton, John Davis, Edward White, James Raymond, Isaac Carty, Francis Many, Nehemiah Tilton, Stephen Lewis, Jenifer Taylor, John Gordon, Nathan Samuel, Turbett Wright, Benjamin Caton, Benjamin Coomb and John Dill of the County of Kent, Esquires. Greeting. Know ye that his Excellency Cæsar Rodney, Esquire, President and Commander in Chief of the said State with the approbation of the privy council reposing especial trust and confidence in your integrity and ability hath assigned you jointly and severally Justices of the Peace in the County aforesaid to keep all Laws and Statutes made for the good of the peace and for the conversation of the same to keep and cause to be kept to chastize and punish all persons offending against the same within the said county as the Law doth or shall direct and also hath assigned you or any three or more of you Justices to enquire by the Oaths or affirmations of good and lawful men of the said County of Kent, by whom the truth of the matter may be the better known of all and all manner of felonies and other misdeeds and offences whatever according to the Laws of the said State and to inspect all indictments before you or any of you taken or to be taken or taken before others late Justices of the Peace for the said County of Kent, and not as yet determined, and to make and continue the process thereupon and to hear and determine all crimes and offences whatsoever determinable before you according to Law and therefore you are hereby strictly commanded that you diligently attend the same and at certain days and places by the Laws of the said State appointed you make enquiry upon the premises and hear and determine the same, doing therein that to which to Justice according to Law shall appertain.

In testimony whereof the Great Seal of the State is hereunto affixed. Witness his Excellency Cæsar Rodney, Esquire, President and Commander in Chief of the said State at Dover the tenth day of June, in the year of our Lord, One thousand seven hundred and seventy-eight.

Delaware State, Sct:—

I do hereby certify that the above instrument of writing is a true copy taken from the Record now remaining in the Rolls Office at Dover for the County of Kent, in Book Z, folio 117.

Recorded in the State Land Office at Annapolis in Chancery Liber No. 19, folio 268.

Annapolis, Maryland.

WORK OF THE CHAPTERS

To Insure Accuracy in the Reading of Names and Promptness in Publication, Chapter Reports Must be Typewritten.

EDITOR.

Wythougan Chapter (Plymouth, Ind.) has had a prosperous year. In October, 1916, an "Old Time Party" was given which was a success socially and financially. Early in the spring a Red Cross Chapter was formed; over a hundred knitted articles were sent to the battleship Indiana, in addition to many given to the Red Cross Society. Money has been donated to different societies, besides over $40 given by individual members for yarn.

In August, 1917, a beautiful flag was presented to the city. Appropriate services were held at Centennial Park, where the flagstaff had been raised. A delicious dinner was served the same day to the members of Company I, encamped there.

We hope the coming year will be even better than the past and to continue this patriotic work so long as it is needed.

Minnie Linnell Schrock,
Historian.

Pilot Rock Chapter (Cherokee, Iowa). This Chapter was organized July 16, 1917, with seventeen charter members. We chose our name from the huge red rock in Pilot Township, this county, about five miles south of the city of Cherokee. It is the largest rock in the State of Iowa, besides being a natural curiosity, as it is supposed to have been a portion of a large comet, or to have been left in its present commanding position during the Glacial period. It was also a council rock for the Indians. Many arrowheads, Indian hatchets, and other relics have been found there by the early settlers. It was well known in those days as a meeting place of the Indian tribes.

The early settlers coming here from Milford, Mass., used this rock as a landmark and guidepost to find their way across the country, so it was especially because of the historic interest in this important landmark of the early days that our Chapter chose its name.

In the four months we have been organized we have, guided by our most excellent Regent, sewed once a week and sometimes oftener, for Red Cross; have filled sixteen comfort kits for Company "M" boys; have sold Red Cross thimbles, turning in for war work $84.70 from their sale. Upon the departure of Company "M" for Texas, our Chapter packed lunches for the boys. A sum of $117 was given by our Chapter to the woman's donation for the Wool Fund to be used for the knitted outfits for our soldiers. We have adopted one French orphan for support for one year.

Our program for the year was started October 6. We met for luncheon at the home of our Regent, Mrs. C. A. Stiles. Our regular meetings are October, December, February, April and June. Our Board meetings will be in January, March, May, July and September.

Organized at this time, we feel that, for the duration of the war, our work is really planned for us, and we join with all of our sister workers who are putting their time and love into their "bit" to help our country.

Lucile French Herrick,
Historian.

The Elizabeth Marshall Martin Chapter (Trenton, Tenn.) is still an infant, being in the sixth year of its existence. Its membership numbers twenty-four, five of whom are non-residents.

During the twelve months between November 1, 1916, and November 1, 1917, we have lost no members, have gained four, one transferred from the Chapter at large, one reinstated, and two by application. We have had three Chapter Regents—Mrs. Quinton Rankin, the little mother of the Chapter, Mrs. Albert Elder, and the present Regent, Mrs. W. W. Wade.

Our meetings are held on the last Tuesday of each month, from August, which is an anniversary meeting and social in its nature, at which distribution of the Year-Book is made, to June, when we disband for the summer.

The meetings are held in the homes of the members and are both social and instructive, a regular literary program being carried out along the line of Revolutionary history, one original reading being given, followed by a general discussion of topics of interest to D. A. R.

On February 22 a luncheon was given at the home of Mrs. Rankin at which some non-members were present as invited guests.

In May a miscellaneous shower was given at the home of the Regent for a member whose house with its contents was destroyed by fire.

It is an annual custom to present a medal to the pupil of Peabody High School making the highest grade in United States History. Last May the medal was awarded to Frederick Smith.

On June 5, Registration Day, our Chapter responded to its nation's call and took a prominent part in the patriotic display made by the citizens, decorating a large float in national colors and exhibiting the flags of the Allies, its members representing Columbia and the thirteen colonies. We also decorated the Court House for this occasion.

Our Chapter took the initiative steps in organizing the Gibson County Red Cross Chapter, having conceived the idea and obtaining from Mr. Snadely at Atlanta, Chairman of the Southern Division, authority to organize the same. Our members work with the Red Cross Chapter. We have sent many envelopes of clippings, stories, pictures, etc., to the Navy. We have stored away and made for hospital use thirty glasses of jelly.

We are supporting a French war orphan, having contributed $36.50 for the purpose.

At last we have entered the army of knitters and have ordered wool for knitting garments for the battleship Tennessee.

Mrs. G. Wallace Wade,
Historian.

Chemung Chapter (Elmira, N. Y.) had devoted most of its energies to patriotic work and had done much relief work before the United States entered the war. Since our entry into the war the Chapter has consistently followed a plan, promptly adopted, to give up all social functions by the Chapter and to devote the amounts ordinarily spent on them for patriotic or relief work. In accordance with this plan Flag Day was observed by a meeting in the Chapter rooms when the newly-elected Regent, Miss Harriet Leach Gates, in her address of acceptance pledged the Chapter anew to the service of the Government wherever needed. The chief feature of the meeting was an inspiring talk on the Flag, given by Mrs. F. W. Merriam, Regent of Tioga Point Chapter.

September 29, Chapter Day, which is usually celebrated by a large luncheon, was this year observed by the raising of a flag upon the campus of Elmira College, the flag having been given by the Chapter, purchased with the money that would have been spent upon the luncheon. The flag was presented to the college by the Regent in a brief patriotic speech and accepted by Dr. John Balcom Shaw, president of the college, in a stirring address. The national anthem was sung by a young girl dressed as the Goddess of Liberty. The chief address of the day was given by Dr. Hollister Adelbert Hamilton, Professor of History in Elmira College. Dr. Hamilton's address was a powerful and inspiring presentation of what the flag should mean to us as Americans and of the ideals for which our nation stands and of what our nation must stand for both now and at the close of the great conflict in which we are engaged.

The Chapter has been zealous throughout the year in patriotic and relief work of many kinds. Beside the gift to the college it has given large flags to the Orphans' Home Building, the Women's Federation Building and to the Federation Tuberculosis Preventorium Building. We have made gifts of from $10 to $25 to the Boy Scouts, Belgian Relief, Christmas box for Soldiers' Ambulance Fund, Army and Navy League, Federation for Social Service. We gave $50 to the Red Cross Fund, beside paying for material and making large quantities of surgical dressings and supplies. The Chapter room has been open for Red Cross work daily throughout the summer and fall. Our report for the last three months of work showed over 6,000 pieces of surgical dressings made in that time. A large number of cans of fruit were contributed for the soldiers. Immigrant Guides were purchased for use in the night school and the vocational school and our usual gift to Continental Memorial Hall was increased by gifts pledged by the delegates in attendance at the Convention.

The Chapter had charge of the sale by all of the women's clubs of the city on "Liberty Bond Day," when about $50,000 bonds were sold. It has purchased bonds of each issue beside those purchased by individual members.

While devoting unusual energy to patriotic work of every kind the Chapter has not neglected any of its former philanthropic activities or lines of service, but is making an earnest effort to meet every worthy appeal.

Esther E. Satterlee,
Historian.

Mary Isham Keith Chapter (Fort Worth, Tex.). The women of the Mary Isham Keith Chapter have for months responded to the many new calls made upon them in a spirit which would do honor to their ancestors. Yet, while meeting these new demands—caused by the war—they have neglected no phase of their regular work.

On June 14, the retiring Regent, Mrs. C. W. Connery, crowned her successful two years' leadership by presenting to the Chapter a beautiful silk flag.

In spite of the heat of a Texas summer the enthusiasm of the Chapter never waned. The



PRESENTATION OF FLAG TO ELMIRA COLLEGE BY CHEMUNG CHAPTER ON SEPTEMBER 29, 1917

work accomplished during these months was unprecedented. To the Regent, Mrs. David R. Umbenhour, all credit is due, for she met every duty with unfailing energy.

August 3 was a gala day in our history and was celebrated with a barbecue and patriotic program. Complimentary tickets were presented to the members of the Ambulance Corps of Fort Worth, who were honor guests. One hundred and seventy-nine dollars and twenty-five cents was cleared on this occasion and the sum applied to the War Relief and Red Cross work.

Even old clothes have been brought into service—$244.25 was realized from two rummage sales—which told of the good "old things" can do—the amount raised being used to buy yarn to knit garments for the boys in the navy and for other patriotic purposes.

From June 1 to date, our women have spent one day a week doing War Relief and Red Cross work. We have finished 224 hospital night shirts, nine dozen comfort bags and quantities of bandages and other surgical supplies. Busy fingers have also wrought seventeen *full* sets of knitted garments; five sweaters; five helmets; eleven mufflers; eleven pair of wristlets and four pair of socks.

We have given 250 glasses of jelly, for use in the base hospital at Camp Bowie, and last month we made the hospital a gift of seven comforts.

The Chapter has "adopted" two little French orphans. In fact, we have donated $411.88 to War Relief service and to the Fort Worth Red Cross Chapter. In the above amount is included a $100 Liberty Bond.

Among the calls not neglected are Texas University and Denton State Normal scholarships. Neither are the high schools in our midst forgotten, for, yearly, we give cash prizes to seniors for the best papers on American history.

I have mentioned only a few of the things "brought to pass" by the Mary Isham Keith Chapter, but I believe my readers will agree with me that we have a live and patriotic Chapter with a capable Regent at the steering-wheel. PHIE CHESTER BOSTICK,
Historian.

Rich Chapter (Anna, Ill.) was organized by Mrs. Carrie Rich Parks at her home, July 9, 1917, with twenty-four charter members. With the aid of our professional genealogist, Mrs. J. R. Rich, of Huntington, W. Va., we were enabled to organize within six months from date of authorization and appointment of organizing Regent, thereby receiving one dollar in return for every member, which is a great help to a new Chapter.

Under a banner of the "Spirit of '76" these twenty-four splendid women made their "pledge to the flag" after an address by the Regent and appointment of officers for one year.

The Chapter was named by Mrs. George W. Crawford and Mrs. E. N. Vilm, "to be known as the Rich Chapter," named for the Regent's patriot ancestor, whose complete history will be placed in the State Historical Library. The gavel was presented at the August meeting by Mrs. L. J. Hess, made from a piece of Indian wood given her by a soldier in the President's Palace, Havana, Cuba, engraved "D. A. R., 1917."

The charter was received, framed, and unveiled as a surprise at the November meeting by the youngest member in the Chapter, Gladys Spire Lentz, whose husband is "somewhere on the ocean," having enlisted as a musician in the navy last July.

We are following the line of work mapped out for us by the National Society, and truly hope to be on the Honor Roll in Illinois.

Our work to date for War Relief: comfort kits, $65; two barrels of jelly; $25 to Illinois Ambulance Fund; Y. M. C. A.—more than our quota; Liberty Bonds; 1,000 trench candles; sewing at Red Cross Rooms; knitting; weekly benefits for Red Cross.

Our efforts will now be centred on the restoration of Tilloloy, France.

Many prospective members, and two transfers.
HARRIET KIRKPATRICK,
Historian.

Brigadier General John Glover Chapter (Lynn, Mass.) completed a most successful first year September 30, 1917, achieving a membership of thirty-six from an organization number of twenty. This is considered an extremely good showing, as the city has a very strong Daughters of the Revolution Chapter. Under the present régime the Chapter is thriving, taking an active part in the affairs of both the State and National Societies.

On January 26 the Old Essex Chapter, Sons of the American Revolution, presented our Chapter with a gavel made from a piece of wood taken from the house of Brigadier General John Glover in Marblehead. It was fashioned of oak and bore a silver plate properly inscribed. Our Regent, Mrs. Mary Vose Potter, used a pleasing little parody on the "House that Jack Built," in reply to the presentation speech of Mr. C. Fred Smith, the president of the Old Essex Chapter.

The Chapter thought April 26, the anniversary of John Glover receiving his commission as Brigadier General, a fitting day for the presentation of the charter, and as the twenty-

sixth Congress had just closed, "Echoes from Congress" was the subject of the speaker for the day. *En route* to this Congress our Chapter won a small eagle statue for having the largest delegation from any Chapter in the state.

The memory of the "amphibious" soldier for whom the Chapter is named has always received due attention, so on Memorial Day a special service was held at his grave in Marblehead, a fitting tribute laid thereon, and as many of the members attended as possibly could.

Among patriotic endeavors the Chapter has presented a Marblehead regiment with colors, has given money to the local Red Cross, and has had the pleasure of entertaining Mr. Wilson Gill, the originator of the Gill System of teaching school children citizenship, a movement which is of interest to all patriotic societies.

This Chapter, also, is busily knitting for soldiers, having already completed 13 sets of four pieces each, 12 of which went to outfit the crew of the U. S. S. Biddle. We understand only one other Chapter in the state has exceeded this number.

In order to prevent desecration of the flag a committee was formed in the spring, including Mrs. Potter, of the D. A. R. Chapter, and Mrs. Westermann, besides one other member from each Chapter.

We are joining in the food conservation movement even to the extent of limiting refreshments at our monthly meetings to tea and crackers.

Ruth Burbank,
Historian.

The Winchester Chapter (Winchester, Ind.) began the year 1917–1918 by having the first meeting on Tuesday evening, September 25, with the Regent, Mrs. Andrew J. Stakebake. Our custom has been to begin our year on the last Tuesday in October, but on account of wishing to have a meeting before our State Conference, in October, changed to the last Tuesday in September. We meet once a month and hold every alternate meeting in the evening, so we can have a number of our members with us who are unable to attend the afternoon meetings. We have thirty-five members, two of whom are granddaughters, and two life members. Three attended the State Conference, and heard much that was instructive. Readings and talks are given about the different countries, at the regular monthly meetings. We have contributed $10 to the Pine Mountain Settlement School, this year, as has been our custom for several years. All members joined the Red Cross and have knitted, sewed and made surgical dressings through the summer and fall. We have given $10 to the Red Cross, and $5 to the soldiers' library fund. A number of the members purchased Liberty Loan Bonds. We sent a Thanksgiving Box to Company F at Hattiesburg, Mississippi, Company F being recruited from Randolph County, of which Winchester is the county seat. Gardens were zealously cultivated during the spring and summer, and while we are working for the Red Cross and along other lines we are not forgetting the great importance of food conservation and domestic economy.

Ann Elizabeth Jaqua Stakebake,
Regent.

James Wood Chapter (Parkersburg, W. Va.). When the battleship West Virginia was launched in 1903, a member of James Wood Chapter, Katherine White, daughter of the Governor of the State, was selected as sponsor.

After the declaration of war last spring, a request was made to the sponsors of battleships throughout the country to organize a movement to equip the sailors on these boats with knitted outfits—sweater, helmet, and wristlets. This called for five hundred outfits from West Virginia.

At a meeting of James Wood Chapter, a committee was appointed to arrange for complying with this request, the chairman sending an appeal to each Chapter in the state, asking it to pledge its assistance to this patriotic service. From many of the Chapters the spirit "to will, and to do," was beautifully illustrated, and help was cheerfully given.

The James Wood Chapter made itself responsible for the work pledged, and under the able guidance of its Regent, Mrs. William Morgan, furnished 175 outfits, also receiving, packing, and shipping the knitted sets contributed by other Chapters to the captain of the battleship.

This work added to Red Cross service, done in the summer time, under almost insurmountable difficulties, scarcity of yarn, increase in price, illness, and absence of members, was a task which could only be accomplished by untiring effort inspired by that love of country, the keynote of our splendid organization, the inborn patriotism inherited from our ancestors.

The "spirit of '76" still lives, and the affectionate thought for our sailors on the sea will be given to the needs of our soldiers in hospital and camp, wherever this war may lead.

Mrs. William Haimes Smith,
Chairman, Battleship Committee.

Willamette Chapter (Portland, Ore.). This Chapter, like the river on which the "Rose City" is located, takes its name from an old

Calapooian Indian word, "Willamth," meaning, "running green water."

For the regular meetings, appropriate historical and patriotic papers or readings have been presented. Flag Day is celebrated by the gift of a flag to some institution.

Columbia Society, C. A. R., was organized under the auspices of Willamette Chapter, January 6, 1917. It honors the ship "Columbia," commanded by Captain Robert Gray, of Boston, in 1792, when he christened the great river of the Pacific. The president of this children's society, Mrs. John J. Read, has compiled for her daughter, in two years, one hundred typewritten pages of verified genealogical data, although starting with very meagre information. It is a complete record of twenty lines of descent, and of connection with eight Revolutionary ancestors, also with the Taft, Emerson, Lowell, Fisk, and Hadley families.



DEDICATED OCTOBER 13, 1917

Marker stands on a corner of the old Abernethy donation land claim, held by the first Provisional Governor of Oregon

Monday, July 2, a farewell luncheon was given our Regent, Mrs. E. A. Beals, who was soon to make her home in San Francisco. Both Chapters were well represented and all the ex-regents, Mrs. John F. Beaumont, Mrs. Horace Fenton and Mrs. John H. Bagley, were present.

On October 13, 1917, our Chapter dedicated an Old Trail marker, which stands on a corner of the Abernethy donation land claim held by the first Provisional Governor of Oregon. It is also on the Pacific Highway which passes through Oregon City. Mrs. J. M. Knight, of old pioneer stock, was chairman of the Old Trail Committee.

The exercises were opened with the salute to the flag and responsive readings from the D. A. R. Ritual and prayer by Rev. W. T. Millikin. The singing of "America," led by Miss Metta Brown, was followed by the address of welcome of Mayor Hackett. He also alluded to the burial of the five Indians concerned in the murder of Doctor Whitman, about a quarter of a mile east of the site of the marker.

Mr. W. H. H. Dufur, of the Oregon Pioneers' Association, gave the address of the day, referring to the prominence of Oregon in the history of our country, even dating from the christening of the Columbia River, on May 11, 1792. He cited the great hardships endured by the early settlers in the development of the state, and affirmed that the end of the trail had not been reached, as Oregon has been one of the foremost states of the Union, setting the example of advanced and progressive legislative acts, in favor of the masses. Mr. George Himes, of the Oregon Historical Society, related that Dr. Sam Parker was the first white man to see the site of Oregon City. Here in 1835 he stood and wondered how long before the falls would be used by man.

An original poem, dedicated to the occasion, written by a Chapter member, Mrs. June McMillan Ordway, was read by Mrs. J. M. Knight.

Seventy-one years after the first wagon-load of settlers drew up at the ford of the Abernethy, across which lay the site of the frontier town of Oregon City, their coming was commemorated. Two young girls in white, Miss Ruby Starkweather, of old pioneer stock of 1847, and Miss Esther Scott, daughter of Mrs. W. D. Scott, State Director of the C. A. R., lifted the flag which veiled the marker. The bronze tablet on the face of the marker bore the inscription.

OLD OREGON TRAIL
1846

Erected By
Willamette Chapter
Daughters of the American Revolution
Portland, Ore.
1917

The Acting Regent, Mrs. W. H. T. Green, gracefully made the speech of presentation to Mrs. Isaac Lee Patterson, State Regent, who graciously accepted the memorial. The "Star Spangled Banner" was sung, followed by a quotation from Kipling's "Recessional," by the acting chaplain, Mrs. S. L. Albaugh.

The Berry School, the Philippine Scholarship Fund, the Society for the Prevention of Tuberculosis, the Commission for the Relief of Belgium, and soldiers' families have received aid. The Chapter has voted to care for a French orphan and has taken two Liberty Bonds.

Willamette Chapter was glad to help make the final payment on the debt on Memorial Continental Hall, our State Regent, Mrs. Isaac Lee Patterson, being the bearer of our gift.

(Mrs. R. F.) Henrietta G. Walters,
Historian.

Louis Joliet Chapter (Joliet, Ill.) has for the past two years studied the history of Illinois preparatory to the celebration of the state's centennial in 1918. It endeavored to promote work toward the celebration in Joliet by formally requesting the public library trustees to arrange an historical exhibit in the library, agreeing to list articles to be loaned the library for such an exhibit.

The Chapter steadily adds to its own collection, housed in the Colonial home of Mrs. Martin Westphal.

The Flag Committee, Mrs. Lyra Browne Olin, Chairman, has done excellent work, such as attending naturalization at the county court and presenting each new citizen with a flag, attending army registration day and there presenting flags, going to the woman's state prison, speaking to the women and telling the story of the "Man Without a Country" and again giving the flags.

In June the past two years the Chapter has met with Mrs. McGowan, Superintendent Soldiers' Widows' Home at Wilmington. The members have been glad to meet there Mrs. Lloyd, a member of Effingham Chapter and founder of a number of Chapters in that part of the state.

We have an annual Chapter Birthday celebration in January. The past year our State Regent, Mrs. Bahnsen, was present and greeted us. The previous year, the State Regent, Mrs. Page, was the honored guest. The historian gives her annual report preceding the speech by the State Regent.

A booklet on Conrad Will, for whom our county of Will was named, has been prepared by the Chapter the past year, and copies sent to each school library in the county. The previous year the D. A. R. posters, giving history of the flag, were given to every child entering the seventh grade in the county.

Villa Cole Case,
Historian.

Captain Christopher Robinson Chapter (Crawford, Neb.). On October 27, 1917, just forty-one years to a day after the last signature of the Indians was attached to the Treaty of 1876, between this government and the various Sioux nations, was erected a handsome gray granite marker in the City Park at Crawford, Neb., in honor and commemoration of that treaty. The marker was dedicated and unveiled that afternoon under the auspices of Captain Christopher Robinson Chapter, to whom belongs the inception and honor of securing such, after over two years of unceasing labor to bring about such a glorious finale. About 1500 people, many of them from a distance, were present at the unveiling and to witness the scenes connected therewith, among them being some fifty representatives of the various Sioux tribes from the Pine Ridge Agency, brought here for that purpose. After the opening of a prepared program for the occasion, the singing of the national anthem, "America," all joining; a flag drill by a class of school girls, and the ceremony of the unveiling, Regent Dr. Anna Cross presented the marker to the city of Crawford and the Black Hills people in the following address, quoted in part:

"When we revert back fifty years to the time when this part of the country was practically a wilderness, what marvellous changes have taken place!

"To-day our red brother and our white brother stand side by side in the struggle for peace, liberty and democracy. And it is befitting that we should commemorate the signing of the Black Hills Treaty here in Crawford, since Crawford is known as the Gateway to the Black Hills. It is also befitting that we honor the memory of this heroic character, Red Cloud, a statesman among the Indians, who kept his pact with the government.

"We all regret the inaccessibility of the exact location of the enactment of this most important event in the history of this western country. Pointed out by the Indians in a ravine about seven miles northeast of Crawford, in the heart of fenced fields, we were advised by noted educators of the state that a marker of this character should be placed where all could see and learn its significance. So it was decided that this prominent elevation, at the entrance of our beautiful park, and no doubt on the very ground where occurred many of the thrilling and startling events in the early development of this locality, is the most appropriate place.

"We have placed beneath this marker a metal box containing the Magazine of our National Society, our State Year-Book, and our local Chapter Year-Books of the Daughters of the American Revolution; a list of the members of our children of the American Revolution, the Crawford Chapter being the first and only chapter of the C. A. R. to be organized in the state. There is also in this box a list of the members of the Mayflower Society in Crawford, the financial statements of our banks, a list of the contributors to the erection of this monument, copies of our local papers and papers from various cities of the Black Hills country.

"As there are those present here to-day to whom it will be a privilege to listen, I shall close my remarks by presenting as regent, on behalf of Captain Christopher Robinson Chapter, of Crawford, this magnificent memorial. And as we see this stone of indestructible granite pointing heavenward, may it bring to the minds of all a just appreciation of the true character and rights of the Indians."

The closing portions of the program were transferred to the opera house, and the great historic day for Crawford and the Northwest was appropriately concluded.

Mrs. Belle Burleigh,
Historian.

Tawasentha Chapter (Slingerlands, N. Y.), organized May 17, 1907, with sixteen members, took its name from the valley made famous by Longfellow in "Hiawatha." During the past year five new members have been added to the chapter roll, making a total membership of twenty-nine.

Under the direction of our Regent, Mrs. W. F. Winship, we have held nine regular and one special meeting during the year just closed. Chapter activities have included work for American Red Cross, the Child's Hospital, and St. Margaret's House of Albany, Vacation Home at Canaan, N. Y., where we have sent two children for two weeks during the past summer, and the care of individual cases where money and other forms of relief have been necessary.



One of the most interesting events of the October meeting, held at Mrs. Miners, was the displaying of the old flag belonging to our Chapter, and the modest and very interesting way our Flag Custodian, Mrs. Leah H. Haswell, gave the following history of it: The idea of this flag originated with her father, Mr. Albert I. Slingerland. The fund for it was raised in the vicinity and the bunting bought to make it. Some of the ladies of the village helped plan the flag. Mr. John Ostrander, father of Mrs. Gardner (one of our members), placed the stars as they should be, but Mrs.

Haswell did all the machine stitching on it herself. The flag was raised at a Fourth of July celebration in 1861, on the land between the present homes of Mr. Winship and Mr. Saxton, where it hung most of the time during the Civil War. The flag is seven feet by eleven feet; has thirty-four stars and thirteen stripes and was presented to our Chapter by Mrs. Haswell in May, 1909.

In November our Chapter was one of the hostess Chapters with Mohawk and Gansevoort Chapters at the Annual State Conference held in Albany, November 9 and 10, 1916. Our Regent, Mrs. Winship, was Chairman of Credentials and Badges at this conference and Mrs. Fisher M. Joslin was delegate, while other members served on different committees.

Prizes of money have been awarded to the pupils of the Slingerlands and Voorheesville schools for essays and spelling.

The May meeting on Memorial Day was held in the Presbyterian Church at New Scotland, Mrs. Jacob Moak being hostess of the day. After the business program, a very interesting memorial service was held in the cemetery adjoining the church, where four Revolutionary soldiers are buried. The service opened with the Ritual, "America" was sung, then followed a speech by the Regent and fine patriotic addresses by the Rev. S. M. Adsit, of Voorheesville, and the Rev. M. A. Hammond, of Slingerlands. On the graves of James Ramsey, Jacob Moak, Anthony Wayne and John Furbeck, Revolutionary soldiers, were placed flags and bouquets of red, white and blue flowers. Later the members of the Historical Committee visited the graves of Frederick Britt and Christian Bender, Revolutionary soldiers buried in other cemeteries in the town of Bethlehem, and performed the same rites.

(Mrs. Wm. H.) Grace McKinlay Kennedy,
Historian.

General Richard Montgomery Chapter (Gloversville, N. Y.). Last year the work of the Reciprocity Committee was divided, Mrs. A. C. Fisk, of New York, the chairman, having charge of the best papers prepared in the various Chapters, and Mrs. Ernest L. Merritt, of Gloversville, taking charge of the Year Books and Programs prepared by the different Chapters.

At the State Conference held in Albany last year, the Year Books and Programs for 1916–1917 were on exhibition. So far as has been learned from those who are in a position to know, no other state in our country has had an exhibition of this kind. So much interest was shown by the members of the Conference that it was decided to try the plan for another year.

This year cards were sent to the Regents of the various Chapters of the state, asking them to send their Year Books or Programs for the year 1917–1918 so that they might appear in the exhibit at the State Conference held in Troy. The response to the request was most encouraging. More Year Books and Programs were received than last year, notwithstanding the far more pressing demands made on our women at the present time. Several Chapters reported having no printed Year-Books for the year in order that the money saved might be used for War Relief Work. Other Chapters had typewritten programs done by some member of the Chapter, while others took for theirs those printed in their local newspapers. A few Chapters were to have Year-Books printed later, and others have none at all, but plan their programs from meeting to meeting.

Most of the money saved by economizing on Year-Books has been given to the Red Cross work, while some has been used to purchase Liberty Loan Bonds, to support French orphans and to help the Red Star work. In some Chapters Red Cross work is done at each meeting; in others any one knits at their meetings when they care to, the same as is being done everywhere this year.

The purpose of the committee in having this yearly exhibit of Year-Books is to give a greater number of members at the least possible expense a chance to see what other Chapters are doing and to gain new ideas from them to be carried out in their own work if desired, and in this way broaden the vision and purpose of practical patriotic service. It is the intention of the committee to make the exhibition of Year-Books and Programs a permanent part of the State Conference program, and we feel sure when the plan of the committee is thoroughly understood that every Chapter will respond in such a manner as to make the work of the Reciprocity Committee a living issue.

For the Committee,
Mrs. Ernest L. Meritt.

Ellen I. Sanger Chapter (Littleton, N. H.). The work of our Chapter during the past year has been devoted to patriotic needs. We have had twenty-four framed flag pictures placed in schools of our town, rural and village, hoping by so doing that we may help by keeping in the minds of the children the necessity of loyalty to the flag.

We have contributed to the Red Cross for surgical dressings, also to war library, and purchased a thrift certificate, also placing in public places copies of the United States Constitution.

Annah Stearns Harrington,
Historian.

Havana Chapter (Havana, Cuba). The first meeting of the Havana Chapter, D. A. R., took place December 8, at the residence of American Vice Consul Joseph Alden Springer, in the Vedado, Havana. The "Salute to the Flag" was given, with fervor, as the "Daughters" and their guests pledged allegiance to our country.

President Wilson's war proclamation, "America's Call to Arms," occupied a prominent place and the American flag was placed above it, and a drum underneath. On the refreshment table was a boat made from the palm tree, and decked with the ten flags which have waved over our country since the northern part of America was discovered by John Cabot, to British occupation, and through the various phases the flag went through, to the flag of the United States, which now floats over our army in France. An American sailor stood at attention and raised the flag on the boat, a tiny representation of the blue-jacket, loyal and brave.

The Historian, Miss Inez Virginia Springer, prepared two rather unexpected up-to-date queries, "What are you doing for our soldier boys?" The answer was, "Sewing." And to the query, "Why is it right to do so?" "Because as ye sow, so shall ye reap."

The second was: "What are you doing for our sailor boys?" "Knitting," and "It is fit to knit and do your bit." The Chapter is doing Red Cross work and knitting for the U. S. Battleship "Maine," being interested in that ship for its historic namesake the "Maine," which was sunk in Cuban waters.

INEZ V. SPRINGER,
Historian.

The General Henry Dearborn Chapter (Chicago, Ill.), in April, 1917, organized "The Hospital Comfort Aid" independent of any other organization pledging its service to our Country's cause in her stand for safety of World's Democracy.

Mrs. M. W. Teufel, the originator of the idea, who was made Chairman secured rooms free of charge at 736 Michigan Avenue on the Lake front. Here an attractive window shows in the foreground an enlarged emblem of the D. A. R. insignia, about which are grouped the American flag, with those of the Allies. In the background are samples of all articles supplied.

A specified sum is pledged by the members for each month and groups of ladies choose a day of the week in which they give their services.

A number of outsiders have become interested and graciously give their services. The report of the November meeting showed:

Collected	$3,000
Expended	2,990
Balance in cash	$10
Material on hand	$100
Made and shipped:	
Surgical dressings	10,058
Hospital supplies	2,769
Knitted articles	218
Blankets	75
Baby comforts	32
Bags of gifts to Belgian children	100

Each article is marked and bears the stamp of General Henry Dearborn—D. A. R.

The ladies are not resting upon the laurels of their ancestors, but our service flag shows their sons are making worthy ancestors.

LUCY A. HALL,
Historian.

The Cumberland Valley Chapter (Ida Grove, Iowa) was organized January 2, 1918. Twenty-two ladies who had received certificates of membership in the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution were invited to the home of Mrs. W. T. Lynch for the purpose of forming a local Chapter.

At three o'clock P.M. the meeting was called to order by repeating the "Lord's Prayer" in unison, and singing "America." The State Regent, Mrs. Dixie Cornell Gebhardt, of Knoxville, Iowa, was present and having examined the application papers, and being introduced, made appropriate remarks, and welcomed us to the ranks of D. A. R. She then called upon the Organizing Regent for the names of the temporary officers chosen, who were installed by the State Regent in the order given. Regent, Laura A. Rhule Lynch; Vice Regent, Carrie Johnson Easton; Recording Secretary, Florence C. Tourgee; Corresponding Secretary, Ida E. Colcord Hubbard; Treasurer, Carrie Dean Pruyn; Historian, Hester Julia Jacob; Registrar, Gertrude Tubbs; Custodian, Ida M. Hatch Ketterman; Chaplain, Phœbe Smith Pierce. These, with three other members, to constitute the Executive Committee.

The State Regent then gave further instructions, followed by the members taking the D. A. R. pledge. She also told of the great work that has been and is being done by the National, State and local Chapters, for the good of humanity. Questions were solicited and answered.

The Organizing Regent was asked to name the local Chapter, which she did with a few remarks; whereupon the State Regent gave the D. A. R. salute, and declared the "Cumber

land Valley" Chapter of Ida Grove, Iowa, with twenty-two charter members, duly organized in regular form.

In closing all stood and sang the "Star Spangled Banner."

A hearty vote of thanks was given Mrs. Lynch for planning such a pleasant start as D. A. R.'s. The decorations were American flags.

At six o'clock a delicious three-course dinner was served, Mrs. Lynch being hostess. After the members had found their places at the tables, and before being seated, Miss Joy Corriene Pierce recited very effectively, "Hats Off to the Flag." The conversation at table was both instructive and entertaining, and was followed by further sociability before disbanding.

Each lady took with her a glass of jelly or jam, to be sent to the soldiers at the base hospital at Camp Dodge, Des Moines, Iowa.

The following is a list of the charter members, whose names have not appeared in this report as officers: Mesdames Marion J. Jones, Harriet Pilcher Mein, Ethel I. Mein Gemmill, Edith Butcher Myers, Mabel Brown Moist, Jessie D. Larsen Eells, Ruth Peek Corrie, Anna Moorehead Goodrich, Alice Waters Deming, and the Misses Alice McWilliams, Sarah Good Jacob, Jennie Maria Pilcher, Joy Corriene Pierce.

By order of State and local Regents,

IDA E. C. HUBBARD,
Corresponding Secretary.

The Colonel John Evans Chapter (Morgantown, W. Va.). The Chapter members under the leadership of Mrs. Stephen G. Jackson, our charming and efficient Regent, not unmindful of the struggles of their forefathers in the many battles which they fought, in their efforts to establish both a sound and permanent foundation for democracy, not only in this country, but throughout the known civilized world, have given very largely of both their time and substance in the service of their country since the United States entered the great World War.

According to the latest reports (about January 1) members of the West Virginia Chapters are now furnishing support for seven French war orphans. Of this total the members of our little Chapter are now providing for five and they are laying plans to continue this support throughout the period of the war. The most active member of the Chapter in this work has been Mrs. Daise Good Beall, newly elected State Treasurer of West Virginia D. A. R.

The members of our Chapter have actively joined in the movement with the members of the Elizabeth Luddington Hagans Chapter, which has resulted in one of the largest and most active Chapters of the Red Cross in the State.

In the War Service Committee work the making of trench candles was initiated by Mrs. Parks Fisher, Honorary State Regent and Honorary Life Regent of our Chapter, and many valuable results have already been accomplished. Plans are now being worked out for an active campaign for the National Trinket Fund, and articles collected. Fifty glasses of jelly were contributed by one member of the Chapter, Mrs. Joanna Hurxthal, to soldiers in camp. Valuable relics have been sent to the Museum. Revolutionary silver and woven articles antedating 1775 are on the way through the State Chairman of that branch of the work.

At the December meeting of the Chapter the program of the National Society with reference to the creation of a fund of $100,000 for investment in the next series of Liberty Bonds was unanimously indorsed, and the Chapter resolved to contribute its pro rata. At the same meeting the national program for the restoration of the French village of Tilloloy was fully considered and approved and the Chapter's share in the cost is now being collected.

While the members of the Chapter have been giving much time to patriotic service to their country they have not overlooked any opportunities to honor faithful service by one of their own members, who has faithfully devoted largely of her time for years to the good of the cause. At the June meeting the Chapter presented Mrs. Parks Fisher (sister of the famous naval hero, Admiral Schley) with a beautiful Honorary State Regent's pin.

Daughters from all parts of the state wishing to show *their* appreciation for devoted service planned a most interesting surprise as part of the program of the State Conference. On the morning of the first day of the Conference a handsome diamond brooch was presented to Mrs. Fisher in a few well-chosen words by Mrs. Clark W. Heavner, speaking for the Chapters of all parts of the State. Although taken completely by surprise by this manifestation of love and appreciation, Mrs. Fisher responded in her usual gracious and charming manner.

The Col. John Evans Chapter may at all times be counted upon not only to honor the forefathers who laid the great foundation for democracy in America, and to recognize the leaders of our own time, but also to join in the support of every worthy cause either at home or abroad, no matter what the sacrifice in time or money imposed upon its members.

(MRS.) PHŒBE FROST COULTER,
Recording Secretary.

GENEALOGICAL DEPARTMENT

Mrs. Margaret Roberts Hodges, Genealogical Editor, Annapolis, Maryland

1. Answers or partial answers are earnestly desired, and full credit will be given. The Genealogical Editor is not responsible for any statements, except given over her signature. In answering queries please give the date of the magazine and the number of the query; also state under Liber and Folio where the answer was procured.

2. All letters to be forwarded to contributors must be unsealed and sent in blank, stamped envelope, accompanied with the number of the query and its signature. The Genealogical Editor reserves the right to print anything contained in the communication and will then forward the letter to the one sending the query.

QUERIES

6052. (1) FRY-MCELROY-JOHNSTON. Benjamin Fry lived on Cedar Creek, Virginia, on the border between Shenandoah and Frederick Counties. He was twice married.

By 1st wife —— had two sons, Joseph and Jacob. By 2nd wife, Elizabeth McElroy (died Memphis, Tenn., May 5th, 1845), had a daughter Rhoda, born Frederick County, Virginia, September 4th, 1788; died September 10th, 1818.

Rhoda Fry, married Atwell Johnston, born Frederick County, Virginia, January 8th, 1788; died New Market, Virginia, January 2nd, 1825.

Atwell Johnston was son of Lancelot Johnston, born Fairfax County, Virginia, 1756; died Frederick County, Virginia, December 2nd, 1828. Was Lancelot's wife a Miss Atwell, of Frederick County? If so, who were her parents and what was her given name?

Who were Benjamin Fry's parents and where did they live?

Wanted, any genealogical and Revolutionary data relating to these Fry, McElroy and Johnston families.—E. J. D.

6052. (2) IKARD - ANTHONY - HARRISON. Anthony Ikard, born May 15th, 1773; died in Missouri, September 15th, 1821. His wife was Elizabeth Harrison, daughter of Thomas Harrison, of Virginia. Anthony Ikard's parents were Abel Ikard, elder in Newton Church, Catawba County, N. C. (N. C. Col. Rec. by Wm. Saunders) and his wife Polly (Mary) Anthony.

Abel Ikard said to have been killed at Bunker Hill. Wanted, proof of his Revolutionary service and any general information concerning him and his wife.

Who were Polly Anthony's parents? How was Thomas Harrison related to William Henry Harrison? Desire names of Thomas Harrison's wife and parents and any genealogical data with Revolutionary service of his family.—E. J. D.

6053. (1) GORDON. Would like to learn who were the parents of Philip Gordon, born in Pennsylvania, 1775. He married Nancy Smiley in Mifflin County, Pennsylvania, 1803. Had ten children. Moved to Butler County, Ohio, 1804.—F. G. T.

6053. (2) ROCHESTER. Would like to know the name of the wife of Jeremiah Rochester. He died in Richmond County, Virginia, in 1828. They had a son Nimrod, born 1794.—F. G. T.

6053. (3) GILMAN. Would like the names of the parents of John Gilman. He lived in Gilmantown, N. H. Married Mary Nancy Lawrence, of Merideth, N. H., in 1796. Had two children, Hannah, born 1797, and John Lawrence, born 1802. He moved to Ohio, 1833.—F. G. T.

6054. (1) CRABB. Wanted, Revolutionary service and all general data of John Crabb, of North Carolina.—R. K. J.

6054. (2) MOORE. Wanted, names of sons and grandsons of James Moore, whose will was recorded at Bertie County, North Carolina, 1790.—R. K. J.

6055. My ancestor, Frederick Crisman (Christman or Chreistmann) married Catherine Besharrar (Besharrow, Beshire), of French descent, and died in 1815. He had Revolutionary service. Their children were: Abram, Besharrar, Rachel, Betsey (married Lazarus Stewart), Charles Frederick, Priscilla (married Louis M. Horton, of Illinois), Harriet, Jesse (married Polly Hartzell). Desired: date of birth and marriage, and date of his wife's birth and death.

They built and ran the "Old Red Tavern," near Wilkesbarre, in Hanover Township, Pennsylvania; and after his death the tavern was run by his son Abram. Charles Frederick, my ancestor, married Martha Street and they had William Besharrar, Edwin Burnett, and

Catherine. Desired: birth and death dates of Charles Frederick and his wife.—L. E. K.

6056. Ackley. Information desired of Oliver Ackley, born 1750, and his wife, Elizabeth Smith, born November 12, 1750. She was the daughter of Mathew and Sarah Church Smith, of East Hadden, Conn. Revolutionary service and all general data of both families desired.—J. S. B.

6057. (1) Gordon. Enoch Gordon, born in 1752, New Hampton, N. H., married Mehitable Ladd, who was born December 6, 1755. When were they married and when did they die?—M. C. D.

6057. (2) Flanders. Salley Flanders married Stephen Gordon, New Hampton, N. H., May 30, 1818. When was she born and when did she die? Information desired of her ancestry and Revolutionary service, if any.—M. C. D.

6057. (3) Cass. Jonathan Cass, born 1737, in Epping, N. H., married Sarah Eastman, who died July 9, 1816. When and where were they married, and when was she born?—M. C. D.

6057. (4) Swain. Caleb Swain, born 1725, at Hampton Falls, N. H., married Anna Fellows August 12, 1755, Kensington, N. H. She died March 11, 1816. When was she born and when did he die? Please give me his Revolutionary service.—M. C. D.

6057. (5) McClintock. Alexander McClintock, born in Hillsboro, N. H., married Janet Gamble, February 12, 1760, of Manchester, N. H. When were they born and where did they die? What was his Revolutionary service?—M. C. D.

6057. (6) Eaton. William Eaton married Betsey Swain, October 30, 1777, both of Seabrook, N. H. Who were his ancestors and did he have Revolutionary service?—M. C. D.

6057. (7) Eastman. Joseph Eastman, born in Salisbury, N. H., May 26, 1720, married Abigail Eastman. When and where did he die? When were they married? When was she born and where did she die? What was his Revolutionary service.—M. C. D.

6057. (8) Small. William Small, Jr., born in Danvers, Mass., 1714, died September 10, 1781, married wife Sarah. When and where?—M. C. D.

6058. (1) Abbe-Wiggins. I am anxious to find my grandmother's records. Harris Abbe married Clarrissa Wiggins in Endfield, Conn., August 5, 1812. She was born May 23, 1785, died 1826. Was admitted to the Church in Endfield, by letter from the First Presbyterian Church of Hartford, and signed by Nathan Strong, Pastor. She had a brother Albert. Revolutionary service and all general data desired.—M. S. J.

6058. (2) Gilbert. Elisha Gilbert lived in Erwin and Addison, N. Y. His daughter Rachel born November 19, 1782. Would like records and Revolutionary service, if any. I think Elisha Gilbert's wife's name was Gillespie. Wanted: ancestry and records and general data.—M. S. J.

6059. (1) Mackey. Wanted: Revolutionary service of John Mackey, of North Carolina, whose wife was Ann Alexander, and whose son James was in the Battle of Bunker Hill when sixteen years of age.—R. J. H.

6059. (2) Young. Wanted: correspondence with any descendant of Nathaniel Young or of any of the Youngs who fought in the Revolution from Virginia.—R. J. H.

6060. Williams-Carr. The Revolutionary record of George Williams, my great-great-grandfather, who was said to be an officer, requested. He married Elizabeth Carr and they both came from Virginia. I am inclined to think that he came from Prince George's County, but am not sure. Has any one joined the D. A. R. on the record of either?—B. N. W.

6061. (1) Hunt. Information desired on the parentage of William Hunt. He married a Miss Williamson, 1800. Issue an only son, Charles W. Hunt. He married Miss Lucy Ruffin about 1830. Removed from Virginia to Pennsylvania, prior to their marriage. Genealogy and Revolutionary service requested.—M. H. P.

6061. (2) Green. Gillie Avan Green. Tradition: a descendant of Nathaniel Green, married Austin Paslay. They removed from Mississippi to Lawrence, South Carolina. I was left an orphan and am most anxious to obtain family records and Revolutionary service.—M. H. P.

6062. (1) Sheckel. Would like general data concerning family and ancestry of Mary Sheckle (Sheckel), who married Joseph Ray, in Anne Arundel County, Maryland.—R. T. Q.

6062. (2) Beard. Also general data and ancestry of Catherine Beard, who married John Sheckle Ray in 1787.—R. T. Q.

6062. (3) Hays. Also data and ancestry concerning Nancy Hays, born 1803, Washington County, Kentucky, married Dennis Ray in 1821.—R. T. Q.

6062. (4) Ray. Can anyone tell me anything about William Ray, ancestors and family, who came to America about 1730, from Manchester, England, and settled in Anne Arundel County, Maryland?—R. T. Q.

6063. (1) McCarter-McArthur. McCarter (McArthur) William McCarter (McArthur), was born in York, Pennsylvania, January 25, 1756. Who were his parents, brothers and sisters? Said to have had one brother David, one Walter. He married Isabella Carson,

January 25, 1791, in North Carolina.—H. H. S.

6063. (2) Withrow. James Withrow, born 1746, in Virginia. Served eight years in House of Commons, served in Revolution under Hampton. Died about 1836, age 90. Who were his parents, brothers, sisters and whom did he marry?—H. H. S.

6063. (3) Carson. John Carson came from Pennsylvania to North Carolina after Braddock's defeat; married Mary Withrow, daughter of James, who were his parents? Where and when born?—H. H. S.

6063. (4) Camp. Thomas Camp married a Miss Marshall in Halifax or Bedford County, Virginia, about 1717. Had three sons: Thomas, Marshall and John. Who were the parents of Miss Marshall, her given name and to whom was Thomas Camp, Jr., married? They were parents of twelve children, eleven sons and one daughter. This wife died about 1761. He came to Rutherford County, North Carolina and married a Miss Carney (?) and is buried there on his own land.—H. H. S.

6064. (1) Harvie. John Harvie, immigrant 1730, from Gargonnoch, Scotland, married Miss Gaines and settled in Albemarle County, Virginia. They had nine children, among whom were: John, Jr., married Margaret Jones, daughter of Gabriel and Margaret Strotcher Jones (kin to Fairfax); Daniel, married Sally Talliaferrs, of Amherst County, Virginia; Margaret married Jno. Davenport; a daughter who married a Mr. Lewis. There is a Lewis connection by which Mrs. Davenport is said to have been the aunt of Wm. Lewis (father of Merriwether Lewis) and to have adopted him, leaving him "her fortune." Elizabeth Harvie married James Marks, of Albemarle County, Virginia. After the Revolution, the widow of Jno. Harvie, Sr., went with several of her children to Georgia, in the Matthews-Gilmer Company and lived in the Goose Pond Settlement on Broad River.

Please give the record of Jno. Harvie, Sr., during Revolutionary period, together with accompanying dates. Please do not confound the records of the two Jno. Harvie's, father and son. One was a member of the Continental Congress, 1778, and was a Signer of the Articles of Confederation, Philadelphia, 1778.—A. S. F.

6064. (2) Marks. James Marks, of Albemarle County, Virginia, married Elizabeth Harvie. He was the brother of John Marks, who married Lucy Merriwether, the widow Lewis. The brothers, Jno. and Jas Marks, went to Wilkes County, Georgia. John was the father of two children, John, Jr., never married; Mary married William Moore (first) (?) Col. Nicholas Johnson (second) (?). James was the father of Merriwether, married Ann Matthews, granddaughter of General (Governor) George Matthews; Mary married Nicholas Johnson; Martha married Rev. Gurney; John Harvie married Susan Thompkins.

James Marks is believed to have been in the Revolutionary army under Gen. George Matthews, and to have served with Virginia troops. He is supposed to have received land by virtue of such service. His brother-in-law, Jno. Harvie, Jr., is said to have been Regent of the Land Office, Virginia, under Jefferson appointment.

Please supply required dates and proof of James Marks' Revolutionary service.—A. S. F.

ANSWERS

5073. Crawford. Copy. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Pensions, Washington. In response to your letter dated the thirtieth ultimo, you are advised that from the papers on file in this Bureau, it appears that William Crawford was an Indian Trader in 1767; in 1776 he became Colonel in the Virginia Line on the Continental Establishment; he superintended the recruiting of the 13th Virginia Regiment and was in several expeditions against the Indians, including the one under General McIntosh and Colonel Daniel Brodhead in 1778; also General Clark's Western Expedition against the Moravian Indians, and while on an expedition ordered by General Irvine, in 1782, he was captured and burned to death by the Indians.

His son John survived him, but died prior to May, 1820, at which time the soldier's only surviving children and heirs at law were Effey McCormick and Sarah Springer, wife of Uriah Springer, of Fayette County, Pa., who was Captain in the 9th Virginia Regiment during the Revolution and had served as a lieutenant under Colonel William Crawford.

On June 1, 1820, Warrant numbered 92 for 500 acres of bounty land, on account of the services of William Crawford as a Colonel of the Virginia troops, was issued in behalf of his daughters.

There is no further family data and no claim for pension on file in this Bureau.

It may be proper to add that the list of private claims presented to the House of Representatives, 2d Session, 23d Congress, shows that the heirs (names not stated) of Colonel William Crawford applied for seven years' half-pay on account of his services in the Virginia line.

There is no information relative to the said claim in this Bureau.—Very respectfully, *G. M. Saltzgaber,* Commissioner.

Note by E. M. Hestand–Moore. The will of

Colonel Crawford, probated in Westmorland County, Pa., 1782, mentions his daughter, Sarah Harrison, who evidently had remarried at the date mentioned in the note above (1820).

The application for a pension on the part of Hannah Crawford, widow of Colonel William Crawford, is on file in the Pennsylvania Archives (Fifth Series) and was granted, according to that record. I have no idea how this could be traced. The Archives do not give anything but the bare statement that such application had been made and do not refer to Colonel Crawford's children. At the time of his death, 1782, he was a grandfather, so that the birth of John Crawford, his son, was at least twenty-five years earlier. If the birth of John Crawford was recorded in any church record, it was probably not in Pennsylvania. There was no early Presbyterian Church in Western Pennsylvania before 1773. Augusta County or Rockbridge County, Va., are likely places. It is possible that there might be some trace of the Crawfords in Carlisle, Cumberland County, Pa., where the Lyles, Paxtons, Houstons and other related families first settled after their arrival, which was about 1735. Following many difficulties about land-titles and because of Indian depredations, this group of settlers removed to Augusta County, Va., in 1740, some of their kinsmen having been in the Virginia Valley ahead of them. The First Presbyterian Church at Carlisle, Pa., was established in 1736. A great many of the settlers around Fort Ligonier (Westmoreland County) went from this locality and it is possible that Colonel Crawford may have been in Carlisle, which was the home of Irvine and I think also of Brodhead. It should be remembered that in 1732, date of Colonel Crawford's birth, the State of Virginia included part of what is now Pennsylvania and that the Carlisle region was claimed by the Maryland Colony. The Cumberland Valley and the Virginia Valley represented one tract where the Scotch and Scotch-Irish settlers were all closely related.—E. M. H. M.

5153. Parker-Keiser. I am working on the Keiser lines and am in correspondence with about ten people, trying to get this line straight.

I will be glad to hear from you, and will help in any way I can to find your line.

I am from the Rockhingham and Augusta Counties, Virginia Keiser's, and have data back to 1766.—*Mrs. Edith P. Head,* Catonsville, Md.

5153. Cochran. Among the early settlers in Pennsylvania, there were many Cochrans and Cochrantown, Chester County, near Londonderry and Tagg's Manor (old Presbyterian strongholds) still marks the location of several pioneers.

The West Nottingham Congregation in Chester County, Pa., was also a Cochran Centre as early as 1740. From an old MS. I have had the privilege of examining, I have abstracted the only American branch fully recorded in it, though others are indicated. This MS. dated May 3, 1730, and is signed Robert Cochran. It stated that about 1570, John Cochran, of Fermois, Renfrewshire, Scotland, came to Ireland and settled on the border of County Donegal and County Tyrone, where he had certain rights over the Salmon fisheries granted by Lord Strabane. He had at least three sons, of whom John went to sea and is lost; Hugh left issue, but is not made the subject of the record; James, the youngest son, who married Janet Burns and headed the line recorded. This James Cochran was born apparently before 1570. No dates are supplied until the birth of Robert Cochran (1660–1740) is reached. This man was known as "Robert Doo" or Deaf Robert and his descent from John Cochran (1) is given as follows: Gens. 1, John Cochran and ——; 2, James Cochran and Janet Burns; 3, Robert Cochran and Elizabeth Simson (Simpson); 4, Stephen Cochran and Margaret White; 5, Robert Cochran (Deaf Robert), 1660–1740, and Jean Stephenson (died 1740). The issue of Robert and Jean (Stephenson) Cochran were as follows: Janet, 1698–1735; Isabella, 1699–1760; Stephen, 1702——; Mary, 1703–1758; David, 1710–1771; Nathan, 1713——.

Mary Cochran (1703–1758) married a Mr. Robb. No data of the four sons is given.

Isabella Cochran (1699–1760) married a relative, James Cochran (1698–1766) and had issue as follows:

Anne Cochran (1), 1724; married (a) Alex Leiby and had a daughter Margaret Leiby (born 1746) who married David McClure (father of Richard McClure, born 1767). Ann Cochran Leiby, married (b) Dr. John Rowan and had issue: Isabella Rowan, 1751; Jane Rowan, 1753, married William Clingen; Anne Rowan, 1755, died young; Alex. Rowan, died in infancy; Elizabeth Rowan, 1758; Flooel Rowan, 1760; Mary Rowan, 1764.

(2), Robert Cochran, 1726–1759, married Janet Boyd, issue: Isabella Cochran, who married Dr. Joseph Gardner and had issue, Janet, Frances, and Cochran Gardner.

(3), George Cochran, 1728–1786, married Nancy Henry, sister to Rev. Hugh Henry, a famous Presbyterian minister in Pennsylvania, issue of George and Nancy H. Blair; Isabella, 1760; Samuel, 1763; Jenny, 1765; James, 1767–1804; Robert, 1769–1847; Elizabeth, 1772–1805; Anne, 1774–1850; Hannah, 1777–1779; Rebecca, 1780–1835; Jane, 1760, married Dr. Alexander Mitchell; James, 1760, single.

The ancestral line of James Cochran (1698–1766) who married Isabella Cochran (1698–1766), can be supplied, if necessary. It began in Pennsylvania, I believe, with Andrew Cochran, who came from Ireland with two sons, James and David. James was an Elder in West Nottingham Presbyterian Church, Chester County, Pa., as early as 1737. His name appears frequently in the records of the Donegal Presbytery, which are preserved in the Presbyterian Historical Society at Philadelphia.

There were many Cochrans in the Revolutionary War who belong to this family. The Archives of Pennsylvania show enlistments, especially in Chester and Lancaster Counties, Elizabeth Cochran, who married Alexander Blair, of Cumberland County, had a husband and four sons in the Continental service, and two of her sons were officers, Captain Thomas Blair and Lieutenant John Blair. In 1784, the Cochrans-Blairs went to Kentucky, all but Captain Thomas Blair (1757–1814), who died in Westmoreland County, Pa. He was crippled for life by a musket ball in his shoulder, being wounded at the Battle of Guelph's Mill.—(*Dr.*) *Eleanor M. Heistand-Moore,* 1708 Race Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

5154. Hyde. (1) Dea. Samuel Hyde, born 1610, married Temperance ——. Children: Samuel, born ——, died July 4, 1725; Joshua, born March 12, 1642, died February 21, 1656; Sara, born May 19, 1644, ——; Elizabeth, ——.

(2) Job, born 1643, married Elizabeth, daughter of J. Fuller. Children: Elizabeth, born August 29, 1664; Samuel, born March 5, 1667; Job, born May 6, 1669, died young; Mary, born, June 2, 1673; Sara, born February 8, 1675; Bethia, born February 24, 1678; Hannah, born March 20, 1680; John, born January 1, 1681. (3) Jonathan, born March 23, 1684.

Job and wife Elizabeth both died November 4, 1685. Samuel Sen and John Fuller provided for Job's children.

(3) Jonathan married Elizabeth, daughter of Captain Isaac Williams, January 3, 1700. Children: Isaac, born November 11, 1700; (4) Enoch, born November 14, 1704; Ephraim, born August 3, 1707; Nathaniel, born November 29, 1708; Jonathan, born ——, 1709; Elizabeth, born November 6, 1711; Ebenezer, ——.

(4) Enoch, born November 14, 1704. Married Elizabeth ——. Children: David ——, 1743; (5) Ephraim, born, ——, 1746; Hannah, born ——, 1750; Esther, born ——, 1752; Lucy, born ——, 1755; Calvin, born ——.

(5) Ephraim, born ——, 1746, married Sara Lauphear. Children: Solomon, born ——, 1781, married Sara Ellis; Enoch, born ——, 1783, married Eunice Haynes; Calvin, born ——, 1784, married Pamelia Ellis; Aren, born ——, 1787, married Lurancy Williard; Ephraim, born ——, 1789, married Harriet Green; Lucius, born ——, 1791; Sara, born ——, 1793.

(6) Ruby, born ——, 1795, died 1849. Married Rev. Joseph Knight. Tertius, born ——, 1799.

I find no Revolutionary service. I find quite an account of Dea. Samuel, also of Job. Then I can give you quite a little information on Captain Isaac Williams, also on John Fuller. Sorry, I can't help you to Revolutionary service, although there may be some. My information comes from the History of Newton, Mass.

5154. Scott. The Scotts you ask for: are they of the family of Thomas or Samuel, who married Mary Pynchon? I am looking for information on both.—*Mrs. G. H. Ripley,* Poultney, Rutland County, Vermont.

5156. Martin, Griffith; Marquis-Park. I am a direct descendant of the Griffith-Martin families. My great-grandmother being Sarah Griffith, who died 1838, aged 82 years and is buried in Cross Creek Cemetery, Washington County, Pa. She was the wife of John Marquis, brother of Rev. Thomas Marquis, who married Jane Park, who died January 19, 1841, aged 91 years, buried in Cross Creek Cemetery.

Their son William was the first white child born at Vances Fort, in 1778. I do not think this Thomas Marquis was active in the Revolutionary War, because they were engaged with the Indians and in the wilderness at that time of Pennsylvania's west border.

His father, Thomas Marquis, son of William, the original Marquis who came to Frederick County, Virginia, in 1720 died, when quite a young man, the record says, before 1765, so he did not serve in the Revolutionary War.

His daughter married Major William Park. Among the Revolutionary soldiers buried in Cross Creek Cemetery, is Adam Martin, John Marquis (my great-grandfather), Joseph Vance, who died May 6, 1832, aged 82 years, was the founder of Vances Fort, which is now Cross Creek.

Lettice Griffith, mother of John Griffith, who died 1825, aged 53 years, is buried beside him in Cross Creek Cemetery, but whether she was the Miss Martin, who married Edward Griffith, I cannot say. There is no date of her birth or death.

I have an uncle named Edward Griffith, so the family name is kept up.—*Mrs. George A. Bassett,* 21 Nineteenth Street, Toledo, Ohio.

5157. Pettibone. I cannot give you any information regarding John Pettibone, of Simsbury, Connecticut, but I should be very grateful for any information which you can give me.

His daughter, Susannah Lorinda, born October 29, 1768, married Joel Cornish. Their daughter, Vilitia, was my grandmother, marrying Archer Crane, my father, Archer H. Crane, being their youngest child.

Is this the same John Pettibone, and if so, will you kindly furnish me with all the information you have about him, or if any printed material is available let me know where I may secure it.—*Helen M. Crane,* Valley City, North Dakota.

5162. Sampson. I have for several years been compiling Sampson data, as that is my maternal line. Your inquiry is very vague, for there was more than one Sampson, who was an officer in Colonel Theophilus Cotton's Regiment and many Sampsons were in the Revolution from Duxbury, the primary Sampson home, also Pembroke, Plympton, Plymouth, Kingston, Conn.

If you will make out your genealogy back to your Sampson officer with all information of him and his wife that is possible and who all their children were, I am sure I can help you greatly, in all probability going back to the first ancestor, for I have scheduled every Sampson found for several years, with authentic references.

One Sampson officer married a Church. Is that yours? Have you ever heard of Asahel or Elisha?—*Mabel Ingersoll Miller,* 2223 Rucker Avenue, Everett, Mass.

5162. Sampson. Will you turn this letter to "S. A. R.," who asks for name of Sampson who was an officer in Colonel Cotton's Regiment, Plymouth, Mass., and asks to correspond with some one who had the genealogy of Plymouth and Duxbury Sampsons.

I have such a genealogy and I find that Rev. Ezra Sampson served as Chaplain of the regiment of Colonel Theophilus Cotton in the summer of 1775, at the Camp at Roxbury, a regiment raised in Middleborough and vicinity. Ezra is of the line of Abraham, who came in 1629 or 1630 from England.

I should be pleased to correspond with "S. A. R." and give him any information I can from my Authenties.

"The Sampson Family" was compiled by John A. Tinton in 1864. I have a list of "Marshfield, Mass.," by Marcia Sampson, 1854, also.—(*Mrs.*) *Lulu D. Crandall,* The Dalles, Oregon.

6001. Gould. Thomas Gould died at Holland, Mass., married Hannah Williams ——— inst., published at Pomfret. Conn., February 10, 1782, which has led me to ask if this Hannah was a daughter of Joseph Williams and Hannah Ritter.

Joseph and Hannah's children were as follows: Levi born April 1767, d 1836; Joseph born June 4, 1771, d 1838; Samuel born April 8, 1776, d 1828–9; Eliza born June 28, 1780, d 1818; Mercy born July 15, 1788, d 1800; Hannah born March 6, 1769, d 1823; Richard born July 6, 1773, d 1822; Asenath born July 26, 1778, d November 13, 1850, married Oliver Woodcock; William born Nov. 2, 1783, d ——; Annie born March 8, 1790, d 1826.

Richard Williams, with his brother Joseph, were born in East Hartford, Conn., resided there with his parents until 19 years of age, when he and his brother Joseph went to the Whitestown County, New York. They afterwards settled in Sangerfield Township, Oneida County, N. Y., where Richard married Sophia Morton November 1st, 1794.

They lived there until they had six children. In the spring of 1807 he exchanged his farm for land on the Holland Purchase. His brother-in-law, Oliver Woodcock, with his family, and Richard with his six children settled in Fredonia, N. Y., and were the founders of the town.

Richard named two of his daughters Hannah and Eliza. Possibly after his sisters and another daughter was named Adaline Gould. The name Gould has never been explained to me and the query caught my eye as a possible solution. I have no record of the Williams family back of Joseph and Hannah, which I should be pleased to have—and am hoping your query has led me to the right source.—*Mrs. C. E. Morgan,* Buffalo, New York.

NATIONAL BOARD OF MANAGEMENT

Special Meeting, Friday, December 21, 1917

A special meeting of the National Board of Management for the admission of members and authorization and disbanding of Chapters was called to order, in the absence of the President General, by the Recording Secretary General, Miss Crowell, in the Board Room of Memorial Continental Hall, 3:07 P.M., Friday, December 21, 1917. On motion of Mrs. Brumbaugh, seconded by Mrs. Cook, Mrs. Moody, Vice President General from Delaware, was nominated for Chairman. Moved by Mrs. Talbott, seconded and carried, that nominations be closed and Mrs. Moody be unanimously elected Chairman of the meeting.

The Chaplain General, Miss Elisabeth F. Pierce, brought to the members the thought of all the Christmas month, the challenge that the call of Christmas meant to the country and to the members of the organization, and being called in the interest of receiving new names into the membership of the Society brought to mind all of the wonderful names given Jesus Christ, 103 names listed in the Bible, covering a comprehensive range of all man's needs. Miss Pierce read the prophecy contained in Isaiah 9: 6, also from the same prophet, 60: 1, 2, and from Matthew 1: 18–25. After an eloquent prayer for the protection of the men and women in the service of the country, the officers of the government and of the Society and its members, the Chaplain General led the members in the Lord's Prayer.

The roll was called by the Recording Secretary General and the following members noted as being present: *Active Officers,* Mrs. Moody, Mrs. Hanger, Mrs. Talbott, Miss Elisabeth F. Pierce, Miss Crowell, Mrs. Pulsifer, Mrs. Fletcher, Miss Grace M. Pierce, Miss Barlow; State Regents, Mrs. Hall, Mrs. Brumbaugh, Mrs. Bryan, Mrs. Cook.

Miss Crowell stated that she felt, before the transaction of any business, the members would desire to take some action on the death of Miss Denniston, which, it was her sad duty to announce, had occurred on Monday of that week; that for three years Miss Denniston had been editor of the Magazine, and more recently the private secretary and personal friend of the President General, as well as close friend of many of the members of the Board. Mrs. Cook stated that as Regent of the State from which Miss Denniston came, and as one who had known her for a great many years, she wished to express her great sorrow and personal loss as well as the great loss that had come to the organization, and in whatever way was deemed proper to express the feeling that might go from the Board. Several of the members voiced their grief at the loss of this gifted member of the organization, and it was moved by Miss Grace M. Pierce, seconded and carried, *that a committee be appointed to draft suitable resolutions to be presented at the next Board meeting.*

Miss Grace M. Pierce read her report as follows:

Report of Registrar General

Madam President General, Members of the Board of Management:

I have the honor to report 685 applications for membership.

Respectfully submitted,

GRACE M. PIERCE,
Registrar General.

Moved by Mrs. Talbott, seconded by Mrs. Cook, and carried, *that these* 685 *applicants be accepted and the Secretary cast the ballot.* The Recording Secretary General announced that she cast the ballot for the 685 applicants and the Chairman, Mrs. Moody, declared them elected as members of the National Society.

Mrs. Moody announced that she would appoint as the Committee to draft the resolutions Mrs. Cook, chairman; Miss Grace M. Pierce and Miss Crowell.

Mrs. Fletcher then read her report.

Report of Organizing Secretary General

Madam President General and Members of the National Board of Management:

Through their respective State Regents the following members at large presented for confirmation as Organizing Regents:

Mrs. Lulu W. Hemingway Francis, Washington, D. C.; Mrs. Nina E. K. Thompson, Brookings, S. D., and Miss Anna Leach Stevens, Seattle, Wash.; also Mrs. Gertrude Maytum, Paullina, Iowa.

The re-appointment of Miss Emma Pettengill, Delhi, N. Y., has been requested by the State Regent of New York.

The resignation of Miss Mary Ethel Strong as Organizing Regent at Mabton, Wash., has been reported.

The official disbandment of the Frances Scott Chapter of the District of Columbia is requested.*

Respectfully submitted,
ANNA LOUISE FLETCHER,
Organizing Secretary General.

The acceptance of the report of the Organizing Secretary General was moved by Mrs. Pulsifer, seconded by Mrs. Brumbaugh, and carried.

* This Chapter was disbanded under a misapprehension of a Board ruling and therefore the action is null and void.—E. L. C.

Miss Crowell reported for the Treasurer General total deceased since last meeting, 144; resigned, 73; reinstated, 6. Moved by Miss Grace M. Pierce, seconded by Mrs. Talbott, and carried, *that the six members be reinstated.*

The members of the Board stood in silence for the deceased members reported.

On approval of the motions passed, adjournment was had at 3:38 P.M.

Respectfully submitted,

EMMA L. CROWELL,
Recording Secretary General.

HOW TO SECURE D.A.R. LECTURE SLIDES

Committee members of the Interchangeable Bureau of Lantern Slides and Lectures are requested to interest Chapters in their respective states in these lectures. Chapters are expected to pay all expressage, and orders for slides are filled as they are received. Please make all orders definite and concise to avoid confusion and delay. Time must be allowed this year for possible detention in express deliveries. Please remember this when placing an order.

No expenses, except expressage, are entailed in ordering the 38 Tilloloy slides.

Make all applications for slides to Mrs. Henry S. Bowron, the chairman, Graham Court, 1925 Seventh Avenue, New York City. Mrs. Bowron's committee comprises Mrs. Bertha M. Robins, Vice-chairman; Mrs. Robert Alexander, Mrs. Samuel A. Ammon, Mrs. Noyes D. Baldwin, Mrs. Theodore C. Bates, Mrs. Edward Ferguson, Mrs. R. H. Edmondson, Mrs. A. F. Fox, Mrs. Dixie Cornell Gebhart, Mrs. Clarence S. Hall, Mrs. Howard H. McCall, Mrs. John Lloyd McNeil, Mrs. William P. Mercer, Mrs. William R. Painter, Mrs. Warren Perry, Mrs. Huling P. Robertson, Mrs. S. S. Wassell.

The schedule of prices and lectures follow:

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America of To-day	46	$2.50
Memorial Continental Hall	110	5.00
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adult, 95 slides each		4.00
Children 80 slides each		3.00
George Washington, The Man	126	5.00
Historic Hudson	95	4.00
Historic Spots in the Colonial States	114	5.00
Historic Trip from Coast to Coast	113	5.00
Landmarks in History	100	4.50
Making of America	85	3.50
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Our Flag (adult)	100	5.00
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THE NATIONAL SOCIETY OF THE DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION

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1917–1918

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DAUGHTERS
OF THE
AMERICAN REVOLUTION
MAGAZINE

VOL. LII NO. 3

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ISSUED MONTHLY BY
THE NATIONAL SOCIETY OF THE DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION
PUBLICATION OFFICE, 227 SOUTH SIXTH STREET, PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA

MRS. GEORGE MAYNARD MINOR
Chairman Magazine Committee, Waterford, Conn.

MISS NATALIE SUMNER LINCOLN
Editor, Memorial Continental Hall, Washington, D. C.

MRS. MARGARET ROBERTS HODGES
Genealogical Editor, Annapolis, Md.

ENTERED DECEMBER 13, 1917, AT THE PHILADELPHIA, PA., POST OFFICE AS SECOND CLASS MATTER UNDER THE ACT OF MARCH 3, 1879

Single Copy, 15 Cents Yearly Subscription, $1.00 Canadian Postage, 30 Cents Additional

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FIRST RECOGNITION OF THE AMERICAN FLAG BY A FOREIGN GOVERNMENT

U. S. Ranger, John Paul Jones commanding, receiving the salute of nine guns from the French fleet in Quiberon Bay, France, on February 14, 1778

DAUGHTERS
OF THE
AMERICAN REVOLUTION
MAGAZINE

VOL. LII, NO. 3 MARCH, 1918 WHOLE NO. 308

A NEGLECTED HERO OF THE REVOLUTION

By Edgar Stanton Maclay, A. M.

Author of "A History of the United States Navy," "A History of American Privateers," "Reminiscences of the Old Navy," etc.

ONE of the results of the present great world war has been to turn the attention of researchers in American history to those who took a prominent part in our struggle for independence on the sea. "Freedom of the seas" is a vague term, as applied to conditions prevailing to-day, but it was of vital importance in our Revolution, and scholars in history are beginning to recognize the fact, that had it not been for the astonishing successes of our sailors on the ocean, the struggle for independence might have been prolonged and, possibly, indefinitely continued.

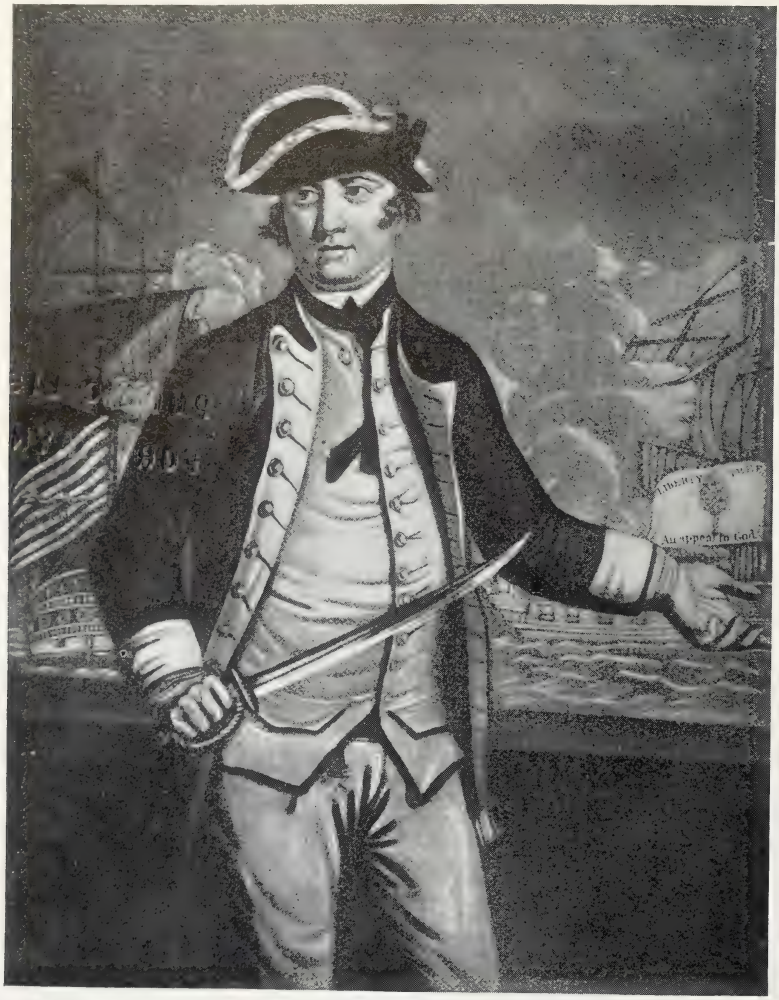
One of the most brilliant and, at the same time, one of the least known campaigns undertaken by the patriots in our Revolution, was that conducted by Captain Esek Hopkins against Nassau, the capital of the Bahama Islands, early in the year 1776. Hitherto, our histories have made scant mention of this great exploit, but, when we come to compare it with contemporaneous campaigns on land, we find that it ranks as one of the most creditable military campaigns of the Revolution. It afforded a much-needed relief to the disastrous campaign against Quebec, undertaken by Richard Montgomery and Benedict Arnold, about the same time. Both were invasions of the enemy's territory—one of them resulting in one of the greatest disasters of the war, and the other in one of the most brilliant successes of that struggle.

For more than a hundred years the name Esek Hopkins has been hidden under a cloud. In spite of his great success in the Bahama expedition, he incurred the enmity of Congress by a too frank expression of his opinion of the Naval Committee. Hopkins was a rugged sailor of the old school. He was prone to tell what he thought in ways that were honest but not diplomatic. The main charge against him was that he used profane language and called the Naval Committee a "pack of lawyers' clerks who knew nothing about naval affairs." Trivial as these charges may seem (for profane language and criticism of Congressional military committees were the rule rather than the exception in those troublous times) they resulted in Hopkins being legislated out of the navy.

And here we have a glimpse of Hop-

kins' sterling patriotism. He had been unjustly treated—and in a manner that touched on the tenderest spot of the military man, namely, his professional honor. He was treated even more unjustly than was Benedict Arnold, yet, while the latter turned his personal resentment against Congress into absolute treason, Hopkins remained loyal to the cause and continued to fight for liberty to the close of the war.

It was only at a comparatively recent date that the Hopkins' papers were collected and filed in the archives of the Rhode Island Historical Society at Providence, R. I. They show him to have been not only a thoroughbred patriot, but an officer of commanding ability. Indeed, it was just these qualities that led to his selection as Commander-in-chief of American sea forces of the Revolution—a rank that corresponded with that then held by Washington as Commander-in-chief of the American land forces. Had not Congress allowed petty jealousies and



ESEK HOPKINS

spite to pervert its judgment to the extent of legislating Hopkins out of the navy, he undoubtedly would have made a record on the ocean in the struggle for independence comparable with that made by Washington on land.

It is for these reasons that the career of Esek Hopkins, as brought to light in the recently collected private papers, becomes, not only interesting, but important as a substantial addition to this period of our national history—especially important in this year 1918 when we have come to realize, as never before, the vital necessity of maintaining an adequate navy as our first line of defense against foreign invasion.

Like Benedict Arnold, Esek Hopkins came from an old-line Colonial family, his paternal ancestor being Thomas Hopkins, who was one of the thirty-eight men joining in an agreement for a form of government for the little settlement established by Roger Williams at the head of Narragansett Bay.

Esek Hopkins inherited his propensity for the sea from one of the most distinctively maritime of the original thirteen Colonies, having been born in Rhode Island April 26, 1718—so he had attained the mature age of fifty-eight years when he became Commander-in-chief of the American sea forces in 1776. His boyhood was spent on the paternal farm now included in the town of Scituate, but at that time a part of Providence. His breadth of mind was early evinced when, as a freeman, almost his first official duty was on a committee appointed to have care of the "townes schole and of the appointing of a schole master." Indeed, he maintained an interest in education all his life and for twenty years he was a trustee of Rhode Island College, now Brown University.

When twenty years old, Hopkins was described as "a stout, tall and handsome young man" and, apparently with no further recommendation, he journeyed to Providence, where he enlisted in a vessel about to sail for Surinam—in "far off" South America—and when twenty-three years old he had the command of a vessel. Having accumulated sufficient wealth in his sea ventures, he married Desire Burroughs and made his home in Newport, from which place he continued to sail on his voyages.

In the period of 1754–1763, in which occurred the "Old French and Indian War," Hopkins engaged extensively in privateering and under date of February 23, 1757, it is recorded that "Capt. Esek Hopkins has Taken and sent in here [Providence] a scow of about 150 tons, Laden with wine, oil, Dry goods, &c to ye amount of about £6,000 ye greater part of which will be Exposed to publick Vendue ye Tuesday next." In politics, also, Hopkins took a prominent part, having been elected several times to high offices in the colony.

With the then very great distinction of having made voyages to Africa and China, it is not surprising that, at the outbreak of the Revolution, we find Hopkins called upon to fill a position in regard to the colonial sea forces corresponding to that held by Washington on land. That he acted with extraordinary energy in his new capacity is shown by the fact that late in 1775 he was placed in command of the naval expedition, authorized by Congress for the capture of military stores "to the southard."

Early in 1776 the squadron sailed from Philadelphia, but, owing to the unusual severity of the season, the vessels were held fast in an ice pack off Reedy Island for six weeks. This proved to be a most

serious and unlooked for delay. At that period there were no means for heating sea-going craft—the only fire maintained aboard being in the cook's galley. In a freezing temperature and with a bitter cold wind sweeping over the lower Delaware, the sailors were chilled to the bone. Being deprived of their usual exercise, they were huddled for six weeks below decks, and as a result of these unsanitary conditions, smallpox broke out, incapacitating two hundred men in the squadron before the cruise ended.

On February 17th the ships got to sea and on March 1st reached Abaco, an island forty miles north of New Providence, Bahama. Two days later the Americans captured the two forts, defending Nassau on the island of New Providence. So great was the store of military supplies found here that it could not all be taken aboard the American vessels, so the large sloop *Endeavor* was requisitioned. When we remember that, at this period of the Revolution the colonists were almost destitute of war supplies, we can better appreciate the value of these stores to the Cause. Some of the munitions captured were eighty-eight cannon of calibers ranging from 9- to 36-pounders, fifteen brass mortars from 4- to 11-inch diameters, 5,458 shells, 11,077 round shot and twenty-four casks of powder. Hopkins also seized as prisoners Governor Brown, the lieutenant-governor and Mr. Thomas Arwin, "Counsellor and Collector of his Majesty's Quit Rents in South Carolina" and "Inspector General of his Majesty's Customs for North America." With these stores and prisoners, Hopkins returned to the colonies and, after a midnight battle with a British cruiser in Long Island Sound, landed his valuable cargoes in New London.

Thus ended one of the most brilliant campaigns of the Revolution. Our land forces attacking Quebec, December 31, 1775, numbered fewer than twelve hundred men, having little if any artillery. Hopkins had more than nine hundred men under his command, all completely armed and handling ninety-two cannon—the calibers of which were, generally, larger than any used by our land forces during this war. Montgomery and Arnold encountered stupendous difficulties in reaching Quebec. For six weeks Hopkins battled with ice floes in the Delaware. He encountered a terrifice storm after getting to sea, successfully ran through the cordon of British war craft around our coasts and fought a dangerous epidemic aboard his own vessels.

Our land forces travelled several hundred miles through an almost unbroken wilderness to reach their foe in Canada; our sea forces traversed several times that distance over uncharted waters, beset with exceptional difficulties (when we consider the season of the year and the comparatively few aids to navigation known in that day) guarded by a vigilant, powerful and an extraordinarily expert foe. In the Quebec attack the Americans had about sixty killed or wounded, but in the Bahama expedition only twenty-four. Hopkins returned from a highly successful venture with important cargoes of military supplies and with high officials as prisoners. More than four hundred Americans were made prisoners at Quebec.

Referring to the Canadian campaign, Bancroft says: "In a little more than two months the northern army lost by desertion and death more than five thousand men." Hopkins, it is true, returned from his expedition with about two hundred of his men afflicted with smallpox, but there

were few deaths and no record of a single desertion. Such was the difference in the results between the campaign of our land forces against Quebec and that of our sea forces against Bahama—each undertaken about the same time—yet, while there are hundreds of streets in the United States named Montgomery in honor of the hero of the Canadian campaign, the valuable and remarkably successful Bahama expedition seems to have been almost ignored in American geographical nomenclature.

It was after his return from the Bahama expedition that Hopkins made his injudicious remark about the Congressional Naval Committee—with the result that he was legislated out of office. Instead of brooding over the injustice that had been done to him and turning a traitor to his country, like Benedict Arnold, Hopkins returned to his home and gave his best efforts to the cause of independence. He was several times elected to the legislature of Rhode Island and became a valuable member of the War Council of that body. He died February 26, 1802.

THE "RAINBOW" 1917

By Charles Washington Coleman

Two towns there be in the world to-day
  More strange than old cities of high romance,
Glimpsed through the mist-wraith golden-gray—
  An-American-Port, Somewhere-in-France.

Between these twain is the old, old sea,
  The path of peril, of stress and strain;
Above, in the heavens arching free,
  A rainbow stretches between these twain.

By the path of the peril from shore to shore,
  With eyes alight, with hearts aglow,
The sons we begot and the sons we bore
  Are going the way crusaders go.

God, keep them strong for the crusade's might,
  The task is grim and the duty stern;
And hold us worthy the splendid sight
  The day that our glorious sons return.

When wrong is righted they'll all come back—
  Some by the way of the old, old sea,
And some on the shimmering rainbow-track,
  Immortal, young for eternity.

But to-day is the day of the going. Yea,
  We gird our hearts and, straining, glance
To those mystery towns in the world to-day—
  An-American-Port, Somewhere-in-France.

COMMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT GENERAL

There seems to be uncertainty in the minds of some of the Daughters as to whether or not there will be a meeting of the Continental Congress this year.

Our Constitution says: "The National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution *shall* hold an annual meeting at Washington, D. C., during the week in which the nineteenth of April falls, known as the Continental Congress." This is mandatory.

Realizing the unusual conditions prevailing throughout the country because of the war, the various committees are striving to arrange for a Congress which will make the delegates feel that it has been worth while to attend in spite of some personal inconvenience.

The railroads are making no special rates to organizations of any kind this year and regular trains must be used. I, therefore, urge that the delegates arrange to leave home in good season to allow for delays en route.

Because of the inability of the hotels to make reservations for delegates as freely as has been their custom, a special committee has been appointed to prepare a list of desirable and comfortable rooms in private houses for the delegates who are not able to secure rooms through direct communication with the hotels.

Information covering these points has been sent to every Chapter Regent throughout the Society for the benefit of all Daughters who are planning to attend the Congress.

The most important items to come before the Congress are the election of seven Vice-Presidents General, the consideration of the revision of the Constitution and By-Laws, and the War Relief Service work.

The Twenty-sixth Congress ordered the appointment of a Committee to prepare and present a revision this year. A copy of the proposed revision has been sent to every Chapter, and I urge all Chapters to give it most careful consideration.

It has been the most earnest endeavor of the Committee to coördinate and bring together the various related subjects from our present constitution, and in no sense to introduce any startling or radical changes in the form of government tried and proved good in our twenty-seven years of development.

The important and far-reaching war work done by the Daughters as summed up and presented by the War Relief Service Committee will prove an inspiration to renewed effort, and for this reason alone I hope we may have a large Congress, although only one hundred members of the Continental Congress are necessary for the transaction of business.

The government has shown its appreciation of our effective coöperation in carrying out the various war measures by exempting our hall from the closing order of the Fuel Administration, thus ranking us with recognized agencies of the governmental work.

When the order was issued closing all offices on Monday during January, February and March, our Recording Secretary General, Miss Emma L. Crowell, personally visited the office of the Fuel Administration and outlined what we were doing in war relief work, and the plan for the subscriptions to the Liberty Loan, and we were authorized to keep our hall open in order to continue without interruption our active participation in war service.

This action of the government is really one of the greatest tributes that has come to us—this recognition that we are a part of the government.

Let us show our appreciation of this recognition by redoubled effort to quickly secure the $100,000 we as a National Society are raising towards the next Liberty Loan.

There is little or no doubt that rumors skilfully disseminated through the country to the effect that Tilloloy may be re-taken, and also the rumor that the money sent through Madam Jusserand for the relief of the fatherless children of France, is to be appropriated to German children and Caillaux is simply a part of the insidious propaganda intended to poison the minds and to prevent further work by the Daughters of the American Revolution and other Americans interested in the work for these two noble undertakings.

It is characteristic of German kultur that every means should be used to suppress work for the restoration of the country devastated on the German retreat—and for the relief of the fatherless children of France.

It is to be hoped that the Daughters of the American Revolution will not be duped by these heinous falsehoods.

A NAMELESS BOY HERO

A True Story of the American Revolution

By Everett T. Tomlinson

Author of "Three Colonial Boys," "The Rider of the Black Horse," etc.

IN 1778 Washington's little army was marching swiftly across New Jersey. The suffering at Valley Forge was now a memory. The activities of Clinton's forces in Philadelphia, in the winter of 1777–8, no longer were a menace to the patriots of that region. General Clinton, marching out of Philadelphia early in June, had been followed closely by the entry of the hardy patriots, so closely that certain of the Colonial troops even cut off and captured straggling parties of the redcoats before they could flee from the Quaker City. Indeed, so swiftly did Washington approach that many of the half-hearted patriots in Philadelphia, terrified by the coming of the Colonial Army and with vivid recollections of the ways in which they had aided the redcoats quartered in the city throughout the past winter, besought Clinton to take them with him on his departure. And the leader yielded, in spite of the fact that he discovered there were so many of these recreant Americans that he would be obliged to alter his previous carefully-made plans.

Originally he had ordered Admiral Howe's fleet to sail from New York, come up the Delaware and receive on board the redcoated soldiers, who were to be transported to New York. There were so many, however, of the terrified Tories, who now recalled their half-hearted declarations of loyalty to the Colonies and their whole-hearted devotion to the interests of Clinton's soldiers, that they had become a serious problem to the general. He yielded to their frantic appeals and sent word to Admiral Howe to carry these unfortunate men without a country by ship to New York. After he had safely disposed of his human cargo Howe was then to sail back as far as [New] Brunswick on the Raritan, where Clinton and his redcoats, after marching across the Jerseys, were to meet him.

Meanwhile Washington's ragged and rugged army was doing its utmost to get in advance of Clinton's forces. Day and night the Continentals were marching, hoping to gain some point in advance of their enemies where they might compel the redcoats to turn back or at least to abandon their line of march. Then, in a place of his own selection, Washington planned to give battle.

The little American army, poorly equipped and still more poorly provisioned, was nearly overcome by the intense heat of the summer days. For years the oldest inhabitants afterward referred to the summer as one of the warmest New Jersey had ever known. Along the dusty road, from the humble farmhouses, "Molly Pitchers" continually came with water for the thirsty soldiers.

Difficult though his task was, Washington still was not relying solely upon the speed of his troops. Continually he was sending couriers in advance with instructions for the Jersey farmers to turn out and destroy the bridges in the line of Clinton's advance. In this way he hoped to retard the march of his enemy until he

himself had gained the desired advantage he was seeking.

In response to this call for aid, three men and a lad of sixteen one morning were working desperately in their efforts to cut the stringers of a bridge across a stream a few miles before the approaching redcoats. The air was like the hot blast from a furnace. The little band of four were soon showing the effects of their strenuous labors. Each swung his axe with all his might, while perspiration poured in streams down his body, and yet the labors were not remitted. Not only must the great general be helped, but the very lives of the workers depended upon their efforts.

The task, however, had not been completed when it became known that the redcoats were approaching and now were not far distant. Indeed, they were even nearer than the men suspected, for suddenly, before the stringers had been cut half-way through, the notes of bugles and the rolling of drums were heard in the summer air.

Startled by the unexpected sound the workers instantly stood erect and peered intently in the direction from which the music came. Nor was it long before occasional glimpses were caught of the approaching scarlet-clad troops, as they followed the winding road, sometimes hidden from sight by the intervening trees and then again marching boldly in the open highway.

The sight and sounds were more than the tense nerves of the workers were able to bear. Abruptly, as there came a louder, clearer blast of the bugles and the voices of the officers giving their commands were distinctly heard, panic seized upon the men. Moved by a common impulse they seized their axes and, though the bridge was yet standing, fled from the spot.

The boy, however, remained at his task. Disregarding the frantic appeals of his companions to flee for his life, he still swung his axe more lustily than before. Faster and faster fell the strokes. The blinding perspiration prevented him from seeing clearly the stringers which he was chopping. He was only dimly aware that, after repeated calls for him to follow, his friends had fled across the fields and were no longer within sight.

The advancing troops were rapidly approaching the bridge. The shrill notes of the fifes now sounded distinctly above the blows of his axe, but the young patriot would not desert his post. Desperately he swung his axe and looked neither to right nor left, hoping that every stroke would be the last required and the bridge would fall into the stream below. But the stringers were of hickory, tough and strong, and consequently his task was prolonged.

Scarcely aware of what he was doing, he redoubled his efforts. No thought of fleeing from the place entered his mind. Washington had given orders to destroy the bridge and the word of the great commander must be obeyed.

At last there was a slight creaking and groaning in the timbers. Only a few more strokes were required and then the stringers would be cut through. The bridge would fall of its own weight. One more desperate effort was called for and then his task would be accomplished. The last blow fell, the creaking bridge groaned almost as if it were human, and then, with a loud splash, one end fell into the water below.

For a brief instant the young Colonial lad stood erect and wiped the streaming perspiration from his eyes. What he had been striving to do had been accomplished. It was high time for him to flee

if he was to find safety. At that moment, however, just as the boy turned to run, he saw that the redcoats had halted on the opposite bank. And they, too, had discovered him and seen also what he had successfully done.

For a brief moment there was a silence so tense that it was almost possible to hear it. Even the young hero apparently had forgotten his plight and was watching, almost fascinated by the sight, the redcoated soldiers on the opposite bank of the stream.

The silence of the summer day, however, was abruptly broken. A word of command was sharply spoken, the reports of many rifles rang out together and the heroic young Jerseyman fell to the ground, his body literally filled with lead.

There was only a brief delay caused by the falling of the bridge, for the invading army, unmindful of the fleeing families, apparently unaware of the body lying by the roadside, pushed across the stream and the march continued. The notes of the fifes and the rolling of the drums soon sounded faintly in the distance, then were only occasionally heard, until at last the deep silence of the summer day once more rested over the dusty road.

It was long before the frightened Colonists returned to the place where they had left their young comrade. A brief search soon revealed the body near the roadside, and the men, silent and conscience-stricken, carried the dead boy to his home.

For days the country folk, subdued and quiet, talked of the heroism of the brave lad who had refused to flee when the men who had been his companions scattered at the time when their help was most needed.

That brave young hero's name has passed into oblivion; apparently no one has appreciated a short life so sublimely ended. If the story of a wonderful deed of almost unconscious sacrifice can arouse even in one heart the desire that a monument should rise over his sleeping form the object of this brief article will be attained.

The National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, records with deep sorrow the loss by death on January 31, 1918, in Chicago, Ill., of a former National Officer, Mrs. F. J. Fitzwilliam (Sarah E. Raymond), Assistant-Historian General, 1897.

A tribute to her memory will be published in the next volume of the Remembrance Book.

THE CASES OF JOHN CABOT AND JOHN SMITH IN AMERICAN HISTORICAL NARRATIVE

By Matthew Page Andrews

Author of "History of Baltimore," "History of the United States," etc.

SOMETIMES we Americans are inclined to put too much emphasis on the waging of wars, and, comparatively speaking, too little stress on political principles and their development.

Using the term "British-America" in order to include the colonial with the national period, we may say that what British-America has stood for is, perhaps, more important than what British-America has fought for. With us as a peace-loving democracy, war has been merely a means of carrying out or maintaining those principles, resorted to when reasoning and argument had failed.

In our historical narrative, misplaced emphasis on the one hand and a corresponding neglect on the other has too often presented a distorted view of our very origins. In the study of history, we expend our best energies on the achievements of Christopher Columbus, who established *Spanish* autocratic government in *South* America, with all the ills and abuses which followed in its wake. We are, in consequence, too apt to neglect the significance of the discovery of *North* America by John Cabot, a discovery which led to the establishment, in our own country, of the principles of free government under *English* ideals. These principles were almost the antithesis of the conceptions of Spanish autocracy.

It is right and proper to honor the great Columbus as the discoverer of the New World; but Columbus was greater than the government he served. That government first gave him its support but afterwards grossly abused him and the trust he placed within its power.

With the consequent actions of the Spanish autocracy of that day, our own early British-American democracy had no concern except that springing from the constant menace of impending conflict. In the history of this country, the concern of the historian for the beginnings of Spanish civilization in South America may best be expressed in terms of contrast between these beginnings and the early development of democracy in that part of North America which came under British-American control.

It is clear, therefore, that to the explorations of John Cabot in 1496–1497, made in the interest of Anglo-Celtic ideals of government, we owe the foundations of our own free political principles, for which the people of these United States have stood or fought throughout these past three hundred years.[1]

The history of our own country begins with Anglo-Celtic explorations and colonization. To us the discovery of the New World under Spanish auspices is one thing. The discovery of the North Amer-

[1] The term "Anglo-Celtic" is here used in recognition of the invaluable admixture of the Celtic stock in the composition of the English-speaking people. The usual term "Anglo-Saxon" does not embrace the element; "Anglo-Celtic-Saxon" would be complete but awkward. It is more correct to omit the "Saxon" than the "Celtic," since the Angles and Saxons are the more closely related.

ican Continent under English inspiration and its consequent development is another and quite a different thing. It is the province of the imagination rather than of history to picture what would have been the result had Columbus landed on the shores of North America and here established the ruling principles of autocratic Spain.

Such are the great salient facts of the beginnings of two opposing principles of civilization in the New World. In the teaching of history, a better understanding of these principles seems far more important than the consideration of the voyages of discovery and the difficulties of a score or more of those explorers whose very names confuse and *distract attention from the fundamental principles at stake.*

The story of JOHN CABOT should loom up large in the narrative of the history of North America. In the United States, there are hundreds of memorials to Columbus, while the name of Cabot is scarcely recognized or remembered. Not only was Cabot the discoverer of North America, but he was also the explorer who, *in defiance of the claims of Spanish and Portuguese autocracy, laid the basis for the subsequent development of democracy in the New World.*

Let no one think that in thus doing long-delayed justice to the memory of John Cabot any injustice may be done to the achievements of Christopher Columbus; for it should be more generally recognized that the contribution of Columbus to human progress is distinct from and greater than that of the government he represented. Neither is any injustice done to Italy, for both *Christoforo Colombo* and *Giovanni Caboto* were from Genoa—in the so-called "Middle Ages," one of those small European communities which had had at least a taste of liberty so that the imaginations of its most talented sons were unleashed in some degree of freedom.

Both Columbus and Cabot thought that the earth was round at a time when Church and State insisted, with terrible penalties for difference of opinion, that it was flat. Columbus was more fortunate in that he first secured the necessary aid to put this common theory to the test. Cabot was the more fortunate in that he served in the interests of a people who had already begun to turn their steps towards liberty and democracy.

The genius of Columbus has been proclaimed by autocracy and democracy alike. On the other hand, Cabot has been neglected not only by old autocratic Europe, but also by those who owe him the larger and more direct debt—our own country, and, therefore, indirectly the democracies of the world. For, if democracy had not developed fully in North America, its principles may not have become so established in the mother country and spread to other lands.

While, therefore, we are teaching that Columbus discovered the New World on the 12th of October, 1492, let us also teach that the history of the United States, which is synonomous with the history of the greatest development of the principles of democracy, began on March 5, 1496, when, in spite of the division of the New World between Portugal and Spain, John Cabot obtained a patent from Henry VII of England to "seeke out" other islands and countries in the then unknown Western seas.[2]

In creating a distorted perspective of early American history, the neglect of

[2] It is said that prior to his appeal to Ferdinand and Isabella of Spain, Columbus had directly or indirectly tried to get the assistance of Henry VII in his enterprise; but no money for so doubtful an undertaking was to be had from that thrifty monarch.

John Cabot is exceeded by the over-emphasis accorded to Captain John Smith in the narrative of the first English settlement.

John Cabot laid the basis for Anglo-American claims and civilization in the New World; yet for this service he has won little recognition in history other than brief mention as one among a number of explorers, such as Verrazano, De Vaca, Narvaez, Gaspar and Miguel Corte-Real, Ponce de Leon, De Soto, and others. In some cases, he has been confused with his son, Sebastian Cabot, who afterwards claimed credit for his father's achievements.

On the other hand, Captain John Smith, a political instrument of the eccentric and autocratic James I, a braggart, and admittedly a liar as to his alleged adventures in the Old World, has long been held up to us as the savior of the Jamestown Colony—the settlement which was the first to establish *representative self-government* in America, from that day to this recognized as the most distinctive feature of our political institutions.

The explanation of this remarkable distortion of historical proportion lies largely in the fact that Smith himself wrote the first extended history of the colony, and that this history was, at least up to the closing years of the nineteenth century, almost the sole material on which historians have based their interpretation of our beginnings. In this history, Smith magnified his own activities and so vilified his fellow-colonists that we have come to think meanly of the Jamestown emigrants. In consequence, we have preferred to think of our American beginnings as originating in the sturdy Pilgrim-Puritan theocracy subsequently established in New England. We have, therefore, put undue emphasis on subsequent religious beginnings, the union of which with political tenets was but transitory and *un-American*. We have failed to recognize the simultaneous origin of Anglo-American settlement and the distinctively American political principle of representative self-government.



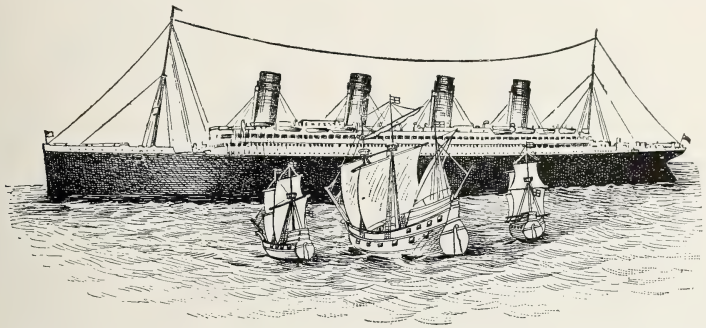
LANDING AT JAMESTOWN, 1607

Recently, a noted American historian himself for years, at least, a partial follower of the Smith tradition, published a convincing paper on "Some American Historical Liars." In this résumé, the name of John Smith "led all the rest

It is but logical for this historian, and for all other historical writers and students, to follow the exposé of the Smith tradition to its proper conclusion. This conclusion not only sets aside the testimony of John Smith as wholly untrustworthy with regard to his fellow-colonists, but presents constructive material for a completely new viewpoint and perspective as to the Jamestown settlement.

With reference to the first permanent British-American settlement, the only characters now generally recalled by Americans are Captain John Smith and the twelve-year-old Indian girl, Pocahontas, who, we hope (for the sake of the story), rescued the doughty Captain. We have been given little or no opportunity to learn about Captain John Martin, Master George Percy, Captain John Ratcliffe, Captain Edward Wingfield, Captain Gabriel Archer, Sir Christopher Newport, and other Englishmen who gave their lives and fortunes that the Virginia settlement might survive the ills of an unaccustomed climate and the attacks of hostile Indian tribes. *Instead, for three hundred years, we have accepted Smith's word that he, Smith, was the only capable man of the Jamestown settlement, and that the "best of the lot" of his associates in the colony were but "tiffity-taffety ne'er-do-wells."*

In justice to Captain Smith, it should be said that a braver adventurer never lived than he. He appeared to delight in tempting fate or in flying from "present ills" to those unknown. He was an excellent cartographer and an entertaining story-teller — with, however, an extra accent on the *story*. As a colonist, the actual record of John Smith does not, for example, bear comparison with that of John Martin. Smith spent but two years in Virginia—that stormy period rendered doubly difficult by the petty regulations and restrictions of an autocratic king—regulations which Governor Bradford found, by bitter experience, to be impractical at Plymouth Rock thirteen years after they had been discarded at Jamestown. Smith returned to England in 1609, while Martin, one of Smith's so-called "tiffity-taffety" incompetents, established prosperous communities in the new self-governing commonwealth. In the face of this comparison, John Smith seems to have been merely an adventurous visitor to American shores, in search of gold and excitement, while John Martin *appears as he was—an active and success-*



This illustration is designed to show the contrast between the sailing vessels which brought over the first colonists to Jamestown and a passenger steamer of modern times. The *Sarah Constant*, the largest of the three sailing vessels, was of100 tons burden; the other two were the *Goodspeed* (40 tons) and the *Discovery* (20 tons). The steamer here represented is the *Titanic*, which in April, 1912, struck an iceberg and sank with a loss of over 1,500 lives. The *Titanic* was a vessel of 46,000 tons, equal to a fleet of 2000 and more vessels of the size of the tiny *Discovery*, which brought over to Jamestown some of the founders of our first colony.

ful settler throughout a period of at least nineteen years after Smith had left Jamestown forever.

John Smith was later unable to secure employment from that great body of democratic Englishmen called the London Company, the very condemnation of whom by James I is convincing testimony to their liberal ideas of government. When Martin visited England in 1616 and again in 1623, he labored on behalf of the colony, while Smith, as the licensed historian of the Crown, delighted to depict the most liberal of these colonists in the worst possible light, partly to please his royal master, partly to exploit his private jealousies, and partly to magnify his own share in the undertaking.



Copyright, 1908, William Ordway Partridge.

Statue of Pocahontas, executed by the American sculptor, William Ordway Partridge, for Jamestown Island, where Pocahontas saved the first settlement from massacre, and where she married John Rolfe. The expenses for this memorial were defrayed by the Pocahontas Society, the Daughters of the American Revolution, the Colonial Dames, and other patriotic societies.

We are now beginning to look upon history not so much as the recital of the personal conduct of "divinely appointed" king and queens and their agents as the story of the lives of the people and the progress of great political principles.

In the rendition of the romantic tale constructed by Captain John Smith, the agent of James I, we have well-nigh overlooked the genesis of a mighty nation which, from the first, was endowed with a sense of political liberty, and in which the early settlers cultivated political principles exceeding in value any since Magna



Brown's The Genesis of the United States.

Signature of George Percy, one of the famous Percy family of the border country between Scotland and England; colonists in Virginia from 1607 to 1612; like John Smith, he was an adventurous character and a brave soldier.

Charta first began to set free the Anglo-Celtic race. The charters secured for the Jamestown settlement in 1608 and 1612 represent the second great step taken by that race to break from the domination of the absolute rule of autocrats. It was the forerunner of Marston Moor in England and of the Declaration of Independence in America.

When James I entered London as the first of the Stuart Kings of England by divine right, he entered by way of Aldersgate. This royal autocrat, "half fool half wise," imagined that Aldersgate must, therefore, live in history. He therefore, ordered the gate rebuilt to the glorification of the Crown and autocratic principles. Thereon, beside the sculptured figure of James I, was inscribed a text which reads in part: "Then shall ente

into the gates of this city Kings and Princes." Such was the royal decree.

Within sight of that gate at the very time of its remodeling, but at first out of the sight of the king, a free-souled group of Englishmen gathered together to consider ways and means to establish the sovereignty of the people and the overthrow of the theory of the divine right of kings. Eventually, these men were to show the world that while kings and princes may enter by Aldesgate, a people should go forth from it whose political principles were destined to guide an ever-increasing portion of the world.

SHOULD NOT HISTORY TELL US OF THESE MEN, WHO, IN DEFIANCE OF AUTOCRACY, FOUND A WAY TO ESTABLISH A GREATER MEASURE OF LIBERTY IN AMERICA? They saw that what could not be then accomplished in the Old World might be established in the New. In this fact lies the true romance of the first English Colony of Virginia, and not in the story of the really insignificant John Smith. Here we find the history of the first great struggle in the New World between the ideals of modern democracy and the ancient tenets of autocratic rule. With the Anglo-Celtic race, this struggle for democracy has had its epochs of progress from Magna Charta in 1215 to the World War of 1914, a period of seven hundred years. The founding of democracy in America in 1607–1619 was one of the greatest of these epochs.

When a man achieves greatness, his fellow-men want to know more about his early life—his infancy, perhaps, and his parentage. It should be thus with Jamestown, where modern democracy first developed its powers for the good of the human race. This child of liberty was conceived in England and born in America. Although the forces of autocracy endeavored to strangle it in its cradle, the infant republic survived the attack and lived to see the discomfiture of its enemies.

That great body of Englishmen which comprised the London Company fathered the new democracy. Virginia became its mother and nurse; while James I, together with his agent, John Smith, represented the step-parent who was ever ready to sacrifice the life of this child of the people to secure the succession of royal rule by divine right. To make the comparison complete, the Spanish Ambassadors: Zuniga, Velasco, and Count Gondomar, were the evil spirits who constantly sought to incite the step-parent to forsake the child or to take its life. They represented to the king—with what degree of truth, the future is yet to reveal—*that the very existence of this offspring of popular government would imperil autocracy not only in England, but also in the Spanish Empire and throughout the world.*

The leading spirit among those in England who saw in America the greatest hope for liberty was Sir Edwin Sandys. It was his house that was in sight of the Royal Gate to London, and it was in his house that the other members of the English Patriot Party met to plan for the founding of democracy in the New World and to lay down the principles of the sovereignty of the people.

These patriots and friends of freedom proposed, in an age of autocratic rule, nothing less than this: *"To erect a free popular State," where the people were to have "no government putt upon them but by their own consente."* They sought to acquire and hold the English claims in America "at the expense of their own blood and treasure, unassisted by the crown of Great Britain."

It was their belief that the suffering, dangers, and expense of the undertaking entitled their body politic to obtain, in

return, a fitting measure of freedom. Therefore, they offered to brave the perils of the Atlantic, the savages of the wilderness, the ills of an unaccustomed climate, the threats of Spain, and the sacrifice of their private fortunes to lay the basis for free government.

This view of Sir Edwin Sandys as the most active leader of the Patriot Party of American colonization offers a positive endorsement of his character and purpose. In a negative manner, his purposes and character may be brought out in equally strong relief. This may be shown in a brief review of what King James, with his agents, and the autocrats of Spain thought of Sir Edwin and his ideas of democracy.

While John Smith, the licensed historian of the Crown, was applying choice epithets to the colonists in Virginia, such as "poor counterfeited impostures" and "tiffity-taffety" ne'er-do-wells, King James was expressing his views about the Patriot Party in England. He singled out Sir Edwin Sandys as his "greatest enemy," and described him as "a crafty man with ambitious designs." Sandys had aided Sir Francis Bacon in drawing up a protest against James' autocratic conduct.

King James endeavored to coerce the London Company into electing someone other than Sir Edwin as manager of that body. Having failed in several attempts, he shrieked at the representatives of the Company: "*Choose the Devil, if you will, but* NOT *Sir Edwin Sandys!*" It was Sir Edwin who had drawn up the liberal charters of the Virginia Colony of 1609 and 1612, which freed the settlers from the autocratic control of the king. Sandys did indeed have "ambitious designs."

Again, the evil genius of the Virginia Colony was Count Gondomar, at once the chief spy for the Spanish Court and its accredited Ambassador to England. Gondomar arrived in England in 1613. His predecessors, Zuniga and Velasco, had urged their Spanish master to use force to overthrow the settlement at Jamestown. Gondomar, however, tried other tactics, with the same end in view. He preferred to play upon the selfish desires and private fears of James I. As a friend and counsellor, he assured the king that Sir Edwin Sandys was a "dangerous" character; and that though the Patriot Party "might have a fair pretense for their meetings, yet he would find in the end that the Virginia Court in London would prove a seminary for a seditious Parliament."

From the point of view of autocracy, subsequent events have shown that Count Gondomar's judgment was correct. In England, modern democracy saw its beginnings in the Virginia Court of the London Company; in America, it had its earliest practical demonstration at Jamestown in the Virginia House of Burgesses, formally assembled in 1619. This first free Parliament responsible to the will of the people antedated the first British ministry responsible to the people by 164 years.

A descendant of one of the members of that first House of Burgesses drafted the Declaration of Independence in the first Congress of the United States of North America. It was a fellow-Virginian who made good that Declaration and became not only the "Father of his Country" but also the "Founder of the British Commonwealth"; for George Washington secured both an independent government to the United States and, at the same time, a more liberal form of government for Great Britain. To the lesson taught by Washington, Great Britain to-day owes the loyal and co-operative alliance of the five co-equal governments of Canada, Newfoundland, New Zealand, Australia, and South Africa.

PENSION LAWS OF THE REVOLUTION

By Grace M. Pierce

Registrar General, National Society D. A. R.

THE Declaration of Independence was adopted by the delegates to the Continental Congress from the thirteen original states of our government, on July 4, 1776; and on August 26, 1776, the first pension law, or bill for the relief of the soldiers and sailors fighting the cause of liberty against the Hanoverian king then ruling over Great Britain, was passed by the same body. It is of special interest at this time to know that popular care and provision for our wounded and incapacitated soldiers and sailors has always been the policy of our nation from its very incipiency.

The delegates elected by the voters of the several thirteen colonies had been endeavoring to formulate some scheme of action by which to carry forward and direct the struggle in which they found themselves involved against the mother country. Separation was not at first thought of, but after a year of desultory warfare, the people, as well as their representatives " in Congress assembled," realized that organized armies and the whole strength and resources of a great nation were to be massed against them. Therefore, a strong central government must be brought into existence, a government which should have the power to declare war, to direct armies, to command the people, and to commandeer the resources of a new country, if they were to win the struggle they had undertaken for human liberty and equality before the law. But first they must declare their independence of the mother land across the sea. To that end, Richard Henry Lee, of Virginia, on June 7, 1776, introduced a resolution that a Committee be appointed to draft a Declaration looking to the independency of the thirteen colonies, and three days later, July 1 was selected for the consideration of such declaration. The result was the Declaration of Independence and July the Fourth, 1776, became the birthday of our nation.

On June 20, 1776, thirteen days after Lee offered his resolution, another resolution was introduced into the Continental Congress as follows: " Resolved, that a Committee of five be appointed to consider what provision ought to be made for such as are wounded or disabled in the land or sea service, and report a plan for that purpose."

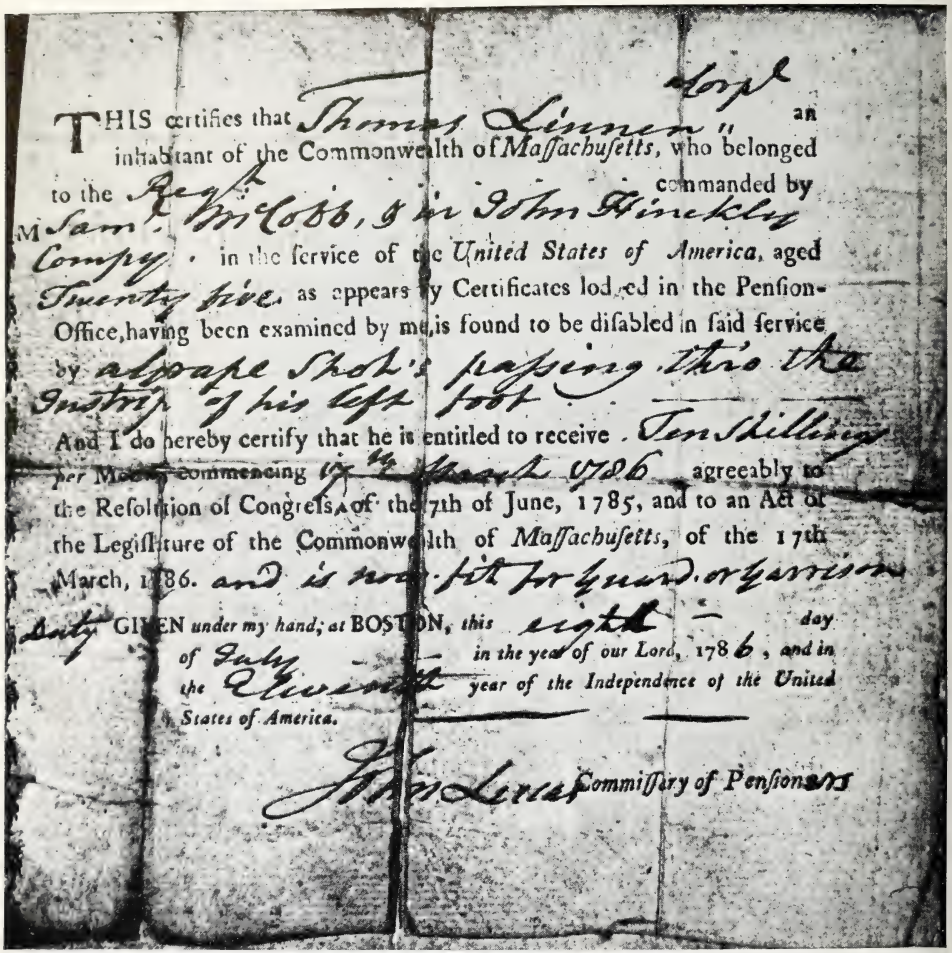
The members appointed on this committee were Mr. Robert Treat Paine, Mr. Francis Lightfoot Lee, Mr. Lyman Hall, Mr. William Ellery, and Mr. Francis Lewis. On August 26, 1776, the month following the Declaration of Independence, the first bill for the public care of wounded soldiers and sailors, or the first pension bill for the men of the army and navy of the new republic was passed. It is evident from the record that the bill had been reported and been under consideration before this day, as the Journal of the Continental Congress bears this item: " The Congress resumed its consideration of the report of the Committee " &c, " which was agreed as follows." As this first pension act is an historic document we quote it in full.

" WHEREAS, in the course of the present war, some commissioned and non-commissioned officers of the army and

navy, as also private soldiers, marines and seamen, may lose a limb, or be otherwise so disabled as to prevent them serving in the army or navy, or getting their livelihood, and may stand in need of relief:

ity, the one-half of his monthly pay from and after the time that his pay as an officer or soldier ceases; to be paid by the Committee as hereafter mentioned.

"That every commander of every ship of war or armed vessel, commissioned



THIS certifies that Thomas Linnen late an inhabitant of the Commonwealth of *Massachusetts*, who belonged to the Regt. commanded by Colo. Sam.l Mc Cobb, & in Lieut. John Hinckley Compy. in the service of the *United States of America*, aged Twenty five. as appears by Certificates lodged in the Pension-Office, having been examined by me, is found to be disabled in said service by a Grape Shot's passing thro the Instep of his left foot

And I do hereby certify that he is entitled to receive Ten Shillings per Month commencing the 4th March 1786 agreeably to the Resolution of Congress of the 7th of June, 1785, and to an Act of the Legislature of the Commonwealth of *Massachusetts*, of the 17th March, 1786. and is not fit for Guard or Garrison Duty

GIVEN *under my hand, at* BOSTON, *this* eighth day *of* July *in the year of our Lord*, 1786, *and in the* Eleventh *year of the Independence of the United States of America.*

John Lowell *Commissary of Pensioners*

PENSION CERTIFICATE OF 1786

"*Resolved,* that every commissioned officer, non-commissioned officer, and private soldier, who shall lose a limb in any engagement, or be so disabled in the service of the United States of America as to render him incapable afterwards of getting a livelihood, shall receive during his life, or the continuance of such disabil-

officer, warrant officer, marine or seaman belonging to the United States of America, who shall lose a limb in any engagement, in which no prize shall be taken or be therein otherwise so disabled as to be rendered incapable of getting a livelihood, shall receive during his life, or the continuance of such disability, the on

half of his monthly pay, from and after the time that his pay as an officer or marine or seaman ceases; to be paid as hereafter mentioned. But, in case a prize shall be taken at the time such loss of limb or other disability shall happen, then such sum as he may receive out of the net profits of such prize, before a dividend is made of the same, agreeable to former orders of Congress, shall be considered as part of his half pay, and computed accordingly.

"That every commissioned officer, non-commissioned officer, and private soldier, in the army, and every commander, commissioned officer, warrant officer, marine, or seaman of any of the ships of war, or armed vessels belonging to the United States of America, who shall be wounded in any engagement, so as to be rendered incapable of serving in the army or navy, though not totally disabled from getting a livelihood, shall receive such monthly sum towards his subsistence as shall be judged adequate by the assembly or other representative body of the state where he belongs or resides, upon application to them for that purpose, provided the same does not exceed his half pay.

"Provided, that no commissioned officer, non-commissioned officer, and private soldier, in the army, commander, commissioned officer, warrant officer, marine or seaman of any of the ships of war, or armed vessels belonging to the United States of America, who shall be wounded or disabled as aforesaid, shall be entitled to his half pay or other allowance, unless he produce to the committee or officer appointed to receive the same, in the state where he resides or belongs, or to the assembly or legislative body of such state, a certificate from the commanding officer, who was in the same engagement in which he was so wounded, or, in case of his death, from some other officer of the same corps, and the surgeon that attended him, or a certificate from the commander of the ship of war or armed vessel engaged in the action, in which any officer, marine, or seaman, received his wound, and from the surgeon who attended him, of the name of the person so wounded, his office, rank, department, regiment, company, ship of war, or armed vessel, to which he belonged, his office or rank therein, the nature of his wound, and in what action or engagement he received it.

"That it be recommended to the several assemblies or legislative bodies of the United States of America, to appoint some person or persons in their respective states who shall receive and examine all such certificates, as may be presented to them, and register the same in a book, and also what support is adjudged by the assembly or legislative body of their state, to those, whose case requires but a partial support, and also of the payment from time to time of every half pay and other allowance, and of the death of such disabled person, or ceasing of such allowance, and shall make a fair and regular report of the same quarterly to the Secretary of Congress or Board of War, where a separate record shall be kept of the same.

"That it be recommended to the assemblies or legislative bodies of the several states, to cause payment to be made of all such half pay or other allowances as shall be adjudged due to the persons aforenamed on account of the United States.

"Provided, that all such officers and soldiers that may be entitled to the aforesaid pension, and are found to be capable of doing guard or garrison duty, shall be formed in a corps of invalids, and subject to the said duty; and all officers, marines, and seamen of the navy who shall be entitled to the pension aforesaid, and shall be found capable of doing any duty

on board the navy or any department thereof, shall be liable to be so employed. Ordered that the above be published."

In accordance with the above order that "the above be published," this act of the Congress was printed in the Pennsylvania Gazette, September 4, 1776.

Two years later, September 25, 1778, the Board of War, through a report written by Timothy Pickering, a member of the said board, submitted resolutions which were approved, for the extension of the above benefit to those wounded earlier in the war. "That, whereas, divers of officers, and others, have lost limbs, or been otherwise disabled as aforesaid, before the 26th of August, to whom the like relief ought equitably to be extended," it was therefore resolved that the above mentioned pension or privilege of half pay should be extended to all who should have lost limbs "or been otherwise disabled in the service of the United Colonies or states, before the said 26th of August, and since the commencement of hostilities on the 19th of April, 1775.

"And, whereas, doubts may arise in some cases whether certain persons maimed or disabled and claiming pensions, were at the time in the service of the said Colonies or states, for removing the same,

"*Resolved,* That every commissioned and non-commissioned officer and private man, who since the commencement of hostilities, as aforesaid, has been, or hereafter shall be, drawn for the common defence (and not for the service of any particular state), or who has turned out, or shall hereafter turn out, voluntarily, to oppose the enemies of the United Colonies or States, upon any sudden attack or evasion, or upon any enterprise carried on under their authority, and in such service has lost or shall lose a limb, or has been, or shall be otherwise disabled as aforesaid, shall be entitled to the pension allowed in the said resolve of the 26th of August, 1776; provided that any such commissioned officer or non-commissioned officer or private man, being found capable of doing guard or garrison duty, shall be subject thereto, and serve in the corps of invalids when required, or on refusing to do so, shall be struck off the list of pensioners; unless the person so refusing have a family, or be otherwise peculiarly circumstanced, and the governor or president and the council of the state he belongs to, or in which he resides, are of opinion an exception should be made in his favour, or an exemption granted him from such service, a certificate of which opinion he shall produce, previous to receiving his pension.

"And whereas it may happen, that many persons, maimed, or disabled as aforesaid, by reason of their falling into the hands of the enemy, the deaths of their officers and surgeons, or other accidents, may not have it in their power to procure the certificates required by the aforementioned resolve, to entitle them to their pensions,

"*Resolved,* that in such cases application be made to the governor or president and council of the State to which any person maimed or disabled as aforesaid belongs, or in which he resides, and upon showing to him or them satisfactory proofs, that he was maimed or disabled in the manner before mentioned, and producing his or their certificate thereof, he shall be entitled to and receive a pension in like manner as if he produced the certificates required by the said resolve."

Reference to the last paragraph of the bill of August 26, 1776, will explain the origin and personnel of the several regiments which appeared in service during the later years of the Revolutionary War, designated as "Invalid Regiments" or "Corps."

The Act of 1802 is of particular interest in this connection because it is the first pension law which provides for the widow and children of the wounded soldier, in case of the latter's death. This act, however, did not relate to the soldiers of the Revolution, but to the officers and men disabled in the line of duty "in the peace establishment" of the Republic. The allowance to the soldier was not to exceed five dollars per month, the widow or children to receive one-half the monthly payment during a period of five years; in the case of the remarriage or death of the widow, the payment to go to the children.

April 10, 1806, an act was approved "to provide for persons disabled by known wounds received in the war of the Revolution." This applied to officers, musicians, soldiers, marines, and seamen disabled in the line of duty who did not desert the service, or who resigned in consequence of disability, or were taken captive and held either as prisoners or on parole to the close of the war, and who in consequence of wounds so received became and continued disabled. The benefits of this act were also extended so as to include those who had served in the regular forces of the United States, in detachments of militia or as volunteers against the common enemy. Proofs of disability had to be shown of the effect of the wound by affidavits of the commanding officer under whom the service was rendered, or of two other credible witnesses; the nature of the wound by affidavit of a reputable physician or surgeon; and one credible witness had to testify that the applicant continued in the service the whole time for which he engaged, unless discharged, or left on account of some derangement of the army or in consequence of his disability resigned, or after receiving his disability was in captivity or on parole to the close of the war. He had also to prove his life and employment since the Revolution, the places where he had resided, and that he was not on the pension list of any state. All of this evidence was to be submitted to the Secretary of the Department of War to be compared with muster rolls and other documentary evidence. This act also provided for an increase of pension for those already on the roll, and rendered invalid any sale, mortgage, or transfer of the whole or any part of the award of pension. The full pension for any commissioned officer was one-half of his monthly pay at the time of incurring the disability, and to a non-commissioned officer, musician, soldier, marine, or seaman, the pension was five dollars per month. This rate was increased in 1816 to eight dollars per month.

At this time, a sum equivalent to the total amount of pension money due to the pensioners in each state, was paid by the United States Treasurer to each state and thence it was disbursed to the individuals, a report of the same being returned to the United States Treasury.

It will be observed that up to this time pensions were granted only for disability incurred in the service, but in March, 1818, the first *service* pension law was passed. This provided that "every commissioned and non-commissioned officer, musician, and private soldier, and *all officers in the hospital department and medical staff,* who served in the War of the Revolution until the end thereof, or for the term of nine months, or longer, at any period of the war, on *the continental establishment";* and for similar service in the navy, provided he was still a resident citizen of the United States, should be entitled, if an officer to twenty dollars per month, others to eight dollars per month during life. The applicant was required to make a declaration, under oath, before a judge or

court of record of the county, state or territory, in which he resided, or before the District Judge of the United States of his district, of the company, regiment, and line to which he belonged, the time he entered the service, and the time and manner of leaving the service." If he belonged to the navy, the name of the vessel, and the particular service in which he was employed.

This act was apparently considered too liberal, for in 1820 it was so revised that every applicant had to prove that he was absolutely dependant upon his pension for support; and under this act of 1820, all pensions granted under the act of 1818 were suspended and each applicant thereafter was obliged to prove himself a dependant upon this trifling aid from his country. The applicant was allowed exemption on one hundred dollars personal property in addition to necessary bedding and wearing apparel, and was obliged to file an inventory of all his belongings, and a statement as to the members and ages of his family residing with him. Some of these old inventories are meagre in the extreme and pitiful in their very paucity. Inventories whose total valuation amounted to but five, ten, fifteen, twenty-five dollars, etc., show with how few worldly possessions these veterans eked out a bare existence.

This law of 1820 became known as the "Dependant Pension Act," or "Pauper Law," and needless to say was never popular, for if there was one characteristic more than another that animated the forefathers of that day, it was pride and independence of spirit. The men who had fought for "independence" refused to be pauperized or to enroll themselves as objects for public charity unless broken in pride and spirit by misfortune, they were reduced to a state of absolute penury.

During the later years of the Revolution, when discouragements were many and enlistments few, the Continental Congress offered various inducements to secure recruits for the service, and the act of May 15, 1828, was passed as extra compensation to those still living who had responded to the emergency offers of the war period. Under this act officers of the Revolutionary army who were entitled to half pay under the resolution of the Continental Congress of October 1, 1780, became entitled to full pay, and every commissioned officer, musician, and private soldier who enlisted for the war and continued in service to its termination, and were thereby entitled to the reward of eighty dollars voted by the Congress in May, 1778, if not already pensioned, were to receive their full monthly pay for the service rendered.

All these various pension acts were restricted in their benefits to classes of officers and men, viz., those wounded in the service, those who rendered service in the Continental Line, those enlisting under special resolutions of Congress, etc., and it is interesting to note the gradual extension to include the different branches of the service. But there was no general service pension for all officers and men in the several diversified services until 1832. The act then passed was most far-reaching in the extension of benefits to all classes of service. It included officers of the army and navy, of the Continental and State troops, and men of the Continental Line, State troops, state militia, volunteers, musicians, Minute Men, Indian spies, marines and mariners, and those who had served two years or over and were not entitled to any benefit under the Act of May 15, 1828, and those who had served not less than six months. The soldier rendering the service must have been sixteen years of age or over when the service was performed for which he claimed a pension. When

not proven by existing muster rolls or other documentary evidence, the service was to be proven by the affidavit of one commissioned officer, or two comrades who had served with and knew of the service of the applicant. In case of the death of the pensioner after the approval of his application and between the semi-annual payments, the amount due was to be paid to his widow or children.

This act was passed fifty years after the close of the Revolution, and found comparatively few survivors. Muster rolls and documentary proofs were difficult to procure. Much had been lost and more carelessly destroyed. There had been no central form of government during the Revolution such as we now have, and while the rolls of the Continental Line were supposed to have been turned over to the Board of War, and its successor, the War Department, for preservation, research has proven these records to be far from complete. Many of the Continental Line records found their way into the State archives; many officers kept their own rolls and accounts which were lost or destroyed. Comrades of the war had become separated; the westward emigration had drawn them from their old homes and it was impossible for many to find the proof of service required. Altogether less than eighty thousand soldiers of the Revolutionary War were benefited by these several pension acts, and this was less than one-fifth of the total enrollment of the participants.

In addition to these general laws, hundreds of special pensions and claims for Revolutionary War service were granted by the different sessions of the United States Congress.

The several pension laws passed for the relief of the widows of Revolutionary soldiers are also deserving of notice. The second paragraph of the Act of 1836 provided that the widow or children of a soldier who died after June 7, 1832, and had not received a pension, might receive the pension to which he might have been entitled with the accrued interest from March 4, 1831, to the time of his death. And paragraph 3 of the same bill provided that a widow " whose marriage took place before the expiration of the last period of his service " should be entitled to receive during the time she remained unmarried, the pension which might have been allowed her husband, if living at the time the law was passed. The Act of 1838 allowed a widow whose marriage took place after the expiration of the last period of service and before January, 1794, to receive the above privilege for a period of five years from March 4, 1836. March 3, 1843, the widow was allowed this privilege for one more year, and in June, 1844, this was extended four years from March 4, 1844. In February, 1848, another enactment extended the above benefit to the widow for the remainder of her natural life.

During the period of our history from the adoption of our Constitution to 1848, other pension laws had been enacted directly affecting the soldiers and sailors of the War of 1812, the Indian wars, the Mexican War, and the peace establishment. Since then veterans of the Civil War and the Spanish-American War have been taken care of by a grateful people, following the precedent established by the founders of our country in the Continental Congress.

In the present reincarnation of the Spirit of 1776, when American soldiers and sailors are again fighting the battles of liberty and justice for the human race in the greatest of world wars, the U. S. Congress in October, 1917, passed a law known as " The War Risk Insurance "— and this compensation act will take the place of pensions.

HISTORIC NEEDLEWORK FROM MOUNT VERNON

By Susan Hunter Walker

LOOK back as far as we may in American history we find that the women of its very earliest times cast themselves heart and soul into the breach wherever women's work could comfort, cheer, or help in any way. Times have changed; the nation has grown and war conditions have altered—organizations of women now form great working bodies where formerly they worked as individuals in war's emergency, but the spirit and the service are the same.

Mary Ball Washington, although long past middle life at the time of the Revolutionary War, labored incessantly with the aid of her servants in making clothes for the soldiers, herself knitting many of the stockings for their use. Long, thick woolen hose they were that did their part as valiantly at Valley Forge as do the knitted socks of the war-mothers of to-day for our soldiers in the trenches. Mary Washington was as keenly alive to the responsibilities of her time as any woman of to-day. Upon every return from the field of battle Washington paid homage to his devoted mother in her cottage home at Fredericksburg, and she never failed to give him words of counsel and encouragement, which undoubtedly also fulfilled their part in the momentous events of the day.

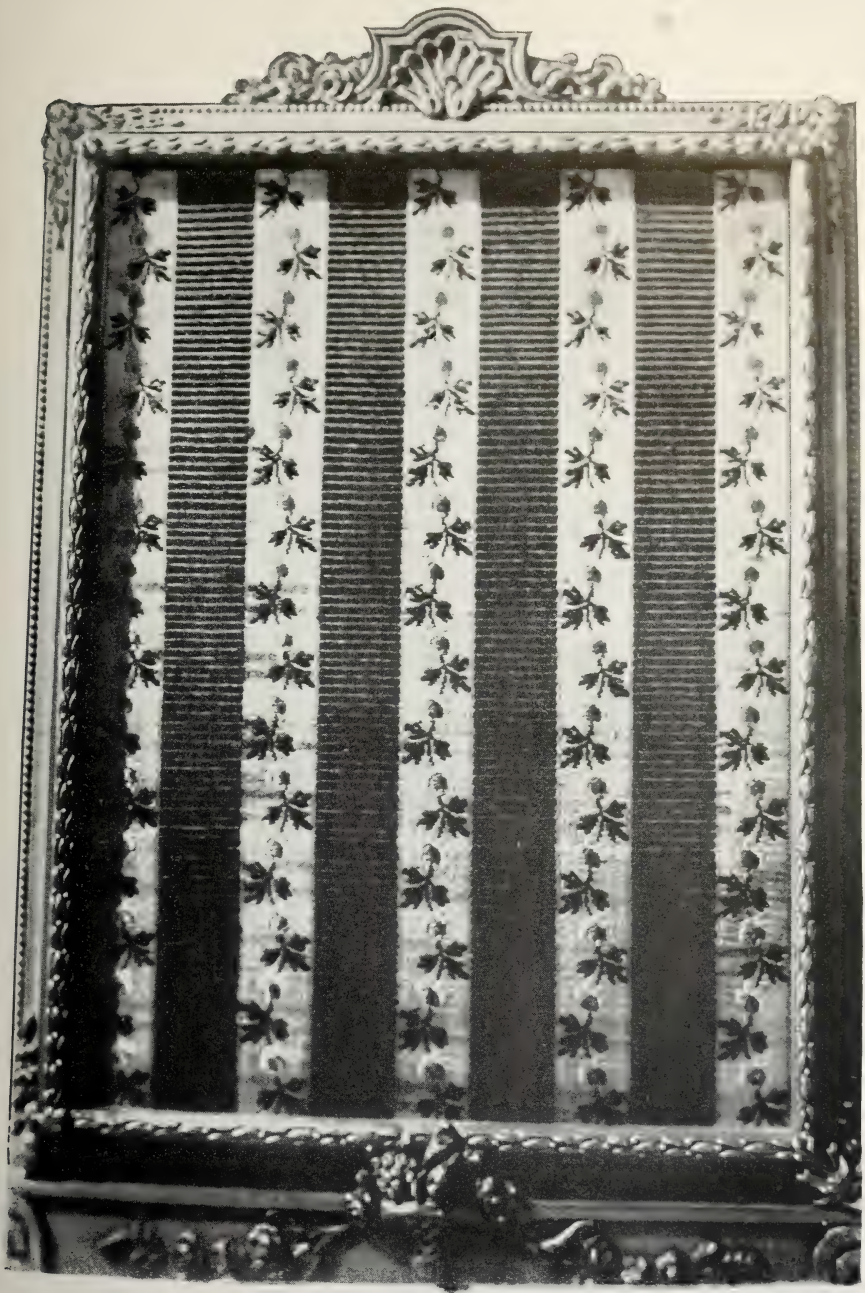
And none can say that Martha Washington did not perform her due of war work, accompanying the General upon some of his campaigns and sharing with him the frightful hardships of Valley Forge. At all times she found work for her busy fingers, and during those zero days in camp her knitting needles provided many a pair of warm stockings for the brave Continentals. At Mount Vernon she was never idle and her handmaidens at the loom turned out material for the use of the ragged men at the front.

When the war was over Mrs. Washington found recreation for all her spare moments in fancy work, and knitted laces and embroideries are yet to the fore which she executed for use at Mount Vernon, or which she wrought for the adornment of the homes of her grandchildren. A worsted lamp mat, knitted by her, and used on the library table at Mount Vernon, is to be seen in the U. S. National Museum at Washington as an example of her knitting. It is circular in shape and composed of twenty blue, brown, and white sections.

One of the most interesting examples of Mrs. Washington's work was recently placed in the National Museum by its owner. This piece of work is a chair cushion embroidered in worsted in a shell pattern on coarse canvas, the colors well-blended tones of yellow shadowed with browns, the high lights picked out with silks. This is one of a dozen chair covers the busy house-mistress at Mount Vernon found time to work for her three granddaughters, presenting four to each.

The Washington collection, of which this chair cover is a part, contains nearly two hundred objects connected with the daily life at Mount Vernon, and is one of the most valuable additions to the Washingtonia which has lately been given

to the public. It is of especial interest in that this is the first time it has been outside of a private home since its articles formed part of the furnishings of Mount Vernon, or were given to the direct descendants of that household.



PART OF "SECOND DAY DRESS" OF MARTHA WASHINGTON IN MR. LEWIS'S COLLECTION

The owner of the relics, Mr. Walter G. Peter, of Washington, is a direct de-

scendant of Martha Washington, being the great-grandson of Martha Peter, who was one of the three daughters of Martha Washington's son, Colonel John Parke Custis, who died while serving as aide to General Washington at Yorktown. but right that his share in these Washington relics should be enjoyed by a larger circle than his family and intimate friends.

In this collection is an elaborate specimen of the fancy work of the time, sup-



FOOTSTOOL WORKED BY NELLIE CUSTIS
Now in the home of George Washington Lewis

Martha, or "Patsy," Custis went as a bride to Tudor Place, Georgetown, and there she gathered about her many of the treasures from Mount Vernon, some left to her by will, others acquired by gifts. These have remained intact until now, when one of the owners feels that it is posedly the work of Martha Washington. This is an embroidered picture representing an antelope done in black silk on a cream-tinted silk background so finely wrought that it gives the impression of an etching. Another, of especial interest is a beautiful old firescreen on a hig

mahogany stand enriched with a piece of heavy brocade, once green, now faded to a neutral tone, its greatest value gained from the fact that it once formed part of a dress of the mistress of Mount Vernon.

A brilliant band of richly patterned yellow brocade is a piece of the gown which Mrs. Washington wore on her wedding day. This is marked as being a portion of the wedding gown, but as history is still somewhat cloudy when it comes to actual details concerning the marriage of George Washington and Martha Custis this cannot be confirmed. Some authorities declare that the ceremony took place amid great pomp in St. Peter's Church, four miles away from the "White House" on the Pamunkey River. Others with equal persistence state that the twain became one after the fashion of Colonial Virginia, in the spacious home of the bride.

One who has given many years to the study of Virginia history throws the weight of his reasoning with the house marriage, and proves with apparent conviction to himself that Martha Custis bestowed her hand upon George Washington beneath her own rooftree; this mansion had grown so dear to the ardent suitor's heart that he later named the Executive Mansion at the new Capital on the Potomac, the "White House" in honor of it.

The same historian throws a dash of cold water on romance when he produces what he declares to be carefully sifted facts concerning the bridal gown. According to this gentleman, who had it from the lips of a feminine descendant of that Mr. Chamberlayne (the latter was instrumental in bringing Colonel Washington and Mrs. Custis together), that the bride wore a simple gown of white for the ceremony.

"I have heard my mother speak often of the curious mistake that had taken possession of the public mind on the subject of this marriage," stated Mr. Chamberlayne's descendant. "It certainly took place at the White House. Miss Molly Macon said it was celebrated at ten o'clock in the morning, and Mrs. Custis wore a dress of thin white stuff. For dinner, about three o'clock, there was a large company present, and then Mrs. Washington arrayed herself in a handsome silk brocade. My grandmother was given a piece of both dresses. I have often seen them." This dinner gown, worn on her wedding day, is doubtless that which has gone down in history as Mrs. Washington's bridal robe.

In the days when George and Martha Washington were wedded time was a more plentiful commodity than now, and a marriage was the occasion for a week, more or less, of festivity, at which the bride made good use of her trousseau. It was a Virginia custom of that day to hold a reception on the day after the marriage, when what was known as the "second day" dress was worn.

A bit of Martha Washington's "second day" dress is a carefully framed treasure in a private home near Washington. It is of rich brocaded silk, the ground cream, the broad stripes brown and the embossed floral design of crimson. The possessor of this precious trophy is Mr. George Washington Lewis, the fifth in direct descent from Major Lawrence Lewis, nephew of George Washington, and of his wife, Nellie Custis.

After the Civil War, the United States awakened to the fact that every relic connected with the life of George Washington represented a national treasure. It was then that the Government asked the heirs of Nellie Custis to sell her belongings to it. The Lewis family, although

loth to yield its cherished family heirlooms, appreciated the spirit of the request, and in 1878 transferred to the United States Government about a hundred articles which had been given by, or inherited from, George Washington.

These articles to-day form the greater part of the Washingtonia in the United States National Museum at Washington, where they are designated the "Lewis" collection, and by their presence there, thousands view the articles of household use and adornment which surrounded the daily life of the first President of the United States.



GEORGE WASHINGTON LEWIS
The first grandson of Nellie Custis and Lawrence Lewis

When this relinquishment of their treasured belongings took place, each branch of the Lewis family in direct line from both the Washington and Custis families, reserved a few mementos. Thus it happens that Mr. George Washington Lewis, worthy scion of a distinguished line, in his beautiful home high up on the hills overlooking the Potomac, a dozen miles above Mount Vernon, can adorn that home with articles which formed part of the furnishing of the Washington home.

Little Nellie Custis, the youngest granddaughter of his wife, and Washington's favorite, was taught to be industrious from her earliest days. War did not disturb the serenity of her happy life, so that her sewing and knitting went to the beautifying of her person or her home. A mahogany footstool, in Mr. Lewis's drawing-room, whose top is worked in wool in a gay floral design in cross-stitch, is one of the most charming mementos of the adopted daughter of Mount Vernon.

Although she was a doting grandmother, Mrs. Washington exacted constant diligence from Nellie as a girl. She was required to practice two or three hours every day on the harpsichord. How the child felt toward this enforced devotion to music was expressed by a guest of the household who wrote after a visit, "Nellie cries and plays, and plays and cries for many hours a day."

In those early days there were, also, painting lessons given by a tutor whose instructions she shared with her brother George Washington Parke Custis. A water color which hangs on Mr. Lewis's drawing-room wall testifies to the care and delicacy with which Nellie was taught to wield her brush. The fruit of this careful upbringing is reflected in a happy letter she wrote from Mount Ver

non to a friend a few months before her marriage. She says:

My dear:

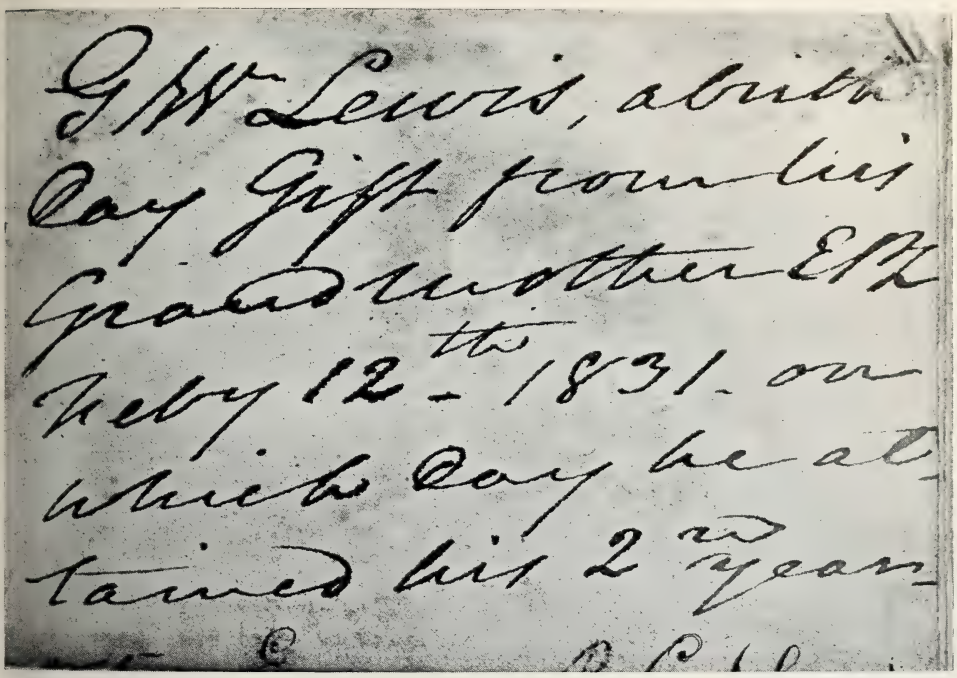
We live very happily here—have in general been blessed with health. We have had many agreeable visitors and are now contentedly seated around our winter fireside. I often think of, and would like again to see, the many good friends I left in Philadelphia, but I never regret absence from the city's amusements and ceremonies.

I stay very much at home, have not been at the Federal Capital for two months. My balls are my favorite amusement, but when in the country I have no inclination for them. I am too indolent in the winter to move any distance. As the New Year is almost here, I will conclude with wishing you many happy new years, each succeeding one happier than the last.

Yours,

NELLIE CUSTIS.

Washington expressed himself as greatly pleased that the choice of his adopted daughter had fallen upon his



INSCRIPTION IN HANDWRITING OF NELLIE CUSTIS

In book, "Petre Parley's Tales," given to her grandson, George Washington Lewis

grandparents, the General and his wife, brother George, Lawrence Lewis, a nephew of the General, and your humble servant comprise the family circle here at present. I never have a lonesome nor dull hour, never find a day too long. Indeed time appears to fly and I sometimes think the years are much shorter for some time past than ever before.

I am not very industrious, but I work a little, read a little, play a little on the harpsichord, and find my time fully taken up with daily employments.

Alexandria has been very gay this winter, balls in abundance. When I am in the city

favorite nephew, thus forming a second happy union of the houses of Washington and Custis. It is chronicled that Nellie Custis begged the General to wear his most resplendent uniform assigned him by the board of general officers. But, alas, for her ambitions, the idea of wearing a costume bedizened with gold embroidery had never entered the mind of the Chief, who contented himself with

the old Continental blue and buff, while the magnificent white plumes presented to him by Major General Pinckney were given to the bonny bride to assuage her disappointment over his preference for the cocked hat with its plain black ribbon cockade of the brave days of '76. The marriage was celebrated at "early candlelight" on that last February 22 of the century, and was a very brilliant affair.

Women of a hundred years ago were very much akin to those of to-day, and Nellie Custis Lewis, who brought up her only son with some degree of parental severity, bestowed the most lavish devotion on her first grandson, George Washington Lewis. A beautiful oil painting of this little namesake of his distinguished kinsman hangs in Mr. Lewis's drawing-room. On a table near by lies a quaint little copy of "Peter Parley's Tales." On the fly-leaf of this is inscribed in his grandmother's handwriting: "G. W. Lewis, a birthday gift from his grandmother, E. P. L., February 12th, 1831, on which day he attained his 2nd year."

Nellie Custis Lewis was one of the most beautiful women of her day, as she was one of the most brilliant. Her letters attest the fact that she was an admirable recorder of events, and had she chosen to write her memoirs, as she was frequently urged to do, they might have surpassed in interest those of chroniclers of her day, for what wonderful memories could she not have recounted of her early life spent under the roof of the greatest American!

A MESSAGE FROM YANKEE-LAND

The following letter was written by the oldest member of Faith Trumbull Chapter, Connecticut Daughters of the American Revolution, and sent in the stockings she knitted for sailors on the U. S. Battleship *Connecticut*:

"I, the knitter of these stockings, have lived eighty-five years. The needles belonged to my grandmother, who knitted stockings for her sailor husband in the Revolutionary War. My mother used them for her two boys, and other boys, in the Civil War, and I am now using them to knit for our boys in the World's War.

"I pray our Heavenly Father to keep thee as in the hollow of His hand, and that the toes in these stockings be ever toward our common enemy, the cruel, the hated, the detested Bill Kaiser!

MRS. NELSON D. ROBINSON."



A "REAL DAUGHTER" OF CONNECTICUT

THE Elizabeth Porter Putnam Chapter, D. A. R., is very proud to have upon its roll the name of one of the three Real Daughters in the Connecticut Chapters.

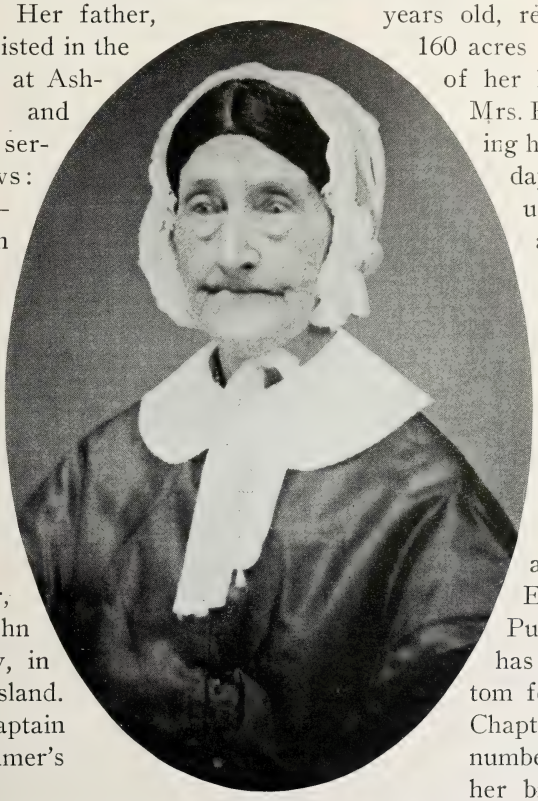
Mrs. Sarah Bosworth Bradway was born April 30, 1818, in the town of Eastford, Connecticut. Her father, Allen Bosworth, enlisted in the Revolutionary War at Ashford, Connecticut, and the records of his services are as follows:

June 20, 1776—Private in Captain Stephen Lyon's company, Colonel John Chester's Connecticut Regiment; in battles at Long Island, White Plains, Fort Washington and Frog's Point. Six months.

May to October, 1778—Captain John Summer's company, in battle of Rhode Island.

May, 1780—Captain Benjamin Summer's company.

Mr. Bosworth had eleven children, of whom Mrs. Bradway is the only survivor. She was the child of a second marriage. Her mother, Sarah Harwood, who was married to Mr. Bosworth in 1802, came of a well-known Sutton (Mass.) family, being the youngest child of Ezra Harwood and Lydia Hiscock. She was born in September, 1776.



MRS. BOSWORTH
Mrs. Bradway's mother, wife of the Soldier

Mr. Bosworth died on March 18, 1831, and was buried in the old Eastford Cemetery, where, on his daughter's 98th birthday, his grave was marked by the Elizabeth Porter Putnam Chapter. In 1856 Mrs. Sarah Harwood Bosworth, then 80 years old, received a grant of 160 acres of land on account of her husband's services. Mrs. Bradway, now nearing her hundredth birthday, retains her faculties to a remarkable degree, for though her eyesight is impaired, she can hear well, has a clear memory of long past and recent events, and is a most interesting talker.

Since she became a member of the Elizabeth Porter Putnam Chapter, it has become a fixed custom for members of the Chapter, usually a large number, to visit her upon her birthday, making it a real gala day. Indeed, it is they who are indebted to her, for many are the stories she tells of the olden days.

She remembers how at the age of three years she commenced going to school, being carried on horseback with an older sister by her father a distance of 1¼

miles. Wagons were not in common use in those times. In winter the six brothers would draw little Sarah and her older sister on a sled which they made themselves, and great fun they had even when the snow was deep, for dressed in their thick warm homespun clothes they cared little for the cold.

The brothers were very proud of their raccoon fur caps, which they tanned and fashioned for themselves. Her mother spun and wove the flax into linen which was made into sheets, pillow cases, and underwear for the family.

Wool from the sheep's back she also carded and wove into cloth which furnished the heavy clothing for the father and the children. But notwithstanding all the necessary work, she often found time to take the two younger children with her on horseback to visit her old home twenty miles away.



MRS. SARAH BOSWORTH BRADWAY
(REAL DAUGHTER)

The following is related by Mrs. Bradway:

"Well do I remember as regularly as Sunday came all the family attended church, my father entering the church by the door reserved for the men, followed by my brothers, all sitting on the side with the men, while my mother entered by the door reserved for the women and girls, followed by my sister and myself, sitting on the opposite side with the women and girls. The 'Moderator' sat on a high seat and called the people to order in loud tones if any dared to smile or whisper. The 'Tithing' man, too, was on the alert, and if any person presumed to walk past the church he was called to account and had to pay tithes for traveling on Sunday. When my father became too feeble to attend church the church people would often hold meetings at my home for his benefit."

Truly, the Elizabeth Porter Putnam Chapter is looking forward with rare pleasure to celebrating this year the 200th anniversary of the birth of Israel Putnam and the 100th birthday of its honored Real Daughter.

MEMBERS, TAKE NOTICE

The Remembrance Book, January, 1918, the necrology of the National Society for six months, has been sent to the Regent of every Chapter and to members of the National Board of Management.

Extra copies can be secured at 10 cents each by addressing the Treasurer General, Memorial Continental Hall, Washington, D. C.

AUTOBIOGRAPHY OF AMANDA WARD NORTHUP, "REAL DAUGHTER"

THE Saratoga Chapter, D.A.R., feels honored in having among its members Mrs. Amanda Ward Northup, Real Daughter of the American Revolution, whose life embraces so much of the past history of the nation, and who to-day retains an active interest in all of its affairs, reading the present war news in the papers from day to day with intense interest.

She became a member of the Saratoga Chapter in February, 1909, and was enrolled on the list of the N.S.D.A.R. as No. 71009.

Mrs. Northup enjoys the distinction of having two grand-daughters who are also members of the Saratoga Chapter, Mrs. C. B. Kilmer and Miss Grace Graham.

Saratoga Chapter wishes to express here its pride in her and its appreciation of her fine womanly qualities which have endeared her to all of us.

NELLIE LOHNAS HAYDEN,
Regent.

"The Wards originally came from Normandy, the first Ward coming to England with William the Conqueror. The first of the name in America was William Ward, who came with his family from Derbyshire, England, in 1638, and settled in Sudbury, Mass. He suffered great hardships from Indian warfare; his buildings were burned and his family murdered.

"Gen. Artemus Ward and Col. Joseph Ward were near relatives of my father. Gen. Artemus Ward was in command of the Massachusetts troops at the outbreak of the Revolutionary War and was at the head of the Continental Army until the appointment of Washington, when he became second in command. He was placed first on the list of Major Generals by Congress. My father, Benjamin Ward, was born in Belchertown, Mass., April 23, 1768. He enlisted in the Revolutionary War at the age of fourteen and served until its close.



AMANDA WARD NORTHUP
Real Daughter, Member of Saratoga Chapter, D. A. R.

"One of my father's sisters, Ruth Ward, was married to Giles Wilson, an officer with General Gates, who took part in the battle of Saratoga at the time of the surrender of Burgoyne.

"My father's first wife was Mary Clough. There were nine children by this marriage. His second wife was Adah Luhmon, my mother. I was the only child by this marriage and was born in Hebron, N. Y., May 18, 1831, on the

farm given to my father by the Government as a reward for his services in the Revolutionary War. When six years old we removed to the adjoining town of Hartford and lived there during the early part of my life. I married George Northup February 27, 1850, at the age of eighteen. We had three daughters.

"My mother had an experience in the War of 1812. Her home was near Sacket Harbor, so near that she could hear the booming of the cannon at the time of the battle. All the able-bodied men were called to arms, including my mother's brother, and that left the women and children living there defenseless. During the day word came that the British had won and the Indians were coming down from Canada as they did in the Revolutionary War. The frightened women and children packed baskets with clothing and provisions and started on foot and on horseback for Utica. After tramping some miles they saw a horseman coming at full speed, waving his hands and calling to them to turn back for the report was false and the Americans had won the battle, so the little company returned peacefully to their homes.

"As a child in school I remember seeing boys stand on glass tumblers and having their backs rubbed with a fur cap to evoke the electric spark. Soon the telegraph was perfected and the first message, 'What hath God wrought,' was flashed from Washington to Baltimore. Not many years later the Atlantic cable girdled the world. Then followed the telephone, the wireless, the talking machine, the submarine, and the aeroplane. I have also known of some wonderful experiences in telepathy.

"My mother early taught me the love of God and intense love of nature, especially of flowers. My garden was my joy which I tended through the season with great pleasure. After the autumn frosts had changed the foliage from green to red and my garden was at rest I turned my attention to the heavens and in the early evening watched for the gentle Pleiades, followed by Orion in his armor, and later Sirius, the glorious Christmas star; soon comes Spica ushering in the spring. The pussy willows burst into bloom and the joyous peepers cheer my heart with anticipation of another summer and garden of joy.

"I have always lived the simple life; my home, my family, and my books have afforded me pleasure; and though the snows of winter are on my head eternal spring is in my heart.

"Amanda Ward Northup."

HOLD YET A LITTLE WHILE!

By Benjamin De Casseres
(of The Vigilantes)

Torn and bleeding and battered
Tri-Color riven and tattered,
Rheims and Lens gasping and shattered—
Hold yet a little while!

Supermen on the Aisne,
Mothers from Var to the Seine,
Toilers from Brest to Lorraine—
Hold yet a little while!

An army across the sea
Is coming to set thee free
Or coming to die with thee—
Hold yet a little while!

STATE CONFERENCES

Alabama

At the joint invitation of General Sumter and Old Elyton Chapters of Birmingham, Alabama, the Nineteenth Annual Conference of the Alabama D. A. R. convened at Hotel Tutwiler, in Birmingham, December 4, 1917.

An intense feeling of patriotism pervaded the meeting and it was the consensus of opinion of both guest and hostess that all undue entertainment be eliminated and both time and funds be given to matters of more serious import.

The most cordial hospitality, however, was extended—old friendships were renewed and new ties formed while business was expedited and much good accomplished.

Twenty of the twenty-seven Chapters in the State were represented.

Reports from State officers, Chapter Regents and State Chairmen showed increased activities along every line of patriotic endeavor and brilliant work accomplished along historical lines. Three Rural Schools were reported in operation and funds necesary for the establishment of the fourth were raised by subscription from the chapters.

One hundred dollars was raised by personal contribution from the delegates and sent to alleviate the needs of soldiers in Alabama camps. Both Chapter and individual reports showed great activity in all War Relief Work. While chapters, in towns near the large army cantonments, had grasped their larger opportunities, every member has given time, money and diligent effort in response to our country's call—coöperating and working in Red Cross, Navy Auxiliary, Liberty Loan campaigns, Camp Relief and the support of French Orphans, while the click of knitting needles is heard unceasingly everywhere.

Among important measures adopted were (1) the renovating and refurnishing of Alabama Room in Continental Hall; (2) the continuation of the work of Patriotic Education in Alabama by the establishment of other schools in the rural districts; (3) the purchase of an ambulance to be sent to the Rainbow Division now in France; (4) the furnishing of libraries for the Daughters American Rural Schools. The Conference ordered that the DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE be placed in the library of each D. A. R. Rural School.

Mrs. John Lewis Cobbs and Mrs. William Gray (who for three years have served most faithfully and efficiently as Regent and Vice-Regent) declined re-election and Mrs. R. H. Pearson, of Birmingham, and Mrs. Gregory L. Smith, of Mobile, were unanimously elected their successors—subject to the confirmation of the Twenty-seventh Continental Congress. Drawn closer than ever before by the dreadful consciousness of a universal sorrow and the pressing need of our beloved country for united and loyal effort, the closing hour of the Conference was fraught with unusual solemnity and all the members—standing hand in hand—drank from a loving cup and renewed their pledge of allegiance to Home and Country.

(MRS. C. M.) ANNE SOUTHERNE TARDY,
State Secretary.

Ohio

The end of October and the first of November witnessed, at Dayton, the Nineteenth Annual Conference of the Ohio Daughters of the American Revolution. The presence of many women, whose sons or husbands were already preparing to enter the great war, colored the addresses and added a noticeably serious tone to the occasion.

The formal opening was held at the First Baptist Church, Tuesday evening. After a fine musical program, addresses of welcome were given by Mrs. Clarke Sullivan, Vice-Regent of the Jonathan Dayton Chapter and Mr. Henry M. Waite, City Manager. The State Regent, Mrs. Edward L. Harris, replied briefly expressing for the Daughters their appreciation of the courtesies extended them, and introduced Mrs. George Thacher Guernsey, President General, who gave a stirring address on Patriotic Education, appealing to us to keep alive "the spirit of the men of the thirteen colonies who made this nation a magnificent fact."

Mrs. Robert Hall Wiles, President National of the United States Daughters of 1812, brought greetings from that Society. Judge Baggott, of the Dayton Juvenile Court, gave the closing address. The singing of "The Star Spangled Banner" concluded the session.

Contrary to precedent the first day of the Conference was devoted to Chapter Regents' reports. Under this plan no Chapter reports were crowded out. A feature of the Wednesday morning session, held at the Miami Hotel, was the singing of "As Her Soldier Boy Marched By," from manuscript copy. Both

words and music were by Mrs. J. H. Fischer, an Ohio woman, who composed the song as a reply to the man made song, " I Did Not Raise My Boy To Be a Soldier."

Mrs. Guernsey addressed the Conference, praising the war relief work accomplished through the summer, and indicating lines of work to be undertaken in the near future by the Daughters as a National Society.

With knitting needles clicking everywhere, splendid reports from the sixty-seven Chapters followed. It was obvious that the usual summer vacation had been omitted when Chapter after Chapter reported the making of many knitted garments, the purchase of Liberty Bonds both by individuals and Chapters, the various means employed to raise funds for the adoption of French orphans, of whom one hundred and fifty had already been adopted. The old lines of work had not been neglected, but " new occasions teach new duties," and the Ohio Daughters had willingly assumed the new expenditure of time, effort and money.

Wednesday evening, a brilliant reception was given by the hostess Chapter in the ball room of the Miami Hotel in honor of the State and National officers.

Before the Thursday morning session, many attended the patriotic exercises at the Patterson School, which had attracted the attention of not only patriotic men and women throughout the country, but also of high executives. Those who attended considered the patriotic service—for such in its dignity and beauty it may be called—most impressive and touching.

Reports of State Chairmen were interrupted in the afternoon by the arrival of Major General Glenn, Commandant of Camp Sherman, who spoke most impressively on the needs of the men in camp and the very great opportunity for the Daughters to render distinctive service in aiding the government to maintain the morale of the camp. The D. A. R. Lodge, about to be constructed at the camp, and erected at his solicitation for the purpose of lodging mothers and friends of the soldiers at a reasonable rate, received his most hearty commendation. The Thursday afternoon session ended with the expression of much enthusiasm for this new project and its full endorsement by the Chapters assembled.

Thursday evening, the Daughters enjoyed greatly a most interesting display of pictures and enlightening address by Mr. Ralph A. Hayes, private secretary to Newton D. Baker, Secretary of War, on " The Making of War." Captain Hunter, from Camp Sherman, spoke entertainingly on the life of a soldier at that camp.

On Friday, in the midst of new and unfinished business, the Conference had the pleasure of listening to an inspiring talk by Captain Richmond Pearson Hobson of Merrimack fame. Captain Hobson expressed confidence in the rapid approach of a dry nation—a prophecy seemingly on the verge of fulfilment.

Action was taken to change the date of the Conference from October to March. The term of office of State and National officers will be coincident and annual reports cover the work of but one incumbent. The next Conference will be held in March, 1919, as it was deemed unwise in war times to hold two in one year. The Western Reserve Chapter of Cleveland will be the hostess Chapter.

At noon, the Nineteenth Annual Conference came to an end. Although the usual Conference time had been extended a day, the delegates felt the period none too long, and returned to their Chapters with a clearer realization of their share in the work of preparation, conservation and sacrifice facing the nation to-day.

A happy diversion planned by the Jonathan Dayton Chapter for the entertainment of their guests was a delightful tea for the arriving delegates on Tuesday afternoon. Before the Conference opened the delegates were renewing old acquaintance and making new. Most of the delegates remained Friday afternoon to enjoy an automobile trip to the Wright aviation field—a delightful conclusion to an inspiring Conference.

(Mrs. F. S.) Elisabeth R. Dunham,
State Secretary.

New Hampshire

By invitation of Ashuelot Chapter, the Sixteenth Annual New Hampshire State Conference was held in Keene, October 30–31, 1917, in the Unitarian Church, which presented an attractive appearance dressed in autumn leaves and evergreens.

Mrs. Will B. Howe, State Regent, called the Conference to order at 11.15 A.M., and the invocation was offered by Rev. H. Sumner Mitchell, pastor of the church, followed by the singing of the N.H.D.A.R. hymn.

Mrs. William H. Prentiss, Regent of Ashuelot Chapter, extended to the delegates and guests a most cordial welcome to Keene, a city of much historic interest, safely guarded by the grand old mountain, " Mount Monadnock." Mrs. Charles W. Barrett, State Vice-Regent, responded most graciously.

The roll was called by the Regent, and the thirty-three Chapters were well represented. The reports of the Secretary and Treasurer were read and accepted. The Regent then

spoke of the work of the N.S.D.A.R. restoring the French village of Tilloloy at a cost of $52,000 and the buying of a $100,000 Liberty Bond in the next issue, which would mean about $1.50 per capita for members of the Society.

The afternoon meeting opened with a song, "Our America," followed by the salute to the flag. A note of regret for not being present, from Mrs. George Thacher Guernsey, National President General, was read. Mrs. Metcalf brought greetings from Massachusetts and Mrs. Ayers from Maine. Mrs. C. C. Abbott, an Ex-Vice President General, extended a cordial welcome to the Daughters to her home city, urging us to give freely of our money in the purchase of Liberty Bonds. "They are a pledge of love to our boys over there." The Historian, Mrs. J. Henry Dearborn, made an appeal to the Chapters to send in the tales of their towns and stories of the significance of their Chapter names. The State Chairmen were next to report, and it was interesting to learn that New Hampshire had three Real Daughters, whose ages range from sixty-eight to one hundred and two; that the Else Cilley Chapter, Nottingham, had the honor of dedicating on the Fourth of July a monument erected in memory of its four generals, Cilley, Butler, Bartlett and Dearborn; that Anna Stickney Chapter, North Conway, unveiled a monument to her first settlers in June; that 700 knitted sets and 9 knitted afghans had been forwarded through the Chairman of the Woman's Section of the Navy League, and $100 had been sent to the Berry School, $50 to the Lincoln School for a scholarship and books and toys to the Orphans' Home, Franklin. It was also gratifying to know that our Reciprocity papers numbered 154. The Chapter reports read showed that the Daughters in the State were working with zeal and enthusiasm for the cause of Liberty and humanity. The State Regent's report was a feature of the meeting, which is quoted, in part, as follows:

"Mrs. Howe first referred to the fifteen war relief service bulletins she had sent out, together with circulars and very many personal letters, it having been necessary to organize the Daughters for work not dreamed of a year ago. New Hampshire has done splendid work —many Chapters working directly with the Red Cross.

"Many Chapters were mentioned in this connection. The members of one had knit over 500 pieces and contributed $129.59 in cash for the navy; 100 surgical dressings and $25 in cash for the war relief committee; surgical supplies, hospital garments and over $100 in cash for the Red Cross; a hundred kits, comfort bags, etc., for the home war relief, and 65 service kits for sailors. The Chapter took a $100 bond and its members $16,600 in bonds.

"A service just asked of the women of New Hampshire was to conserve food, stop waste and learn to provide at their tables an economic and properly balanced ration. It was necessary to give up preconceived notions to do this. At no time has there been such an urgent call for trained women. One must give all—even her life if need be—and all that one loves best, for the country. Self-sacrifice is to be a great part of the service; but the women of New Hampshire are ready to suffer and grieve and mourn as only women can in the service of the nation.

"Special attention was called to the use and misuse of the flag, suggesting State flag laws, and of the duty of D.A.R. members to see, as far as possible, that aliens are made to understand this form of government as well as their duty to its flag before they become citizens.

"Speaking of the work of the State committee, Mrs. Howe again cautioned members not to let patriotic work take all their time, to the exclusion of the home work of the Chapters, which should continue, in a lesser degree perhaps. She recommended during the coming winter meetings together by neighboring Chapters for an exchange of ideas and plans—a form of reciprocity and coöperation that should bear good fruit. In their earnest efforts to retrench and conserve, the Daughters were reminded of the importance of conserving their own strength and energies. The war may mean a long strain and a hard strain in the work laid out for the women of New Hampshire, who should be prepared to give and do until the finish. She asked that the motto and watchword in this administration be 'Loyalty.'

"As a national society the Daughters are doing a distinctively patriotic service in restoring a devastated village in France. They are buying and will continue to buy Liberty Bonds, they are contributing to the French Orphan Fund, and making garments, etc., for soldiers and sailors. And above all, there is the service of Christianity, which is an especial duty of the D.A.R. and all women at this trying time. As a last thought to the Daughters, Mrs. Howe urged them to hold fast to their faith and trust in God, His love, mercy and justice, continuing to believe, whatever the horrors of this hellish war may be, that 'He, watching over Israel, slumbers not nor sleeps.'"

The singing of the "Star Spangled Banner" by Miss Fay closed the afternoon session. The social event of the Conference took place

Tuesday evening, when the large and beautiful home of Mr. and Mrs. Edward F. Holbrook was thrown open to the Daughters, the distinguished guests and State officers receiving with the Regent of Ashuelot Chapter. A delightful entertainment of music and reading was enjoyed. Dainty refreshments were served in the spacious dining-room, followed by a social hour.

The second morning session was called to order by the Regent at 10 o'clock, after which all united in repeating the Lord's Prayer. It was the privilege of the Conference to have as their guests Mrs. George M. Minor, Vice President General of Connecticut and Chairman of the D.A.R. Magazine Committee, and Mrs. John L. Buel, Regent of Connecticut. Mrs. Minor spoke of the purposes of the magazine and asked for the coöperation of the Daughters. Mrs. Buel deeply impressed and inspired her listeners by her patriotic words. A rising vote of thanks was extended to Ashuelot Chapter for its hearty hospitality.

As the business of the Sixteenth Annual State Conference was finished, the singing of "America" brought to a close a most successful session, the key-note of the meetings being patriotism and service. A luncheon was then served by the ladies of the First Church, after which many of the Daughters enjoyed an auto ride about the city before leaving for their homes.

Mrs. Fred C. Demond,
State Secretary.

BOOK REVIEWS

"Washington, the Man of Action." By Frederick Trevor Hill. Illustrated by Comte J. O. de Breville (JOB). Appleton and Co., New York. $5 net.

Doubtless no figure of history has been made so inhuman as the result of his biographers' efforts as has George Washington. The first gentleman to write the account of his life possessed a vivid imagination, with the result that the Father of his Country became, in his hands, a figure that was so perfect as to be almost an idol. As Frederick Trevor Hill ably states the case in the foreword to his "Washington, the Man of Action":

"If Washington had elected to act as his own biographer, it is probable that far less would have been written and far more would be known of his real life and character. As it is, however, the number of books concerned with his career is out of all proportion to the amount of information they contain, and the value of such facts as they do record is, only too often, hopelessly impaired by a gross alloy of eulogy and fiction."

Later Mr. Hill says:

"The scholarly research which has done so much to restore the real man to the world is not so familiar to the public as it should be, and it is by no means complete. New letters and documents are being discovered every day. But almost enough has already been unearthed by the able historians who have devoted themselves to this task to give us Washington's own story of his life, for he left a journal, several diaries and Orderly Books, and such a wealth of private correspondence and public papers that the volumes containing them now form quite a library by themselves."

Using this material as the basis for his information, Mr. Hill has constructed a life of the great patriot that brings to our attention the man's intensely human side, his delight in his home and the pleasures of hospitality at Mount Vernon, and also of Washington's pre-eminent efficiency and activity when action was demanded. There is a completeness to the portrait that makes it unique; the general impression given is that of a well-rounded study made by a thorough scholar possessing exceptional ability as a writer.

All the phases of General Washington's career are discussed, from his initial exploits as a surveyor, through his early career as aide to General Braddock in the latter's ill-fated Indian campaign, his marriage and life as a planter in Virginia until he was appointed General of the Continental Army. The Revolutionary War is treated in detail, with a simple, clear account of the strategy of the various campaigns that is very intriguing. Later comes adequate mention of the General's later life as First President of the country, of his final retirement from the stage of public life, and his lamented death.

Nothing that should be in a brief account of Washington's life is omitted from the volume, and there is everywhere a nice balance and sense of proportion maintained between the various parts of the narrative. Always the central figure is alive, a man we might meet and would want to meet, not a frigid, icy statue. Mr. Hill has performed a real service to readers in writing this volume, and no mention of it would be complete without noticing the many excellent illustrations by the celebrated artist, the Comte de Breville (JOB), who has succeeded in catching the spirit of the time and the men he depicts, and whose accuracy in a historical sense is so remarkable.

John L. B. Williams.

PARLIAMENTARY PAGE

Conducted By General Henry M. Robert

Send all Parliamentary Questions, signed, to The Editor, Memorial Continental Hall, Washington, D. C. General Robert's answers will appear promptly in the MAGAZINE.

Query: Is it desirable for a society to have both a Constitution and By-laws, or may it have only By-laws?

Answer: It is entirely optional with the society. The society is the supreme authority, and it would be simpler to have only by-laws. Formerly the more important fundamental rules of a society were made more difficult to amend than the others, and were called the constitution, the less important being called the by-laws, just as the rules, or laws, made by the state were called laws, and those made by a *by,* a town, were called *by-laws.* But where all the fundamental rules require the same notice and the same vote for their amendment, there is nothing gained by separating them into a constitution and by-laws. On the contrary, they can be classified better if not separated. If incorporated the charter corresponds to the constitution, as the charter cannot be amended as easily as the by-laws which include the rest of its fundamental rules. If it is not incorporated the club is under no obligation to divide its fundamental rules, but may require the same notice and the same vote for their amendment, and may call them the constitution or the by-laws as it pleases. By-laws is the more usual term.

Query: Is it proper to divide a set of by-laws into articles?

Answer: Yes. The word article has many meanings. The Century Dictionary gives eight distinct meanings besides obsolete ones. The fourth one is, "A separate member or portion of anything." This has under it six particular meanings, the second of which is, "A distinct proposition in a connected series." This covers the case of by-laws, regardless of its meaning in law, or botany, or commerce, etc. It is usual to divide by-laws into articles and sections.

Query: When the executive board numbers eleven, is three a sufficiently large quorum? When the club numbers two hundred and fifty is five a sufficiently large quorum?

Answer: No, to both questions. It is doubtful whether it is ever good policy to have the quorum less than 5 or 6 per cent. of the membership. The quorum of a board is a majority of its members unless the club has authorized a smaller number. It is seldom that a quorum smaller than one-third should be authorized for a board. It is best to have the quorum an even number, because the majority of an even number is the same as that of the next larger number which is always an odd number. Thus, if the quorum of a board is four it is about as safe as if it were five, because in either case it would require three votes to adopt any measure, while with a quorum of four there is a greater probability of having a quorum at every meeting. A club of two hundred and fifty members should have a quorum of not less than twelve, and in most cases it should be larger. A board of eleven should have a quorum of not less than four. The proper size for a quorum of a board depends upon the importance of its duties. Where the board has great responsibilities and power its quorum should be large. The proper size for the quorum of a board depends upon the number that usually attend the meetings when the weather is unfavorable.

Query: Can a board delegate its power? In other words, can a board appoint an executive committee?

Answer: Not unless it has been authorized to do so by the by-laws of the club. No delegated power can be delegated to others unless authorized by the principal. This is explained on page 207, R. O. R. Of course, a board can appoint a committee to investigate and report to the board, or to carry out something which the board has decided on.

Query: Is it necessary to have a motion that nominations close?

Answer: No. When the election is by ballot the chairman should announce that "nominations are closed" after she has asked if there were any further nominations, and no more are proposed. See page 97, R. O. R.

Query: Should the president leave the chair during an annual election of officers, in case she is a candidate?

Answer: No.

WORK OF THE CHAPTERS

To Insure Accuracy in the Reading of Names and Promptness in Publication, Chapter Reports Must be Typewritten.
EDITOR.

Old Oak Chapter (Grafton, Mass.).—The patriarch tree which in its third century still commemorates the American Revolution, stands on Oak Street in the centre of the town in front of the residence of Mr. Frederick L. Farnum, on the estate formerly owned by Mr. Henry Wing, and before him by his father, Philip Wing, Esq.

Somewhat back from the village road is the house upon the site of what was known as the Half Way House, one of those old-time taverns so frequent in the days when the stage coach was practically the only means of travel in New England.

The good landlord's welcome made the tavern most popular in this section and here the village people often gathered for the forming of public opinion and interchange with passing travellers. By the wayside directly in front of the house still stands a white oak tree whose branches arch the highway and reach almost to the house.

Like all white oaks, this tree has a comparatively short trunk and a broad many-branched top rich with heavy foliage.

An idea of the immensity of spread is given in the statement that twelve of its branches are from three to seven feet, forming, in themselves, good-sized trees.



HISTORICAL WHITE OAK AT GRAFTON, MASS.
The trunk measures 18½ feet in circumference

And the trunk which tapers but slightly from the ground to first branches and is without unevenness of growth measures, clear above the bulge of roots, eighteen and one half feet in circumference.

In 1856 the tree was struck by lightning, and while not shattered it was split through the centre, just as a well-directed blow of the axe will split cord wood. A welt which formed over the slit to unite the bark has now by time been nearly effaced.

The age of this tree is unknown, but in 1833 a citizen of this town, Hon. William Brigham, then ninety-six years of age, visited Mr. Philip Wing and said to him: "I want to tell you something that you will always remember. It is that the old oak was a big tree when I was a boy"—which proves the tree has lived in three centuries.

At the alarm from Lexington, 1775, citizens gathered under this tree and at the call, every seventh man was drawn. The war continued and again, under this same tree, every fifth man was marked for his country's service.

Nobly did our forefathers respond. They went forth unflinchingly to battle for the right, that we might be free and independent. So we daughters of American Revolutionary

ancestry, in their honor, inscribe the venerable oak with a bronze tablet which reads:

Under this tree
before the old tavern
Patriots of the Community
gathered to pledge their
services to the cause of
American Independence.

On the occasion of dedicating the tablet we were honored by the presence of the late Alfred S. Roe, who made the address. It was also our privilege to receive as guest, Mrs. Jenkins, our then State Regent.

From wood of the old oak the Chapter has received as relics for all time a block and pair of gavels from Mrs. Caroline McC. Farnum, and from Mrs. Lilla Rice Ware a frame for our charter.

December 8, 1917, at the home of the Regent, Mrs. Clarence H. Elliot, Old Oak Chapter, celebrated its fifth anniversary, inviting neighboring Chapters.

In the report read on that occasion there were a number of unique items of interest to D. A. R. readers.

Among the patriotic papers on record was Miss Catherine Crosby's account of the Massachusetts woman soldier, Deborah Samson, known in the war as Robert Shurtlif, who rode horseback past the oak on her way to Worcester.

In the interest of local historical roadways the Chapter has been guided over the Indian Trail and Grafton's part of the old post road from Boston to Hartford by Mr. David L. Fiske, S. A. R. a life-long resident. There are sites for important markers on the Happy Hunting Ground of King Philip and on the home lot of Sara Boston, a Nipmuck, the last of her tribe to deed land to the white man.

During the five years the Chapter has established an American Preparedness Association; has sent representatives to each Continental Congress; and has been honored by national appointments of Mrs. Ella Williams Fiske, Historian and Research Committee, and of Past Regent Mrs. Catherine Worcester Warren to the committee on Preservation of Revolutionary Relics.

Perhaps the Chapter's greatest honor came through the enlistment of a member who it is of interest to note claims direct descent from Martin Luther. Miss Gertrude Knowlton, located at Camp Devens, represents our patriotic spirit in the loyal service of country.

Ella M. Williams Fiske,
Historian.

La Fayette Memorial Flag Presented.—The Maryland Society, under the leadership of the State Regent, Mrs. Arthur Lee Bosley, presented on Friday, December 14, 1917, to the Library of the University of Maryland, a beautiful American silk flag in honor of the Marquis de La Fayette, upon whom this University, during his last visit to this country in 1824, conferred the degree of LL.D.

The ceremony was unusually beautiful though simple, being opened by prayer by the Bishop of Maryland, the Rt. Rev. John Gardner Murray. The gathering was a noticeable one. In the absence of the French ambassador, M. Jusserand, his personal representative, Captain Rouvier, was present, also the French officers from Camp Meade. Miss Catherine Barlow, Curator General of our National Museum, and representative men and women from our various patriotic and historical societies were guests of honor.

Dr. Thomas Fell, Provost of the University, and head of St. John's College, Annapolis, gave the address of welcome. Dr. J. H. M. Rowland and Judge Henry D. Harlan, of the University's staff, followed with interesting speeches, Judge Harlan saying that La Fayette was the most honored name on the roll of the University's adopted sons, and that in him was embodied the heroic spirit of France. Mrs. Ruth Lee Biscoe, in her paper entitled "General La Fayette and the University," gave many interesting facts concerning the life here of the French patriot.

Professor B. Merrill Hopkinson led in the singing of our national anthem and the Marsellaise, also giving several solo selections. Captain Rouvier then became the centre of interest, opening his address by saying, "It is for me a great pleasure and honor to be the representative of Ambassador Jusserand, and to bring his greetings to the Daughters of the American Revolution—how sweetly 'Daughters of the American Revolution' sounds to a French ear. Of all our allies we love most America. America has paid the debt of her heart—one hundred times more she has given than we ever gave her. You say, 'What can America do for us?' I say rather, 'What can not America do for us?'" After comparing the French equipment at the beginning of the war with what is now at their command, he closed his remarks, saying, "All the nations must combine their resources—you as descendants of Washington—we as descendants of La Fayette and de Grasse—then will we obtain victory. We, the Democracies, are hurled against Autocracy—and we must win—but every man must do his duty for his country."

The flag was then unveiled by Mrs. William

A. Buckingham, chairman of the committee of arrangements and Regent of the John Eager Howard Chapter, the presentation speech being fittingly made by our State Regent, Mrs. Arthur Lee Bosley, who said in part, "It is when we remember that our members are descendants of Revolutionary heroes who fought side by side with the gallant troops of France, made possible through the generosity of General La Fayette, it is fitting that we to-day pay tribute to this memory of our patriotic friend."

Then referring to the broad field of activities engaging the Daughters, the State Regent stated that in Maryland the Daughters of the American Revolution lead all other organizations in Red Cross work. She then added: "Our hearts are filled with loving memories when we think of the close associations of our own beloved Washington and La Fayette. As in the days of our great struggle for American independence, so to-day, in the struggle for righteous liberty and the upholding of all that makes life dear and home sacred, we are again fighting side by side with France, and have carried our glorious Star-Spangled Banner to French soil to assist in making this possible, and there the Stars and Stripes will remain until the world is made safe for democracy. I know of no greater tribute that could be paid the memory of General La Fayette than to present the flag of our own dear country—a hallowed, sacred thing, next only to God Himself —and so representing the Maryland Daughters of the American Revolution—it is my great privilege and pleasure to present to the Library of the University of Maryland our sacred National emblem. I know you will guard it well and come what may, our first thought will always be the protection of the sanctity of our beautiful 'Star-Spangled Banner.'" Prof. Randolph Winslow received the flag on behalf of the Regents of the University.

With the pronouncing of the benediction by Bishop Murray, the patriotic men and women dispersed, being stirred to deeper consecration and greater sacrifice in the service of country.

Etta Legg Galloway,
State Editor for Maryland.

Tioughnioga Chapter (Cortland, N. Y.) celebrated its seventeenth birthday, November 13, 1917, at the home of the Regent, Mrs. W. W. Bennett. The membership is now 104.

The past year has been a very active one. Among the various contributions made was $148 to the Belgian Relief Fund. A $100 Liberty Bond has been purchased.

It was through the efforts of the Daughters that the local Chapter of the American Red Cross was organized, and now the membership is several thousand.

The Chapter is busy with Red Cross work. A box for use in hospital work containing 1,095 pieces has been forwarded. Fifty comfort kits have been made and filled.

A five dollar gold piece is given every year by the Chapter to each of the two pupils in the public schools who attain the highest standing in United States History.

A society of the C. A. R. has been organized with a membership of 25, with Mrs. Earl Bently as leader.

A flag staff was purchased for the Bowlder plot and the C. A. R. furnished the flag.

The Chapter celebrates all the patriotic days in a fitting manner. The Boston Tea Party was a most delightful affair, and was given by one of the Charter members, Mrs. F. J. Doubleday.

A copy of the Daughters of the American Revolution Magazine is kept in the public library.

A room is furnished and maintained in the Cortland County Hospital, also in the Home for Aged Women of Cortland County and The Children's Home.

The regular meetings of the Chapter are held the second Monday in each month.

Olive H. Parker,
Historian.

The Chanute Chapter (Chanute, Kansas) with a patriotic regard for the soldiers who had enlisted at Chanute presented to the Mayor and City Commissioners for the city, a large service flag six feet wide by nine feet long with two hundred and sixty stars. The presentation was made at the City Hall, Saturday, January 5th, by the Regent of the Chapter, Mrs. N. E. Wood, who made special mention of the fact that each star on the flag stood for a volunteer enlisted at Chanute who had, in the strength of his young manhood, offered his life for the defense of his country. The flag was accepted by the Mayor, Mr. J. L. Morrison, and his words of appreciation, as well as those of the Commissioners, Mr. W. M. Gray and Mr. W. F. Sams, showed how highly the gift was valued.

Of the 260 volunteers ninety per cent. were in the service before the enrollment for the draft was made, and the impression prevails that Chanute has more volunteers in the service than any other city of its size in the State.

One hundred and thirty-five of these soldier boys are now at the front in France. Some of them are building the railways and supervising the trains that carry war supplies to the front and are constantly under fire.

These 260 men are represented in seventeen departments of Government service, and are broadly distributed over the world. Some Chanute volunteer may be found in every cantonment of any importance wherever located. They are at Honolulu, on the islands of the seas, on the battleships, in the aviation corps and in the trenches.

The flag was made by a skilled needlewoman of the Chapter. The stars were arranged in the form of a cross which gave the beautiful emblem a double significance. There were two gold stars to represent two brave soldiers gone, who heard without fear and responded to the call of taps Eternal.

This service flag seemed to bring us all into closer partnership in the war, to deepen and intensify our appreciation of the high spirit of patriotism and self-sacrifice of our soldier boys.

This large flag is to the city what the small service flag is to the home. As our people see displayed upon the walls of the City Hall the large flag presented by a patriotic women's organization, cherished and cared for by our city officials, it will draw us closer together in a more persistent effort to perform the unusual duties of every patriotic citizen demanded by our country in its stress of war.

The Katherine Livingston Chapter (Jacksonville, Fla.) has accomplished a great deal during the past year along charitable lines; having contributed to various philanthropic societies, as follows: Red Cross War Fund, $30; Infant Welfare Society, $133.50; War Library Fund, $5; Jacksonville Chapter American Red Cross, $300, with which was purchased two life dories and other equipment for the Life Saving Corps.

In addition to the above, we purchased one Liberty Bond, $50. We also paid for the material for six comfort sets, the knitting of same being done by the various members of the Chapter. When completed, the articles were sent to the men on the Battleship "Florida."

A goodly supply of jelly was contributed for the convalescent soldiers at our Base Hospital and two infirmaries at Camp Johnston.

At the entrance of the United States into the war, when the Naval Militia was stationed at bridges and municipal plants to guard them, midnight lunches were prepared and served to these boys by members of our Chapter. Magazines and stationery were also expressed to those who were located at isolated points.

Our monthly meetings have been well attended. In February, we were instrumental in bringing Mrs. Shepherd W. Foster here to give her lecture on Memorial Continental Hall. We were very glad to meet Mrs. Foster, having become interested in the work she had been doing in Georgia through the sale of her Revolutionary Readers. Several of these books were purchased by our Chapter and given as prizes in the Annual Essay Contest in the Public Schools of Jacksonville. We have continued the custom several years to stimulate the study of the United States history during the Revolutionary period. All enjoyed Mrs. Foster's lecture, which was illustrated by lantern slides.

Flag Day was celebrated by a picnic at the country home of one of our members.

One hundred and eighty-seven books were contributed to the Florida Federation of Women's Clubs, for travelling libraries. These books were donated in honor of Mrs. W. S. Jennings, President of the State Federation, and a valued member of the Katherine Livingston Chapter.

The year has been a busy one, and with our increasing membership, we hope to accomplish even more the coming year.

(Mrs. W. H.) Almira S. P. Brown,
Historian.

Georgia Historic Sites Marked.—Although the Daughters of the American Revolution of Georgia during these first eight months of our nation's entrance into the great World War,

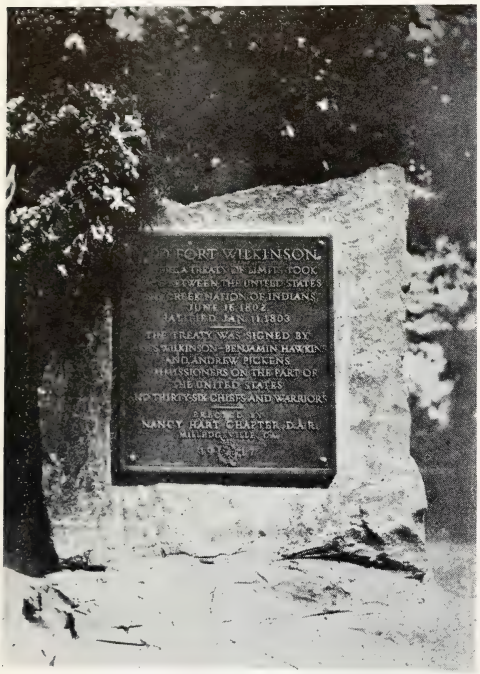


THE McINTOSH MOUNTING BLOCK

has, under the excellent leadership of our State Regent, Mrs. Howard McCall, devoted much of its time and achieved much in all feminine lines of war activities, it has not neglected other patriotic work. Having our husbands, and our sons enter into the war from which proceeds so much tragedy and suffering, makes

us all the more appreciate what our forefathers did for us in the making of our great State. Therefore, under these circumstances, it gives me much pleasure, as chairman of the State Committee on Historic Sites and Monuments, to record the following historic places marked by Georgia Chapters.

The first has to do with one of the "dead towns" of Georgia. There are a number of these "dead towns" in our State, and though they had a pathetic ending, many of them bear a pathetic place in history. On May 11, 1917, the Lyman Hall Chapter of Waycross, Mrs. J. L. Walker, Regent, unveiled a bronze tablet



FORT WILKINSON MARKER

marking the site of old Tebeanville. With the coming of the railroad into this fertile wire-grass section the town moved down to the station and left old Tebeanville near the outskirts of the thriving town of Waycross.

On May 18 the McIntosh Reserve Chapter of Carrollton had a very interesting unveiling. To begin at the beginning of the tragic tale—In 1825 large portions of the State of Georgia were still in the possession of the Cherokee and Creek Indians. General William McIntosh, a half-breed Indian and fine man, was head chief of the Creek Nation. In February of that year McIntosh signed a treaty which ceded to the State of Georgia all the Creek Indian lands within the boundaries of the State, excepting one square mile on the Chattahoochee River which was the home place of McIntosh, and became known as "McIntosh Reserve." On April 30th, after the treaty was signed, a party of Creek Indians who had opposed the treaty and warned McIntosh before it was signed that his life should pay for the deed, surrounded the house at midnight, set fire to it and cruelly murdered McIntosh and others. After these intervening years one of the few things left standing on the Reservation was the stone mounting-block used by McIntosh's family whose chief means of travel was by horseback. A short time ago this was removed from the Reservation, carried a few miles to Carrollton and used, for preservation, as the cornerstone in the wall of the new girls' dormitory of the District Agricultural and Mechanical School. The McIntosh Reserve Chapter placed upon it a bronze tablet telling its history, which was unveiled with appropriate ceremonies.

Another event of historic interest took place on June 16th, when the Nancy Hart Chapter, of Milledgeville, unveiled a bronze tablet marking the ruins of old Fort Wilkinson. Here on January 16, 1802, a treaty of limits was made between the United States and the Creek Nation of Indians by which the Creek Indians ceded certain lands to the government. This old fort, of which little is left, protected the lives and property of the settlers when the Ocouee River was the frontier. The site lies three miles to the south of Milledgeville. The presentation to the State was made by the Regent, Mrs. H. D. Allen. The exercises were very interesting, attracting a large crowd.

(Mrs. E. A.) Ruby Felder Ray Thomas,
State Chairman, Historic Sites and Monuments Committee.

Western Reserve Chapter (Cleveland, O.).—Inspiration, induced by the sufferings of war and the desire to help, seems the key to this winter's work of Western Reserve Chapter. It seems as though the very spirit that moved our forefathers to fight the way they fought to establish here upon a new soil a new form of government—"a government for the people and by the people," is the same spirit that is manifesting itself in this generation of patriotic women.

At last June's meeting the Chapter voted to do without refreshments at its afternoon meetings, during the war, so that money, which in times past has gone for things unnecessary, could be used to better advantage. Every hostess is assessed $2 and this fund is used to buy yarn for knitting. This amount, together with private donations, is nearly $600, and the

Chapter has completed nearly 500 articles for the Navy.

Western Reserve Chapter has already adopted 25 French orphans and plans are under way to take care of more, making 35 in all, and we are now getting together $1500, the Chapter's share, for the D. A. R. Lodge at Camp Sherman, Chillicothe, Ohio.

We are especially gratified to know our work among the young boys down in the Haymarket district is bringing forth such wonderful fruits. These boys were brought in from the streets and held together in clubs, and seven of these foreign born, being of age, did not wait to be drafted but volunteered their services to the Stars and Stripes, and have worked their way up, until they have become officers and some are now doing duty upon French soil.

The Chapter has been saddened by the death of one of our charter members, Mrs. John M. Wilcox, who died October 15, 1917.

Mrs. Raymond H. Stilson,
Historian.

Deborah Wheelock Chapter (Uxbridge, Mass.).—It has been a year in which as individuals and as a Chapter we have been awakened to a consciousness of our obligations and have shown a willingness for service as the needs of the hour increased.

The first note was sounded at our meeting in October, when Mrs. Barrett Wendell came to us with her message of "Preparedness," and though some months elapsed, the New Year brought its full fruition. A Committee on Preparedness was appointed and the sum of $150 was voted for the work of the Committee and for the maintaining at Plum Island or Plattsburg of an Uxbridge boy for a term of military training. (Since these camps were discontinued the entire sum was devoted to the work of the Committee.) It was also voted to prepare and store away First Aid Supplies and offer these, together with the Chapter House, to the town for emergency uses. After investigation the Committee found that surgical dressings were an imperative need and deemed that this would be work easily adapted to the Chapter. Accordingly, early in April, Miss Ethel Jacobs, Red Cross Nurse from the Peter Bent Brigham Hospital, Boston, gave instructions in surgical dressings. The Chapter rooms were rehabilitated to meet the requirements of the Red Cross, the necessary materials and equipment purchased and the making of surgical dressings has been continued one afternoon a week. Our dressings are sent to the Peter Bent Brigham Hospital to be sterilized and are then distributed by the Red Cross. One emergency box has been returned and is kept in our Chapter House for local use.

Aside from the special influence which the nearness to the great war has had, the historian has little of note to record and yet *ex officio* she must mention the common round, the trivial tasks if she would make her Chapter history complete. We have continued the Tea House and Gift Shop for the up-keep of the Chapter House, and as last year we have given the proceeds of one week to the local Samaritan Society. Since a district nurse had been installed the need was less imperative, yet our gift amounted to $160.

We have continued the distributions of "Guides" among the Poles of the town. We have contributed to the Parent Teacher's Association and have further made it possible for them to institute school gardens with paid supervisors.

Our contributions abroad have been to the Society for the Welfare of Women and Children, to War Relief and as always to the Martha Berry School.

Our excursions have not carried us far from home. In June the Chapter enjoyed an outing to "The Oaks," the quaint home of the Timothy Bigelow Chapter in Worcester, and in November we were invited by the Abigail Barchellar Chapter to meet our State Regent, Mrs. Ellison, at the home of Mrs. Josiah Laselle, in Whitinsville. A Valentine Party in February, at which we entertained those who had furnished our entertainment and had aided us in serving during Samaritan Week, was the last of our purely social pleasures.

The Chapter thus closes a prosperous and happy year. It has a membership of 84 with 6 papers pending.

As your historian, in completing the record of the year and of her office, she feels a thrill of pride in the achievements of the Chapter. It has been a year of splendid accomplishment, a year in which we have seemed to recapture some of the spirit of our fathers who first fought for the freedom of our land.

May it be ours to foster that spirit during the years that are making the world safe for democracy.

Catherine Sessions,
Historian.

Oklahoma City Chapter (Oklahoma) has experienced a busy and prosperous year. Every member has more than done her share and the interest and energy aroused has been wonderful!

Our officers for the year have been: Honorary Regent, Mrs. R. P. Carpenter, Regent, Mrs. W. J. Pettee, Vice-Regent, Mrs. Joseph Huckins, Recording Secretary, Mrs. E. Bird

Hughes, Corresponding Secretary, Miss Grace Goodrich, Treasurer, Mrs. A. P. Hickam, Registrar, Mrs. T. W. Williamson, Historian, Mrs. Isabel B. Hamilton, Parliamentarian, Mrs. T. G. Chambers. At the first meeting of the year Miss Grace Goodrich resigned and Miss Edith Allen Phelps was elected to fill her place. In December Miss Phelps resigned the office and Mrs. George Greene was elected to fill her place. Our meetings of the year have been well attended and have been interesting. After the business session a program has followed, and then a delightful social hour has been spent with the hostesses and other members.

We have kept up our usual charities this year and have added others. We have continued our scholarship to the Martha Berry School, and sent our regular Christmas box. We gave a Thanksgiving shower to Mrs. Lawler and made a Christmas offering to the Holmes Home of Redeeming Love, and, of course, we are all still interested in the battleship Oklahoma to which we presented flags last year. So this year we subscribed for magazines for the sailors on board that vessel, and received a letter from one of the officers telling how much they appreciated them. Two charities very near to our heart are the adoption of a French baby girl for two years, and a birthday plan for another baby.

But first and foremost we are a patriotic society, and since the declaration of war between the United States and Germany, all our energy, all our enthusiasm, all our ability has been devoted to patriotic work. Under the enthusiastic and able leadership of our Regent, Mrs. Pettee, we have spent our time in Red Cross work, and in raising an emergency fund for all the Oklahoma City units of the National Guard, Company M, Troop B, Field Hospital Corps and the Band.

As a result of special entertainments and of a subscription of $100 made to our fund by the theatrical association, the emergency fund now amounts to $797.90. Oklahoma City Chapter has now 148 members. At the May meeting, because of the war, because of the Red Cross work started, etc., the Chapter decided to continue in office all the present officers for next year.

ISABEL B. HAMILTON,
Historian.

Charity Cook Chapter (Homer, Mich.).—The first anniversary of the organization of Charity Cook Chapter was on October 28, 1916.

The meeting was held at the home of the Regent, Mrs. W. H. Cortright. The Chapter had the pleasure of having the State Regent, Mrs. W. H. Wait, of Ann Arbor, as a guest.

Immediately upon her arrival, in company with the Regent, and Mr. and Mrs. George Rising, she visited the cemetery on "Cook's Plains," where she placed wreaths on the graves of Elijah Cook, a "Soldier of the Revolution," and his wife Charity, a "Real Daughter." Their graves were marked with the official D. A. R. markers on June 17, 1916, by Charity Cook Chapter. After their return from the cemetery a luncheon was served, the souvenirs of the occasion being framed copies of the poem "Your Flag and My Flag."

The officers were all re-elected for the coming year except the Secretary, whose absence in California required the election of another, Mrs. Roy Gardner taking her place.

After the business meeting the State Regent then addressed the Chapter, complimenting it on its work during the year, and on being one of four Chapters to have markers unveiled, and the only one in the State to have two marked at the same time, a "Soldier" and a "Real Daughter."

The Chapter was one of six to have a large picture in the magazine.

Mrs. Wait spoke of the different departments of the D. A. R. Society, also of the new enterprises and the appropriations for the same.

She mentioned the surprise that was given her at the Continental Congress in June, of the presentation of 20 feet of new ground adjoining Continental Hall. She was the author of the "Questionnaire" for Michigan, which was later adopted by the National Society. After the meeting adjourned, a reception was given to her by the Regent, who had invited a number of ladies of the town to meet her.

The meetings of the Chapter during the year have been well attended and full of interest. A lecture was given November 18, 1916, at the High School under the auspices of the D. A. R. by Mrs. J. W. Mauck, wife of the President of Hillsdale College, on the "History and Symbolism of the Michigan Flag." After the address, the Regent, in behalf of Charity Cook Chapter, presented each room with a framed picture of the Michigan and United States flags, and gave the primary room a beautiful American flag.

Among other charitable and patriotic work the Chapter contributed $700 for the war orphans of France, and has taken one girl to support. Her name is Agusta Alirol. The Chapter has also bought yarn for Red Cross work and has met at the rooms for work. The Regent has sold, for the benefit of the Chapter, the books of the Cook histories (Elija

and wife Charity) to the amount of $7, and has also sent the "Illustrated History of Homer" to Continental Hall at Washington.

The delegates to the Continental Congress in April, 1917, were the Regent, Mrs. Flint, as alternate. The other delegates were: Mrs. Mellor, Mrs. Allen, Mrs. Kline, and Mrs. Gardner. The Regent was the only one to attend, and gave a very interesting report of the proceedings of the Congress. The delegates to the State Convention, held at Sagenaw, Mich., October 9–11, were the Regent, Mrs. Taylor, Mrs. Flint, and Mrs. Allen.

Two members have been admitted during the year: Mrs. John Lyon and Mrs. J. D. Hunter.

We hope the coming year to accomplish much for the benefit of the Society.

(Mrs. Albert W.) Ella E. (Smith) Flint,
Historian.

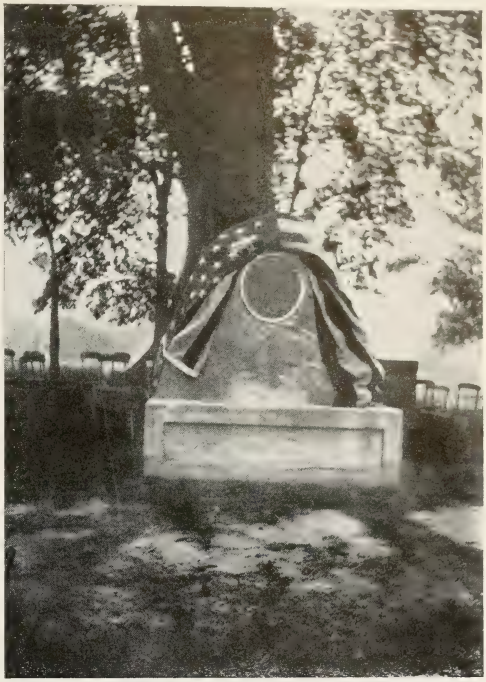
Gan-e-a-di-ya Chapter (Caledonia, N. Y.).—Among the most interesting occasions of Gan-e-a-di-ya Chapter, D. A. R., for the year 1917 was the ceremonies attendant on the dedication of a boulder in the High School Park in the village of Caledonia, N. Y., on June 13, 1917.

The boulder was placed near the old council elm tree marking the site of one of the famous camping and fishing grounds of the Seneca Indians, near the Springs. The handsome bronze tablet bears the following inscription:

> "Site of the Old Elm Council Tree of the Senecas. In Memory and Honor of Gan-e-a-di-ya, Peace Prophet, and other Keepers of the Western Door. This boulder is dedicated by Gan-e-a-di-ya Chapter, D. A. R., and Daioonegahno Tribe No. 272, I. O. R. M."

There were quite a number of people present. The program: Patriotic selections by Caledonia band, the pupils of the high school marched to the grounds singing "America"; brief address by the Chairman, F. W. Walker; invocation, Rev. R. G. Higinbotham.

The Honorary Regent, Mrs. Theron C. Brown, made some very appropriate remarks, preceding the unveiling, which was done by Mariana McKay and Josephine Brown, representing the D. A. R., and Clayton and Merton Hayes, representing the Red Men. Prof. F. C. Shaw accepted the boulder in a brief response; Mrs. Frank F. Spraker, State Regent, of Palatine Bridge, N. Y., gave an excellent address. Mrs. Charles Kenzie, of Caledonia, N. Y., rendered the song "Our Flag and My Flag." Mrs. A. A. Palmer, Regent of Gan-e-a-di-ya Chapter, read a poem written for the occasion by the Chapter historian, Mrs. A. B. Johnson. The orator of the day was Arthur C. Parker, of Albany, N. Y., State Archeologist, and a direct descendant of Chief Gan-e-a-di-ya. Mrs. F. F. Dow, Regent of Irondequoit Chapter, Rochester,



BOULDER ERECTED IN HIGH SCHOOL PARK, CALEDONIA, N. Y., AT THE OLD COUNCIL ELM
Dedicated to Chief Ganeadiya

N. Y., and Ex-District Attorney Coon, of Batavia, N. Y., also made interesting remarks. The "Star Spangled Banner" by the band closed the exercises.

Mrs. A. B. Johnson,
Historian.

The Old South Chapter (Boston, Mass.) celebrated its twenty-first anniversary with a program of exceptional interest, yet in harmony with all patriotic celebrations during these war times, on account of which we held our Chapter meeting as usual in Chipman Hall, Tremont Temple.

The Regent, Mrs. Nathan D. Loud, presided, and spoke to the large number of members and guests present, words of congratulation for the Chapter on its many years of service, expressing the hope of even greater success in the future.

The business hour was made interesting by encouraging reports from officers and special committees.

A pleasing occurrence was the presentation of a service flag by the Executive Board which was displayed from the Regent's desk. Many of our Chapter members have given generously of their time and means in the War Relief service; besides this we have voted to omit refreshments and to devote that money in this line.

An honored guest was the State Regent of Massachusetts, Mrs. Frank Dexter Ellison, who presented in an able manner the work planned by the National Board of Management and made an urgent plea for all to fall in line with the large patriotic undertakings of the National Society, D. A. R.

During the literary hour we were delightfully entertained by the quaint dramatic reading of J. M. Barrie's "Quality Street" rendered by Virginia Weills, also vocal selections by Mr. and Mrs. Charles Hayes, which were enjoyed by all.

Refreshments were served by our Hospitality Committee, Mrs. Samuel Hatch, Chairman.

In prospective of the new year we feel most honored in having the State Regent D. A. R. of Massachusetts, Mrs. Frank Dexter Ellison, a former Regent, a member of our Chapter, and we are glad to report that the Old South Chapter ranks first in membership in the city of Boston and third in the State of Massachusetts.

Our Sanctuary of Freedom Society C. A. R. is beginning the year's work with renewed interest.

Mrs. Rufus K. Noyes, Chairman of the Red Cross, has added much interest and enthusiasm to the monthly reports which show great activity in this line.

Our interest in the "Grande Giambori" held in Hotel Vendome, in aid of the work of the State War Relief Service Committee is shown by electing Mrs. Charles H. Stevens Chairman of the Parcel Post Table.

Special mention should be made as to raising our quota for the large plans of the National Society D. A. R. (the one hundred thousand dollar bond and the rebuilding of the chosen French village). For this, three efficient leaders have been elected, Mrs. James Charles Peabody, Mrs. Rufus K. Noyes, and Miss Richardson.

While working for the Red Cross, the War Relief Work, and a scholarship in the Martha Berry School, Georgia, we are not forgetting the importance of food conservation, for we have elected as Chairman Miss Minnie A. Perry.

For Camp Mending, Mrs. J. A. Schneider. Mrs. Charles Hill is Chairman of our Daughters of the American Revolution Magazine.

Patriotism is the keynote of our Chapter, for which our faithful members are working hand in hand.

Minnie A. Perry,
Historian.

The Isaac Hull Chapter, (Salem, Illinois) was organized July 17, 1915, with nineteen members. Nine of the members tracing to the same ancestor, *i.e.,* Isaac Hull, the Chapter was named in his honor by an unanimous vote.

We obtained our charter March 31, 1916. We have held regular monthly meetings at the homes of the members since the organization, with the exception of July, August and September, when we adjourn through the heated term.

Our programs are miscellaneous, consisting of historical and ancestral papers, select readings and music. We usually serve tea and wafers, which we find promotes sociability.

Last year our programs cost us somewhere near ten dollars. This year we voted to do away with printed programs, and use the money for something better. We have recently held a sale from which we realized almost thirty-five dollars. This enabled us to send the necessary funds to our Treasurer, to care for one French war orphan. Individually we are all members of the Red Cross and are working with that organization.

We have lost several members from transfers, etc., but have gained some new ones. We now number twenty-two, with two sets of applications before the Board for approval and two more to follow soon.

We have only twelve resident members, and most of them cannot do much work that would add to our funds. So the burden of that part of it falls upon three or four members; but all are interested and all contribute in some way. Among so small a number to select from there is not much choice for officers. The same ones were re-elected last year. There is no fight for an office. It is a question of "who will take it?"

(Mrs. C. E.) Lulu Hammond Hull,
Regent.

Au-ly-Ou-let Chapter, (Franklin, Delaware County, N. Y.), was organized on March 1, 1915.

The town was named for Temple Franklin, a son of Dr. Benjamin Franklin.

Our Chapter chose for its name Au-ly-Ou-let, the old Indian name for the beautiful stream of water which flows on the western side of the village, said to signify leafy water

from the abundance of maple leaves which fall into the stream in autumn.

Another tradition says, the word Au-ly-Ou-let, meant a voice that continues.

The Dutch settlers in their attempt to pronounce the Indian name made it Oolehoudt; and later the English pronunciation gave the present musical Ouleout, a name well loved by admirers of the voice that continues.

History tells us the Indians were believed to be a part of the Delaware tribe who inhabited this valley.

It is said that an Indian settlement or encampment was located near here, and arrowheads and other Indian relics have been found, proving that such an encampment actually existed.

It seemed to have been a favorite resort of the various tribes of Indians who roamed, hunting over its hills and fishing along the banks of the Au-ly-ou-let.

At our organization twenty descendants of Revolutionary ancestors were enrolled as Chapter members. Our work has been much handicapped on account of the illness of the Regent during these two years. However, there is much interest and loyalty manifested among our members. The monthly meetings are mostly literary in their character, our programs are arranged in the year-book. The first year we took up the study of the early history of Franklin, and Delaware County. This year we have had patriotic readings, excellent papers on various Revolutionary topics and quotations from noted Americans in response to roll-call.

One of our first efforts will be to search for the unmarked localities of patriots' graves in the cemeteries of our village, and mark them. A special committee has been appointd to look after the placing of the flag codes in our village union school as well as in the outlying district schools.

We have contributed to Memorial Continental Hall, also to the President General's fair, presented in her honor at the Twenty-fifth Continental Congress. Our first annual picnic was held at the delightful home of one of our charter members located near the site of the first church (Baptist) built in Franklin. The old cemetery, formerly the church yard, is still in existence. At the Flag Day Picnic this year not only were the usual picnic features well arranged, but one of our out-of-town members being present, she gave an interesting paper, entitled "Around the Campfires During the Revolution." We celebrated our first anniversary at the home of a member, when in addition to our members a large number of those who are eligible to membership, and a few others were invited. The literary program was calculated to show some of the reasons for the existence of our order, and was interspersed by fine music. The refreshments consisted of a Colonial supper. We were represented by a delegate to the State Conference at Albany last fall. The inspiration she received there was passed on to the Chapter in her report and during the coming year we hope to work more actively along the lines of patriotic endeavor for which we organized.

(Mrs. Edson C.) Flora M. Stewart,
Historian.

Ponce de Leon Chapter (Winter Haven, Florida). Great had been the desire and long and strenuous the task which our beloved Regent, Mrs. W. H. Hickok, took upon herself to organize a Chapter in our little "city of a hundred lakes." This was finally accomplished and we gathered in her home March 16, 1916, for organization by the State Regent, Mrs. Melville W. Carruth, of Tampa. Since then we have held monthly meetings, except during our long summers—longer by far than in the North.

April 8, 1916, King Albert's birthday was observed as Tag Day. The day following the loose collection in the Presbyterian Church was given to our Chapter. The proceeds from both were forwarded to the Belgian sufferers.

Our first anniversary was celebrated by an old-fashioned supper at the home of our Regent. Toasts, music, stories, etc., filled the pleasant but all too short evening.

In April, 1917, a first and a second prize were offered in both the seventh and eighth grades of our school for the best historical essays.

We have made a contribution to our local Red Cross. Recently we have been glad to give toward the rebuilding and equipping of Tilloloy, in France, in which all our loyal Daughters are interested.

During our first year we had no definite literary programs for our meetings. This year, however, we have a program, type-written and home-made—thereby conserving (a great word in these times) the resources of our treasury. We are to have papers each month. The first paper on Ponce de Leon, by Mrs. Hickok, was most entertaining and instructive. People rarely think of romance in connection with that old explorer. In this paper, however, we learned that the real reason for his desire to find the "Fountain of Youth" was that he might become young enough to marry a beautiful Spanish heiress.

The other subjects for our papers are "Under the Red Cross Flag," Maryland with sketches of three patriotic songs, Virginia and sketch of famous Virginia men, National High-

ways (Oregon Trail, Santa Fé Trail, Dixie and Lincoln), Massachusetts with sketch of Benjamin Franklin and Parkman, and New York in American wars, with special emphasis on Saratoga.

Central Florida is comparatively a new country and there is not much that we know of, in this locality, of historic interest. An old Indian mound has been opened—not by the Daughters but by the owners of the land. Some human bones, etc., were found.

As we are approaching our second anniversary we feel quite encouraged and know that all members will prove themselves not only true and loyal Daughters of our country but worthy descendants of those who lived and died to make us free.

MARY FRANCES BYINGTON,
Historian.

Wilderness Road Chapter (Wytheville, Va.) was organized at the home of Mrs. H. M. Heuser, December 29, 1915, with sixteen Charter Members. Mrs. H. M. Heuser having been appointed Regent by Mrs. J. F. Maupin, State Regent, selected the following officers to serve one term, namely: Vice Regent, Mrs. J. F. Johnson; Treasurer, Mrs. M. H. Davidson; Recording Secretary, Mrs. S. E. Crockett; Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. S. W. Browning; Registrar, Mrs. G. C. Williams; Chaplain, Mrs. S. S. Stephens; Genealogist, Miss Elmira Davidson; Historian, Miss Wilhelmina Heuser.

Mesdames M. H. Davidson, S. E. Crockett, J. F. Johnson, G. C. Williams and Miss Wilhelmina Heuser drew up the By-Laws and prepared the program for the incoming year.

"Wilderness Road" was unanimously voted to be a fitting name, as that famous thoroughfare passes through Wythe County, and constitutes our main street.

Our first two years' work has been useful, instructive and interesting. Adhering closely to our foundation principle—a definite objective to strive for, reverence and love for our country and its founders—has created unity and a helpful spirit.

The main objective for the first year was the starting of a fund for marking "Wilderness Road," or trail. A committee composed of Mrs. J. F. Johnson, Miss Lorena Stone and Miss Elmira Davidson decided to hold a bazaar for this purpose. We realized $65.00 from the venture, which with the amount in the treasury, enabled us, after buying our charter and meeting all necessary expenditures to contribute $4.00 to Memorial Continental Fund, $5.00 to Memorial Continental Hall, $3.00 to Richmond Memorial Tablet to Virginia Signers, and to purchase a $100.00 Liberty Bond.

Our Program Committee selected a series of subjects that revived interest in and gave a keen appreciative enjoyment of historical events and personages, each discussion and paper being a real gem worthy of a setting in our "Historical Memorial."

After meeting all obligations during 1917 we donated $2.50 toward a school flag, $1.00 per year was voted to be given to Virginia's real daughter, $10.50 for expenses to State Convention.

Since October, 1917, we have been giving $5.00 per month to Red Cross work, and besides this regular donation recently gave $15.00 to our local auxiliary. We have adopted a soldier at Camp Lee, sending him and two other men Christmas boxes, and have sent the following knitted garments to "our soldier" and other men at Camp Lee, or Somewhere in France, ten sweaters, three helmets, thirteen pairs of socks, two pairs of wristlets and two mufflers.

WILHELMINA HEUSER,
Historian.

THE EDITOR'S DESK

The D.A.R. MAGAZINE is in the market for valuable historical articles from 500 to 5000 words in length; photographs of historic subjects and events also purchased. Payment is made upon acceptance.

The Editor will not be responsible for unsolicited manuscripts. Manuscript *must* be accompanied by stamped and addressed envelopes to insure their return. Unacceptable manuscripts are returned within three weeks.

GENEALOGICAL DEPARTMENT

Mrs. Margaret Roberts Hodges, Genealogical Editor, Annapolis, Maryland

1. In answers to "Queries" it is essential to give Liber and Folio or "Bible Reference."
2. Queries will be inserted as early as possible after they are received.
3. Answers, partial answers, or any information regarding queries are requested. In answering queries please give the date of the magazine and the number of the query.
4. All letters to be forwarded to contributors must be unsealed and sent in blank, stamped envelopes, accompanied with the number of the query and its signature. The Genealogical Editor reserves the right to print anything contained in the communication and will then forward the letter to the one sending the query.

ANSWERS.

3233. GETTYS.—James Moore and Isabella Gettys, married May 1, 1781.

Samuel, b Feb. 25, 1782; Isabella, b Jan. 23, 1784; James Hambleton, b July 27, 1785; Nancy, b Apr. 20, 1787; Bettie, b Jan. 24, 1789; Hannah, b Dec. 1, 1790; Mary, b Sept. 26, 1792.

James Hambleton Moore and Sarah Beatty Stull (born 1792) married May 26, 1812.

Isabella G., b Mar. 21, 1813; Emily Stull, b Apr. 20, 1813; Oscar Fitzallen b Jan. 27, 1817; Hambleton, b Apr. 9, 1819; Daniel Stull, b Mar. 8, 1821; Maria Sophia, b May 22, 1823; James Rose, b Sept. 6, 1825; Samuel Gettys, b Sept. 5, 1827; Nancy Elizabeth, b Nov. 6, 1828; Amanda Melvina, b Mar. 8, 1831; Wm. Cook, b Nov. 13, 1832; Sarah Matilda, b Apr. 8, 1834.

I have other information in regard to these, but don't know that it is of interest other than to show the names (married John Piatt Pell—my grandfather).

(This was on a sheet of paper with this notation "Extracted from an old English Bible printed Scotland, 1785.")

Family gossip has it that John Hambleton and Wm. Moore, of Virginia, were mixed up some way or other in this family, just how, no one seems to know.

James Hambleton Moore is the only child of James Moore and Isabella Gettys of whom we have any information. He was living in Washington County, Pa., in 1814 and died in Ravenswood, or near, West Virginia, about 1867.

I assume that Isabella Gettys was a daughter of Mrs. Isabella Gettys and sister of General James Gettys, of Gettysburg, Pa. And I am wondering about Samuel Gettys of whom mention is made as late as 1783 in York County, Pa. Reports of Taxable property, also Samuel Getty's Tavern. Mrs. Isabella Gettys and her son died in 1815.

Pennsylvania seems to be the only State in which I can find much mention of the name Gettys—Gettis—Getty—York and Cumberland Counties.

There is also a Samuel Gettis mentioned as Private—York County Militia.—*Nellie M. Pell,* 139 W. Maryland St., Indianapolis, Ind.

5156. MARQUIS.—John A. Marquis, D.D., LL.D. Dr. John A. Marquis, born on a farm near Cross Creek Village vicinity of Burgettstown, Washington County, Pennsylvania, is a representative of the old Colonial families of Huguenot lineage, the 1st of the name in America was William Marquis, who settled in Virginia, 1720.

John Marquis the great-grandfather of Doctor Marquis was a Colonial scout and served as a soldier in what is known as Lord Dunmore's war, 1774–1775. About that time the family moved to Pennsylvania. John Marquis was one of the pioneers of that State, who fought the Indians during the Revolutionary War. His son, John Marquis, Jr., was a native of Washington County, Pennsylvania; at the time of the second war with England, he served under General William Henry Harrison. He was the father of James Vaggert Marquis, who was born at the old homestead in Washington County, Pennsylvania, about 1911. He lived, age 85.

He was a farmer, and his wife was Mary Buchel. His family included John Marquis, of this review. On 1st, September, 1896, he married Martha Neilson, a daughter of John (Sarah Miller) Neilson. The father came from Larne, Ireland, etc., 1905. John Marquis was pastor of first Presbyterian Church at Beaver, Pennsylvania, four years, 1909. President of Coe College, Cedar Rapids, Iowa, Linn. Co., 1898, he was trustee of Washington and Jefferson College of Pennsylvania, etc.

I believe the McNary genealogy contains some Marquis family data.—*Mrs. Flora Blaine Wood,* State Center, Iowa, Box 123.

5167. LASSWELL-LONG.—I am descended

from the Longs of Carlisle, Pennsylvania. My great-grandfather, Samuel Long, came from Georgia, about 1787, and had sons named James, Thomas, Samuel, and Joseph, and daughters, Anne and Polly.

A brother Joseph came with him. I have located the grave of James Long, Sr., in Pennsylvania, who died in 1820, at the age of 72, born 1748. My great-grandfather was born 1753 and I wonder if they could be brothers. I do not know the parents of Samuel Long.

My grandfather was James. I will appreciate anything you can tell me of the Longs. All my ancestors are from Virginia except this line.—*Mrs. I. G. S.*, 443 Heard St., Elberton, Ga.

5168. PALMER.—Wheelers, History of Stonington, Conn., gives birth of Submit Palmer as January 12, 1745, a daughter of Nehemiah Palmer and wife Submit Palmer. Nehemiah, born April 9, 1702, died July 25, 1762, married April 29, 1736; wife born May 3, 1718, died January 29, 1793.

Their daughter Submit married Samuel Chesbro, a son of Joseph Chesbro and wife, Mrs. Thankful (Hinckley) Thompson, January 10, 1765. Samuel, born September 9, 1811. He died December 12, 1835. Children, Jesse, Thankful, Elias, Ezra, Simeon, Reuben, Lois, Sarah, Submit, Joseph, Rhoda, Mercy and Samuel.—*Mrs. E. J. Kling,* Nevada, Missouri.

5168. PALMER.—One Benjamin Palmer, son of Enoch Palmer and Jemina Moore, served three years in Colonel P. B. Bradley's Regiment of Connecticut Troops.

R File 7907, Revolutionary War, it is stated that Benjamin Palmer resided in Winsted Society town of Winchester, Litchfield County, Conn., where he enlisted January 1, 1777. That he married in Winsted Society, Sarah Moore, daughter of William Moore of Southwick, Mass.

They had six children, Benjamin, Susan, who died prior to 1851, Reuben, Leman, Sally, wife of Leverett Jackway, and Norman, sixty years of age in 1851.

Benjamin Palmer died at Cornwall, Conn., in October, 1812, aged 67 years, his widow Sarah died in Winsted Society in the fall of 1835.

On September 8, 1851, Sally Jackway, of Winchester, Conn., and Norman Palmer, of Kingsville, Ashtabula County, Ohio, applied for the pension, which might have been due on account of the services of their father, Benjamin Palmer, but the claim was never allowed, for the reason that the soldier died in 1812, prior to the passage of any act of Congress granting pension for service in the Revolutionary War, therefore the children had no title.

Leman Palmer, son of Benjamin Palmer, married Hannah Johnson, daughter of Levi Johnson (son of Timothy Johnson, who was Revolutionary Soldier).—*Mrs. Joseph F. Porter,* Davenport, Iowa.

5172. HINCKLEY.—My father is direct descendant in a male line from Samuel Hinckley, of Sandwich, Kent County, England. He came to Boston with his wife Sarah, and four children, on the ship "Hercules," in March, 1635.

He was granted a large tract of land on Cape Cod, by King George, and settled there. One of his sons, Thomas, became Governor of Plymouth Colony. A member of our family writes me, "From him, you and I and all the Hinckleys in the 'New World' descended." Coming down the line to 1751, I note Enoch, born March 17, or 27, 1751, of Barnstade, Mass., married Mercy Crocker, born October 28, 1757, died March 14, 1835, at Marstons Mills, Mass. Enoch died at Marstons Mills on November 29, 1842.

He has a Revolutionary War record. I do not see a Mercy listed among his children, but Miss Elizabeth A. Mason, 61 Jay St., New London, Conn., might be able to give you data on another branch of the same family.—*Mrs. Sylvan George Cohn,* Pendleton, Oregon.

5073. CRAWFORD.—Information wanted of Crawford family. Mrs. Charles T. Moore, the organizing Regent of Queen Alligrippa Chapter, McKeesport, Pennsylvania, was a descendant of Effie Crawford, daughter of Colonel Crawford of Westmoreland County, Pennsylvania.

Mrs. Moore is dead, but she has two children or three living, who are members of the Children's Society, McKeesport. Her mother is also living. Mrs. Davis, Sarah, I think is her name. If you would but write to or have E. M. M. write to Miss May Robbins, Robbins Station, Westmoreland County, Pennsylvania, she might be able to get E. M. M. in touch with Mrs. Davis, I don't know her address. Miss Robbins is or was Regent of Queen Alligrippa Chapter, McKeesport, Pa. She or Miss Emily Evans Tassey of the same Chapter could give every assistance. Miss Tassey is the best to help, but for the life of me I can't find her address.

Mrs. Davis is or was a member of Queen Alligrippa Chapter. Miss Tassey is related to the Rowlands.

I am interested in this Query about the Crawfords. My great-great grandfather was Gilson, of Fort Gilson, New Derry, Westmoreland County, Pennsylvania. For the third time married a Mrs. Elizabeth Crawford.

Our people used to visit these Gilsons. I always thought that is where I got my Effie,

for it isn't a family name among any of our kin.

Hoping this will reach and assist E. M. M.

Can I have the address of the Editor of the Patriotic Marylander? I am a descendant of the Maryland Whitacre's and have some things in my possession that she might like to have.—*Mrs. Effie Whitaker Teemer,* Lorain, Ohio.

5177. Madame Jumel House.—There is a fine article, "Some D. A. R. Homes," in March, 1917, which gives interesting sketch of the "Madame Jumel House," on page 148.—*Mrs. Quella D. Smith,* 533 Warren St., Hudson, New York.

5182. Crews.—David Crews, who was a member of the Constitutional Convention of Kentucky.

David Crews is my Revolutionary Ancestor. He came from England to Virginia and was buried at Foxtown, Kentucky.—*Mrs. John Scholl,* 610 West Maple Avenue, Independence, Missouri.

5085. Lott.—I am a descendant of Jeremiah Lott and I find by looking over the records I have of the Lott family, that he was descended from Henry Lott, although there is a Peter Lott spoken of, that I think must have been the father of Henry. Your record of Jeremiah is correct; my grandfather had a son Henry and it seems to be a family name.

The family was from Flatbush, Long Island, died and buried there.—*Mrs. Anna R. MacLean,* Hackettstown, Warren County, New Jersey.

6003. Tyler-Hoskins.—The Hoskins family of Virginia and Kentucky:

John Hoskins and his son, Samuel Hoskins, settled in King and Queen County, Va., in the year 1738. They had a grant of 1430 acres of land. This estate was situated near the Rappahannock River and was called "Mt. Pleasant." This was an old Colonial style of home and was located on a high hill. It was destroyed by fire before the Civil War.

Samuel Hoskins, son of John Hoskins, died December 7, 1772. He left two sons: Robert Hoskins (great-grandfather of Mrs. Betsy Montague). John Hoskins. He inherited the family estate of "Mt. Pleasant." Was a Colonel in the War of the Revolution. Was born March 22, 1751, died December 19, 1813. Married September, 1778, to Elizabeth Chaney, who was born April 11, 1760, died 1825. Their children were:

(1) Thomas Hoskins, b Oct. 17, 1779, d Oct. 13, 1836, m Feb. 9, 1809, to Ann Edmunds Buckner, b Nov. 28, 1785, d Jan. 1864. Thomas Hoskins' estate was called "Holly Springs." It was a part of the "Mt. Pleasant" estate and consisted of 2,000 acres. It is still owned by his descendants.

(2) Elizabeth Hoskins* b Aug. 30, 1781, married Judge Spencer Roane who after her death married a daughter of Patrick Henry.

(3) Dr. John Hoskins, b Jan. 6, 1783, d Nov. 25, 1823, m Lucy Ruffin. Had one child, a girl who died.

(4) William (emigrated to Ky. 1801), b Dec. 25, 1784, d Dec. 27, 1862, in Garrard County, Ky. Buried in Danville, Ky., m Sept. 14, 1815, to Elizabeth Bright, daughter of Margaret Smith and James Bright, b Aug. 10, 1791, in Montgomery Co., Va., d Oct. 17, 1864, buried in Danville, Ky.

(5) Dolly, b Aug. 22, 1787. Married Maj. Robert Ruffin who fell at the battle of the River Raisin. Left no children.

(6) George, b Nov. 22, 1789, married Kathrine Montague. He inherited the old estate "Mt. Pleasant" in King and Queen County, Va., situated near Tappahannock on the Rappahannock River.

The Hoskins of Kentucky:

William Hoskins, b Dec. 25, 1784, d Dec. 27, 1862, in King and Queen County, Va. Came to Kentucky in 1801. Married Sept. 14, 1815, to Elizabeth Bright, b Aug. 10, 1791, d Oct. 17, 1864. Their children were:

(1) Mary, b Nov. 16, 1816, d Aug. 18, 1875, m Sept. 18, 1832, to Samuel Mullins. William Hoskins Mullins, b 1835, m Miss Walker. Elizabeth Hoskins Mullins, b 1838. George Gatewood Mullins, b 1841, April 1st, m Miss Sparr; Mary, Mrs. Ainslie. Robert Miller Mullins, b 1843. Hallie, b 1846, m Mr. Stone; Lillie, Mat. Mattie, b 1848, m Mr. Booth.

(2) John Smith Hoskins, b May 17, 1828, died Aug. 15, 1887, m Dec. 11, 1838, to Maria Yearby, of Arkansas. Wm. French Hoskins, b Dec. 24, 1839. Adelia m Mr. Mcbreyer, Maude m Buckner Bright, Marie m ——; Burdette, Musa, Bessie, Yearby. Laura m Erwin; Robert Ruffin m Miss Bright; John m Miss Terry; Sallie m McElroy; Oscar, Yearby, B.

(3) Lucy Ruffin Hoskins—Sept. 30, 1819—Oct. 1, 1835, to Robert Ruckner Miller (grandson of Capt. John Smith). Wm. Buckner Miller. Jane Elizabeth Miller, b May 10, 1841, m Mr. Kenner. Mattie M. Oglesby. Richard. Robert Emmet Miller. Albert.

(4) Elizabeth Chaney Vass Hoskins, b Apr. 22, 1822, m Oct. 1, 1869, to James Farris. No children.

(5) Margaret Patton Hoskins, b Dec. 24, 1824, d July 8, 1909, m Feb. 11, 1840, to Richard Robinson. (1) Mary Eliza, b Apr. 18, 1841,

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* Elizabeth Hoskins was the second wife of Judge Spencer Roane, instead of being the first wife.

m Sept. 3. 1856, to Geo. Henry Dobyns, of Holly Springs, Va., son of Geo. Henry and Judith Elizabeth Hoskins Dobyns. Richard Robinson Dobyns, b June, 1859. (2) Maggie, b July 26, 1855, m Oct. 20, 1879, to Robert Harding. Margaret, b March 9, 1897. (3) William Hoskins Robinson, b Aug. 26, 1861, m Nannie Bright.

(6) William Anderson Hoskins, b Nov. 29, 1826, d Oct. 20, 1897, m April 16, 1846 to Frances James, b Aug. 8, 1828, d Aug. 8, 1886. Their children: (1) Mattie, b Jan. 15, 1847, d July 20, 1902, m Dec. 21, 1865, to Col. Ray Collier, b Nov. 20, 1840, d Jan. 22, 1904. (a) Roberta, b Aug. 25, 1867, m Dec. 6, 1886, to Robert Elkin, b Sept. 12, 1866. Dan Collier Elkin, b March 26, 1893. Graduated Lancaster High School, 1909, graduated from Philips Academy, Andover, Mass., 1912, graduated from Yale University, 1916. (b) William Hoskins Collier, b March 17, 1870, m Mrs. Nellie Roberts. (c) Frances, b Sept. 29, 1873, m June 10, 1902, to Joseph E. Robinson. (2) Lou Patton Hoskins, b Feb. 9, 1849, m 1st, Isaac Moon Anderson, Feb. 9, 1870. 2nd, Wilburn Morriss. (a) Graham Anderson m 1st, Miss Kern. 2nd, Miss Thomas. Wm. Graham Anderson, Jr. (b) Frances Morriss, b May 29, 1879, m to Walter S. Allen. Walter S. Allen, Jr., b Aug. 25, Eugene Wilburn Allen b. (c) Alfred Hicks Morriss, b Nov. 24, 1881. (d) James Chism Morriss, b Oct. 4, 1884. (3) Judith Bright Hoskins, b Oct. 28, 1853, m Sept. 30, 1874, to Dr. John D. White. (a) Frank Burton White, b Oct. 9, 1881, d March 1, 1906. (b) John D. White, b May 29, 1884. (4) Ida Frances Hoskins, b Feb. 15, 1859, m June, 1894, to Dr. Francis Mitchell Grace. (a) Wm. Maurice Grace, b May, 1895. (b) Francis Mitchell Grace, b Oct. 20, 1897. (c) Judith Collier Grace, b Feb. 27, 1899. (d) Janie Fermine Grace, b Feb. 14, 1901. (5) Wm. Maurice Hoskins, b Apr. 15, 1872, d Nov. 16, 1911, at Sarasota, Fla., interned in Danville, Ky., Nov. 19, 1911, m June 15, 1897, to Anna Wilson. (a) Wm. Maurice Hoskins, b Dec. 1, 1900. (b) Joseph Wilson Hoskins, b Aug. 1906.

Through the courtesy of Mrs. J. E. Robinson, Lancaster, Ky.

QUERIES

6064. (3) Cargyle (Cargile)-Runno.—James Cargyle was the son of a Scotchman, an early Geargia colonist. At Revolution period immediately after the war, the family were in Oglethorpe and Green Counties. The descendants of John lived in Jasper and Butts Counties, Georgia. Charles, the son of John, lived in Jasper County, and was the father of Catharine (Kitty) who married John W. Burney and of John Runno who married Mary, the daughter of John Harvie Marks.

John Cargyle's wife was Catharine Runno, of French ancestry, and some members of her family also lived in Jasper County, Georgia. Her anscestry and parentage desired.

John Cargyle is listed with Georgia troops and it is recorded in the office of the Secretary of State that he drew land for Revolutionary service. Names of his children requested, together with required data to establish D. A. R. elegibility.—A. S. F.

6064. (4) Rogers-Baker.—Ann Rogers, born 1774, Granville County, North Carolina, had a brother Sion Rogers, of Wake County, North Carolina. Her mother was Miss Baker. She married James McDaniel, born 1762, a Revolutionary soldier, who enlisted in Granville County.

Please give the full name of her father and her mother, and all data required for D. A. R. elegibility. Please indicate her Rogers-Baker lineage, if not her immediate parentage. One Sion Rogers was member of Congress, Raleigh District, 1853.—A. S. F.

6064. (5) McDonald (McDaniel) Bush.—Alexander McDonald (McDaniel) father of James McDaniel, born 1762, was an active man in 1790 and had Revolutionary service. Until the Revolutionary War period, he was of the Cape Fear Colony, Cross Creeks (near Fayetteville) having been born there. Feeling no personal obligation to the House of Hanover, he left that community and went to Granville County. His wife was Miss Bush. Her parents were buried in Old Trinity Church Yard, New York City. Proof of his service and required dates requested.

His father was the immigrant, Isle of Skye, and is said to have built the very first Mill at Cross Creeks, hastily covering it with pine bark. Our recorded dates is "1740 about." This man may have been active at Revolution period.

What was his name? General information asked. Our family tradition runs back of the history of that community as given by Wheeler and others. Somewhere, I think I have seen the statement that when (1747) Neal McNeal came to buy land, he came to kinsmen and friends already on this Cape Fear. What of this?—A. S. F.

6065. Smith-Wright.—Early history of Captain Smith requested. Who, as the story was told to me years ago by my mother, had three daughters, namely, Susan, Ann and Elizabeth; he being a sea-faring man. English nationality; owned three sailing vessels, named for his daughters. My great-great-grandfather

Wright, of Staunton, Virginia, married one of these daughters and raised a family calling one daughter Elizabeth. Who married Merion Ross, of Troy, Mo., about 1818? Of this union, Ann Smith Ross was the eldest daughter and married Christopher Lawson Carter in 1840. My mother was led to believe our early ancestors were in the Revolution. So any data or information regarding this Captain Smith and his family in late years would be greatly appreciated. Also any history of Wright family, of Staunton, Virginia.—M. C. D.

6066. (1) BUCHANAN.—William Buchanan in 1764 married Isabelle Montgomery, of Augusta County, Virginia. Who were his parents?—H. G. M.

6066. (2) BOYD-WALLACE.—Who were the parents of Esther Boyd who married Robert Wallace; died 1812? Was she the daughter of Robert Boyd and Eleanor Porterfield? All of Augusta County, Virginia.—H. G. M.

6066. (3) GRAHAM-COOPER.—Wanted to know the parents of Andrew Graham and also of his wife who was widow Cooper. Both of Augusta County, Virginia.—H. G. M.

6067. (1) HUTCHINGS-BULLARD.—Smith Hutchings came from England originally. He lived in the Carolinas and possibly later in East Tennessee. He is supposed to have been with General Marion's army during the Revolution. He married a Bullard and died July 20, 1824. Information desired.—C. B. H.

6067. (2) HUTCHINGS-LINVILLE.—John Hutchings, son of Smith H., lived in East Tennessee. Married Elizabeth Linville. Moved to Missouri, between 1815 and 1820.—C. B. H.

6067. (3) HUTCHINGS-FULKERSON.—David Hutchings, son, of John H., born in East Tennessee, in 1808. Married Rebecca Fulkerson at Independence, Mo., in 1830.

Any information leading to proof of Revolutionary service of these or their ancestors will be greatly appreciated.—C. R. H.

6068. DAWSON.—Who was Captain Robert Dayne Dawson, where born and who were his parents? We are trying to find the name of the father of Isaac Dawson, who was born October 25, 1773, married Sicha Williams, September 24, 1792; died October 1824. Was born on the banks of Potomac in Virginia near Harper's Ferry.—J. E. K.

6068. (1) MCKAY.—Wanted names of parents of Frances Sina McKay, born 1767 in Delaware; married Simon Semans, 1791, Kent County, Maryland.—E. W. S.

6068. (2) HASTINGS.—Wanted general and Revolutionary data of parents and grand-parents of Hannah Hastings, born January 14, 1813, in Highland County, Ohio, married George Washington Semans, March 24, 1831.—W. E. S.

6068. (3) BROWN.—Ellis lines of Fayette County, Pennsylvania. William Brown, Sen., when about 40, married a widow named Dougherty. They were buried in Ohio. William Brown, Junior, married Susan Ellis and moved from Dunbar, Pennsylvania, to Williams County, Ohio. William Brown, Sen., crossed the ocean from Ireland, with his parents when a child and had a brother Alexander buried at sea (we've been told).

Who were the parents, and did either father or son serve in the Revolution.—W. E. S.

6068. (4) ELLIS.—Susan Ellis, daughter of Thomas Ellis, a Presbyterian preacher, lived in Dunbar, Pennsylvania, married (2) one wife we think was Mary Foster. Susan had a brother Greer.

There was a William Ellis who married Rebecca Collins, May 14, 1748. Pennsylvania Marriages, vol. 2.

Was he the father of Thomas and did either of them serve in the Revolution? Please give genealogical data. Would like to correspond with Brown and Ellis descendants.—W. E. S.

NATIONAL BOARD OF MANAGEMENT

Special Meeting, Friday, January 25, 1918

A special meeting of the National Board of Management for the admission of members and authorization and disbanding of Chapters, and also for the printing and sending out of proposed amendments, was called to order by the President General, Mrs. George Thacher Guernsey, in the Board Room of Memorial Continental Hall, at 3:25 P.M., Friday, January 25, 1918.

The roll was called by the Recording Secretary General and the following members noted as being present: *Active officers,* Mrs. Guernsey, Mrs. Hanger, Mrs. Minor, Mrs. Talbott, Miss Elisabeth F. Pierce, Miss Crowell, Mrs. Pulsifer, Mrs. Fletcher, Miss Grace M. Pierce, Miss Barlow; *State Regent,* Mrs. Brumbaugh; *State Vice Regent,* Mrs. Phillips.

The Chaplain General, Miss Elisabeth F. Pierce, spoke of the coming of the new year since the last meeting of the Board, of the signification of January, taken from the old Greek god Janus, whose motto was the gateway, facing to the east and to the west, where he might look back and look forward—not unlike the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, which, founded in memory of the spirit of its ancestors and their valiant service in the making of a democracy, is now prepared for active service in the struggle for the larger democracy. The Chaplain General urged that though the hearts of all were filled with unusual turmoil they lose not their faith. Following the reading of excerpts from the prayer which Mr. Sunday offered in the House of Representatives, the members of the Board joined with the Chaplain General in repeating the Lord's Prayer.

It being necessary for Mrs. Fletcher to leave early, she was given permission to present her report at this time.

Report of Organizing Secretary General

Madam President General and Members of the National Board of Management:

Through their respective State Regents the following members at large are presented for confirmation as Organizing Regents: Mrs. Virginia Boyd Henry, Hope, Arkansas; Mrs. Frances Gurley Adams Coulson, Coeur d'Alene, Idaho; Mrs. Mary Lilian Griffith, Harlan, Iowa; Mrs. Miriam Robinson Dingley, South Braintree, Mass.; Miss Ruth G. Oliver, Cohocton, N. Y.; Mrs. Annette Jones, Greenville, Texas; Mrs. Lucy Day Jones, Dayton, Washington; and Mrs. Adelia Switzler Ferrell, Sunnyside, Washington.

The following Organizing Regencies have expired by time limitation: Mrs. Nellie J. Baker, Rogers, and Mrs. Bessie James, Cotton Plant, Ark.; Mrs. Minnie E. Lord Babcock, San Jose, Cal.; Mrs. Sarah J. Perry Klein, Colchester, Conn.; Mrs. Martha Underwood Twitty, Pelham, Ga.; Mrs. Margaret Sheffield Kehoe Morgan, Clay Center, Kans.; Mrs. Elinor G. Murphey Smith, Crete, Neb.; and Mrs. Josephine McCall Hawkins, Huntingdon, Tenn.

The re-appointment of the following Organizing Regents are requested by their State Regents: Mrs. Martha Underwood Twitty, Pelham, Ga.; Miss Abby Harlan Jewett, Laconia, N. H., and Mrs. Elinor G. Murphey Smith, Crete, Neb.

The official disbandment of the following Chapters is requested: West Point Chapter, of New York City, N. Y., and the John J. Waldo Chapter, of Salem, West Virginia.

Respectfully submitted,

ANNA LOUISE FLETCHER,
Organizing Secretary General.

Moved by Mrs. Brumbaugh, seconded by Miss Grace M. Pierce, and carried, *that the report of the Organizing Secretary General be accepted.*

Miss Grace M. Pierce stated that those who were present at the last Board meeting would recall that the State Regent of Pennsylvania asked that whatever was done by the Board in the way of resolutions in memory of Miss Denniston might be in her charge, and Mrs. Cook was therefore made chairman of a committee to draw up these resolutions. About two weeks before the meeting Mrs. Cook called up Miss Pierce over the long distance phone, stating that she found it to be impossible for her to be present at the meeting, requesting that Miss Crowell and Miss Pierce (the other two members of the committee) prepare the resolutions and introduce them, and therefore in compliance with that request Miss Pierce presented the following resolutions:

WHEREAS, God in his wisdom having taken from us our beloved friend and co-worker, Eliza Olver Denniston, who had served the National Society so faithfully for three years as Editor of our Magazine, and later as the personal secretary of the President General:

AND, WHEREAS, We of the National Board of Management feeling her loss as keenly as we do, in appreciation of her strong personality, her rare executive ability, her enthusiasm in the work of our Society, and her unfaltering loyalty to its interests, do desire by these resolutions to express in some degree our sympathy to her sorrowing mother and sister, to the President General, to the National Society, and to the Pittsburgh Chapter, D. A. R., for the irreparable loss which her absence has brought upon them.

While words but impotently express the sadness which we feel personally, and the sympathy which goes out from our hearts, we trust in the tender Fatherhood of God, in whom alone are the issues of life and death, and we know that his infinite love guided her through the Valley of the Shadow, and that now the one we loved so well has entered into the fulness of the perfect day.

Be It Further Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of this Board, and a copy be sent to Mrs. Denniston, and to the Pittsburgh Chapter, N. S. D. A. R.

The resolutions were received with every evidence of grief and affection, and on motion of Miss Barlow, seconded by Mrs. Brumbaugh, were declared to express the feeling of the members of the National Board of Management.

Miss Grace M. Pierce read her report as Registrar General as follows:

Report of Registrar General

Madam President General, Members of the Board of Management:

I have the honor to report 683 applications for membership.

Respectfully submitted,

GRACE M. PIERCE,
Registrar General.

Moved by Miss Grace M. Pierce, seconded, and carried, *that the Recording Secretary General cast the ballot for the admission of the* 683 *applicants.* Miss Crowell announced the casting of the ballot, and the President General declared these applicants elected.

In the absence of the Treasurer General the Recording Secretary General reported total deceased since last meeting, 39; resigned, 38; dropped, Chapter members 543, members at large 374; reinstated 12. Moved by Mrs. Brumbaugh, seconded and carried, *that the twelve members be reinstated.*

The members of the Board stood in silence in memory of those who had died since the last meeting as reported by the Treasurer General. Miss Grace M. Pierce referred to two among these unnamed members who had rendered valuable service to the Society, Miss Mary K. Talcott, registrar Ruth Wyllys Chapter, and Mrs. Arthur H. Bunnell, historian of Jane McCrea Chapter, formerly registrar of Kanestio Valley Chapter.

The Recording Secretary General brought to the Board the question of the sending out of the proposed amendments to the Constitution and By-laws, as provided for in the Constitution, and moved *that the Board authorize the printing and sending of these proposed amendments to the Chapters.* This was seconded by Mrs. Brumbaugh and carried.

The motions as passed were approved and at 4.05 P.M. the meeting adjourned.

Respectively submitted,

EMMA L. CROWELL,
Recording Secretary General.

THE NATIONAL SOCIETY OF THE DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION

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OF THE
AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE

VOL. LII NO. 4

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ISSUED MONTHLY BY
THE NATIONAL SOCIETY OF THE DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION
PUBLICATION OFFICE, 227 SOUTH SIXTH STREET, PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA

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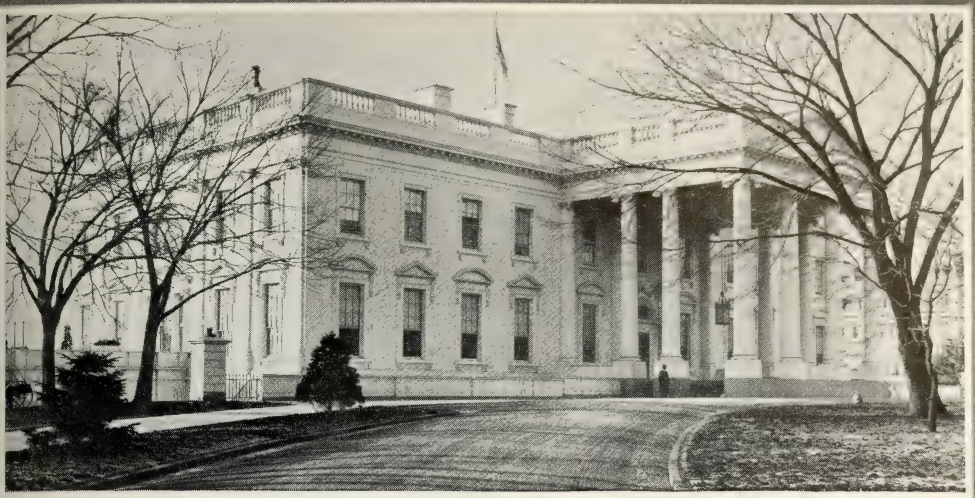
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ENTERED DECEMBER 13, 1917, AT THE PHILADELPHIA, PA., POST OFFICE AS SECOND CLASS MATTER UNDER THE ACT OF MARCH 3, 1879

Single Copy, 15 Cents Yearly Subscription, $1.00 Canadian Postage, 30 Cents Additional

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of the White House has just been decorated by our artists. The present appearance of many of the rooms in Memorial Continental Hall are also the result of our plans and handiwork. We can also point with just pride to the completion of the decorations of the British Embassy.

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MRS. GEORGE THACHER GUERNSEY

President General, National Society Daughters of the American Revolution

DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE

VOL. LII, NO. 4 APRIL, 1918 WHOLE NO. 309

COMMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT GENERAL

ON the eve of the twenty-seventh Continental Congress let me give to you this message—it is the spirit of unity which is the keynote to the ideals of our National Society and this spirit will in time of need arouse our one hundred thousand members to action.

Our Society, the greatest patriotic organization in the world, has through its size and importance assumed duties and obligations which will place it well to the fore in national need. The call has come—and we are responding to that call—we must prove ourselves worthy of the men who fought under the great Washington to establish this country and all that it means, among the great nations of the world. That we will do our best is a foregone conclusion, but we must know how to make that best better. We must do our work in a practical way—use common sense and effect a capable business organization as befits such a large association. We must be systematic if we are to be of permanent value.

We must guard our resources and be ready to meet any crisis, however great, with all plans made, all details in order, and stand ready for immediate action in whatsoever direction we may be called.

We must stand ready to be of material aid to the government. We must stimulate the spirit of true patriotism—we must forget personal feeling and political differences. We can if we will, and I am proud to say I believe that no other organization will rise to higher altitudes of self-sacrifice and actual service than the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution. It is time *now* for organization—complete and efficient. Based on the solid business principles of all organization work—ready to turn its hand to anything the government demands—ready to teach patriotism by acting it, and considering nothing too difficult to overcome, since it is the living love of country.

The Daughters of the American Revolution are insisting that strength is under bond to help weakness; that wisdom is under bond to instruct ignorance; that wealth is under bond to assist poverty; that goodness is under bond to save the bad. Our great organization exists not for itself alone. Its chief aim is not for the exaltation of any one of its members. It must not be prostituted to the unworthy purpose of gratifying anyone's personal ambitions. It must not be used for ulterior ends. Its value is to be measured by what it can add to the people's love of country and their devotion to its noble institutions.

The Daughters of the American Revolution can make and are making a most valuable contribution to the national life. In these days and possibly in more strenuous days to come, each Daughter and each Chapter can lend some needed strength to those who guide the ship of state through stormy seas to calm.

In all calculations of the nation's resources in principles, ideals and powers, it will be found that no organization can make finer contributions to all that makes for the nation's strength, perpetuity and honor than the Daughters of the American Revolution.

WARTIME WASHINGTON—PAST AND PRESENT

A STUDY IN CONTRASTS

IT is estimated that 75,000 additional people have taken up their residence in Washington, D. C., since the declaration of war with Germany on April 6, 1917; houses and apartments are at a premium; the public utilities are swamped; and general business has assumed proportions undreamed of a year ago.

The Aladdin-like growth of the city finds it precedent in its past, for war has always been a stepping-stone in the development of the National Capital. Such was the case to a great extent in the Civil War; to a lesser degree in the Spanish War, while after the War of 1812 a great portion of the then small city had to be rebuilt.

It is an interesting fact that many Washington residences which figured prominently in these three wars are being utilized to-day for war service. The very streets of the city convey a welcome to our French Allies, for the first plan of Washington City was modelled somewhat after Versailles by the celebrated engineer, Pierre Charles L'Enfant. As the French officers and soldiers stroll about the great wide avenues, their picturesque blue-gray uniforms lending a deepening interest to the military appearance of the crowds which throng Washington, few perhaps realize the great part their countryman had in the making of its thoroughfares.

Major L'Enfant, who attained that rank in the Engineer Corps of the Continental Army during the Revolutionary War, was a master of civic architecture, and insisted, under the authority of General George Washington, that the avenues of the Federal City should be of dimensions worthy the magnitude of the country. L'Enfant had seen the effect of the Terror in Paris, and it is believed that his plan of Washington was influenced by his determination that no such scenes should be enacted in the National Capital of his adopted land; hence our broad thoroughfares, which do not lend themselves to barricades, and the great circles, from which streets and avenues radiate, make excellent posts for artillery to stop the approach of a mob or armed forces.

General Washington perceived L'Enfant's genius and relied upon his judgment; but, unfortunately, others did not take the same view, and criticism grew apace. "The size, distance, name, numbers and letters of the streets all came in for a share. The French Minister in this country at that time (1790–1793) Chevalier Jean Baptiste Ternant, facetiously made a statement as to the plan and referred to L'Enfant as a child in name and in education also, as he appeared to know little else than to name the streets, A, B, C, and 1, 2, 3." (Phillips' "The Beginnings of Washington.)

Jefferson more frugal-minded than Washington, did not see the necessity

for so great a waste of municipal space and energy, and other men of less far-seeing vision were even more insistent in this respect than Jefferson. Daniel Carroll was so positive in his belief that the broad thoroughfares marked out in the plan would be a foolish expenditure of the nation's funds that he began the erection of his Washington residence right in the centre of one of the projected streets. L'Enfant had the courage of his convictions and absolute faith in the correctness of his civic plans, and he promptly had the Carroll house torn down, while the work on the new avenues went on according to his design, which to-day is awarded a foremost place in city planning.



P. Ch. L'Enfant

MAJOR PIERRE CHARLES L'ENFANT

To his genius and sagacity the Nation is indebted for the design of its National Capital. The only known portrait of him in existence. Reproduced by kind permission of P. Lee Philips and Charles Burr Todd.

Fortunately for the American citizen of this and future generations the original Washington-L'Enfant plan for their Capital has been preserved almost in its entirety, and until this country's entrance into the war a year ago it was being carried out with care and with artistic effect.

The mall, supplemented by the speedway and Potomac Park, to-day used as an aviation field for the British aviator, Colonel Lee, was embraced in the L'Enfant plan. The later development of the mall, speedway, and Potomac Park is due to the engineering skill of Major-General George Lewis Gillespie, U. S. Army, who was Chief of Engineers when the work was undertaken to reclaim the flats; and to Mrs. William Howard Taft, wife of the President, who made that beautiful section of the city fashionable; they were ably assisted by the Fine Arts Commission. With the Capitol at its east end and the Lincoln Memorial at its western extremity, the Washington Monument, "the greatest single shaft in all the world," centering the axis in the design, the mall promises to do its part in fulfilling the Frenchman's dream of a century and a quarter ago of a beautiful Capital for the new land of promise.

The footprints of time have obliterated some of the old landmarks, but many remain and make the National Capital a fascinating pilgrimage for all true Americans.

Dr. William Thornton, first Commissioner of Patents and an Englishman

born in the West Indies, who designed the first Capitol, the lines of which have been nearly obliterated by fire and the building's expansion, was the architect of two Washington houses which are not only lovely examples of Colonial architecture but are of historic interest.

When the White House, or, as it was called then, "The President's House," and the Capitol were burned by the British in the War of 1812, President Madison and his wife took up their abode beneath the roof of the mansion known as the Octagon. This house is still standing on the corner of 18th Street and New York Avenue. It is rightly one of the show places of Washington. A tablet on the wall epitomizes its history in the following words:

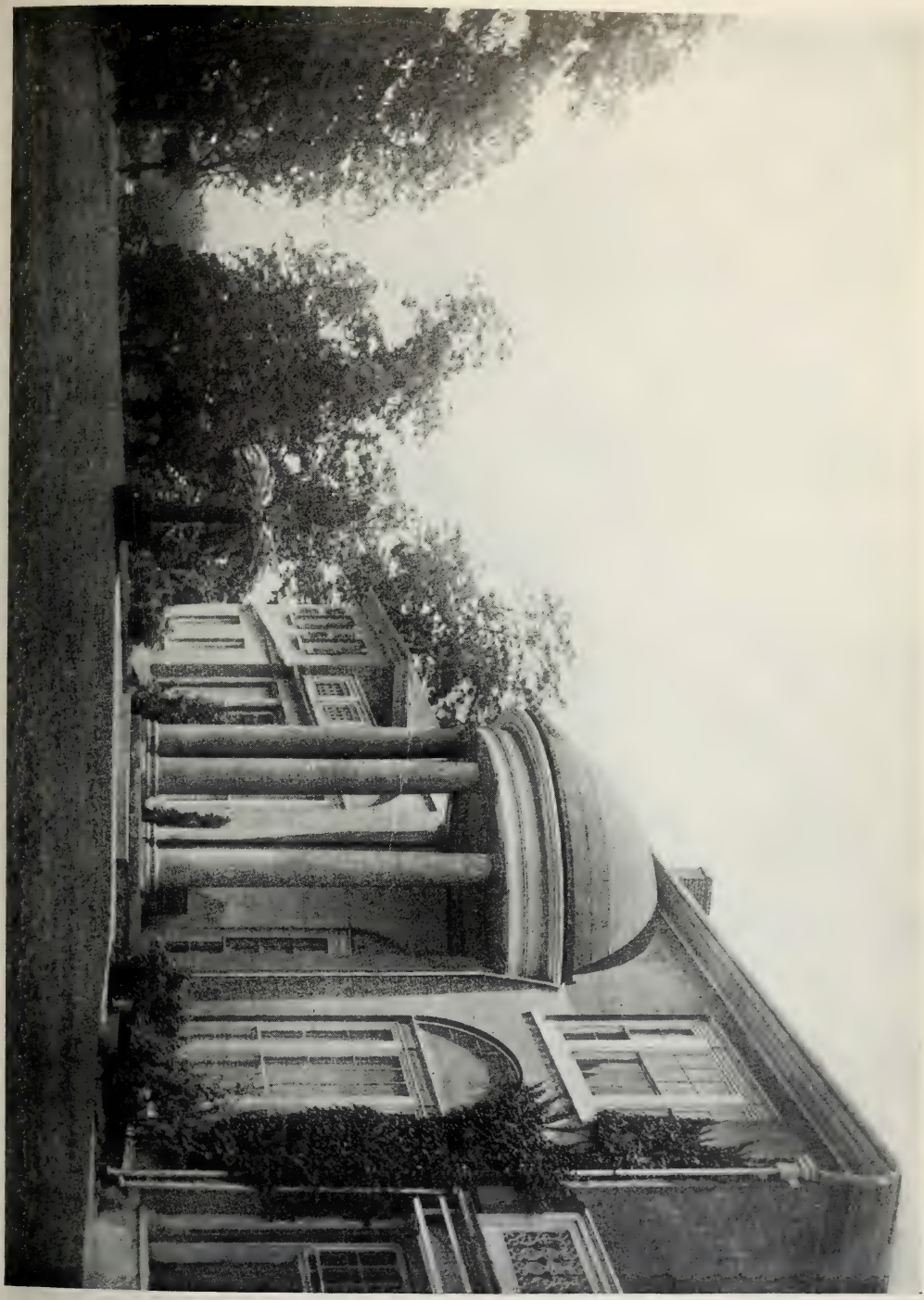
"This building known as the Octagon, built in 1800 by Colonel John Tayloe, of Mount Airy, Virginia, was occupied by President Madison after the burning of the President's house by the British on August 14, 1814. Here the Treaty of Ghent was ratified, February 17, 1815."

The Octagon House, occupied by the Sisters of Charity and used as a girls' school during the Civil War, and later by the Bureau of Hydrography, was afterward for years without a tenant, and its forsaken and forlorn appearance induced the belief among the colored denizens of the neighborhood that its secret passages were haunted by the ghost of a slave girl owned by Colonel Tayloe, who threw herself from one of



FIRST STAGE FROM WASHINGTON TO BALTIMORE

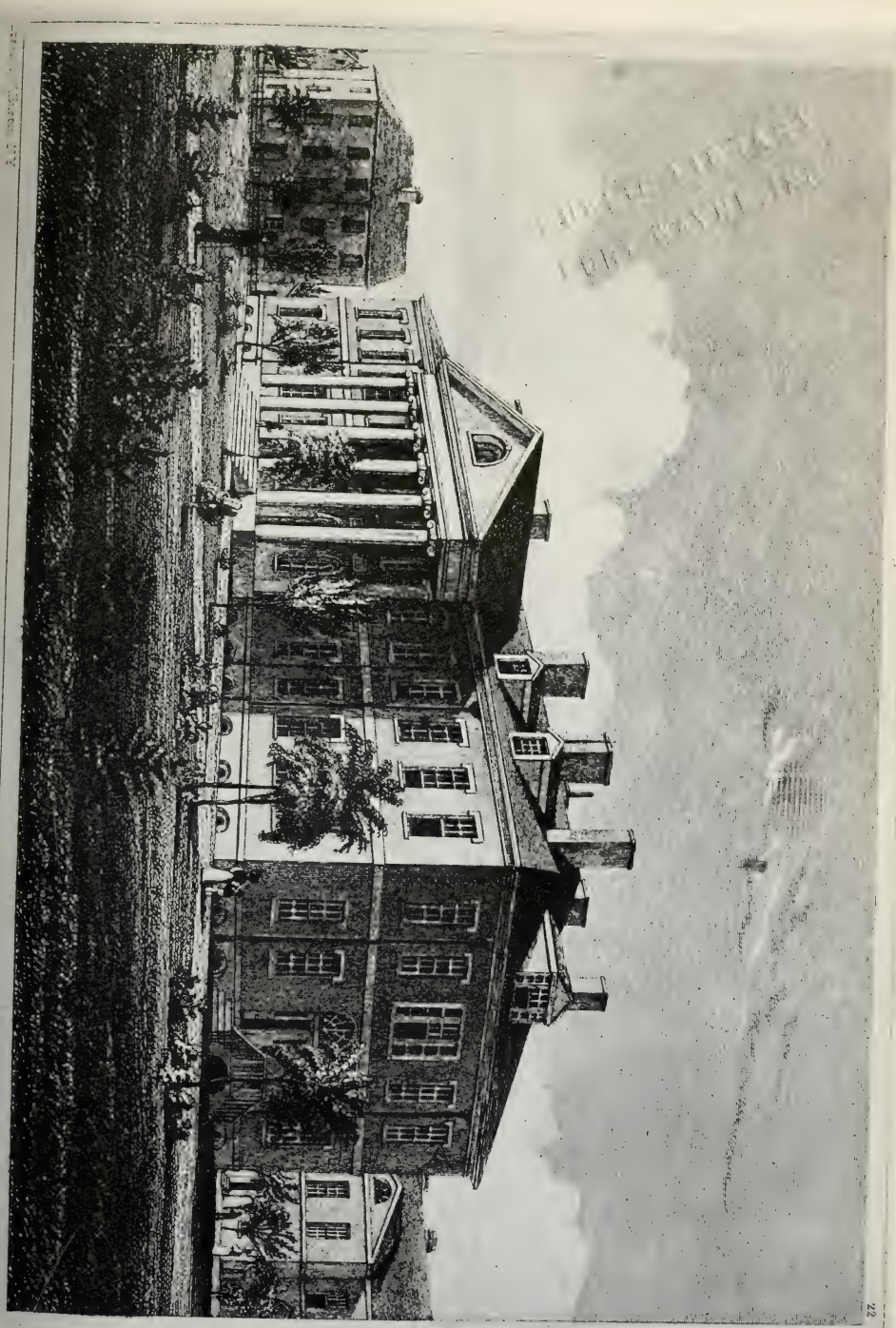
Waterloo Inn stood at the commencement of the Bladensburg Pike; along this turnpike our troops retreated after their defeat at the battle of Bladensburg. To-day the turnpike is used by motorists commuting to Baltimore from their war-work here. A ride to Baltimore in the stage cost the traveler $2.50



TUDOR PLACE

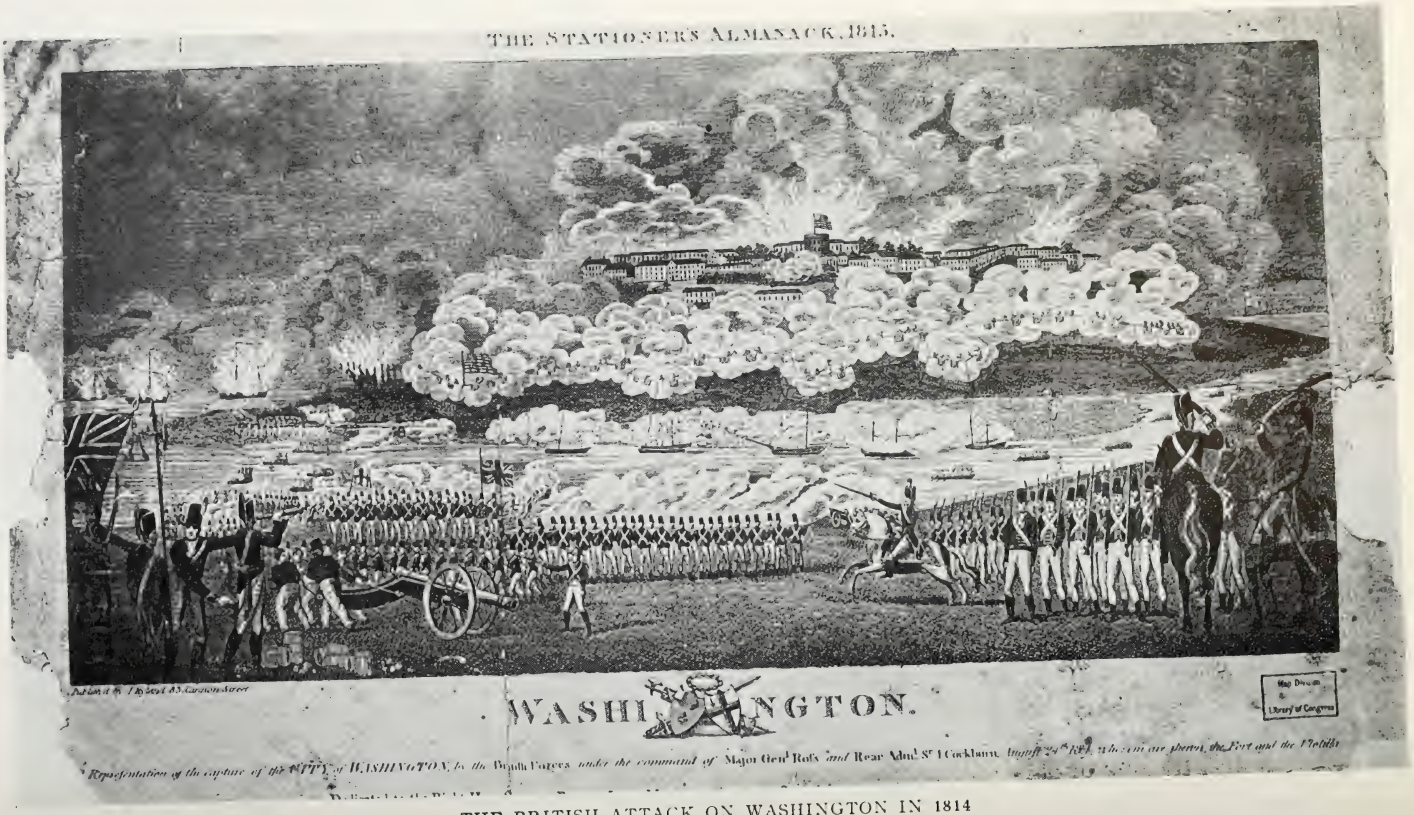


THE UNFINISHED CAPITOL ABOUT 1799



THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON.

THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE, 1866. In the background of the print can be seen a portion of the old Treasury, which then stood on the south end of its present site. Between the years 1871-1879, the State, War, and Navy Departments took possession of the immense building on 17th Street, still their headquarters.



THE BRITISH ATTACK ON WASHINGTON IN 1814

From a cut made in 1815 and published in the "Stationer's Almanack" in London. The original is in the Map Division, Library of Congress



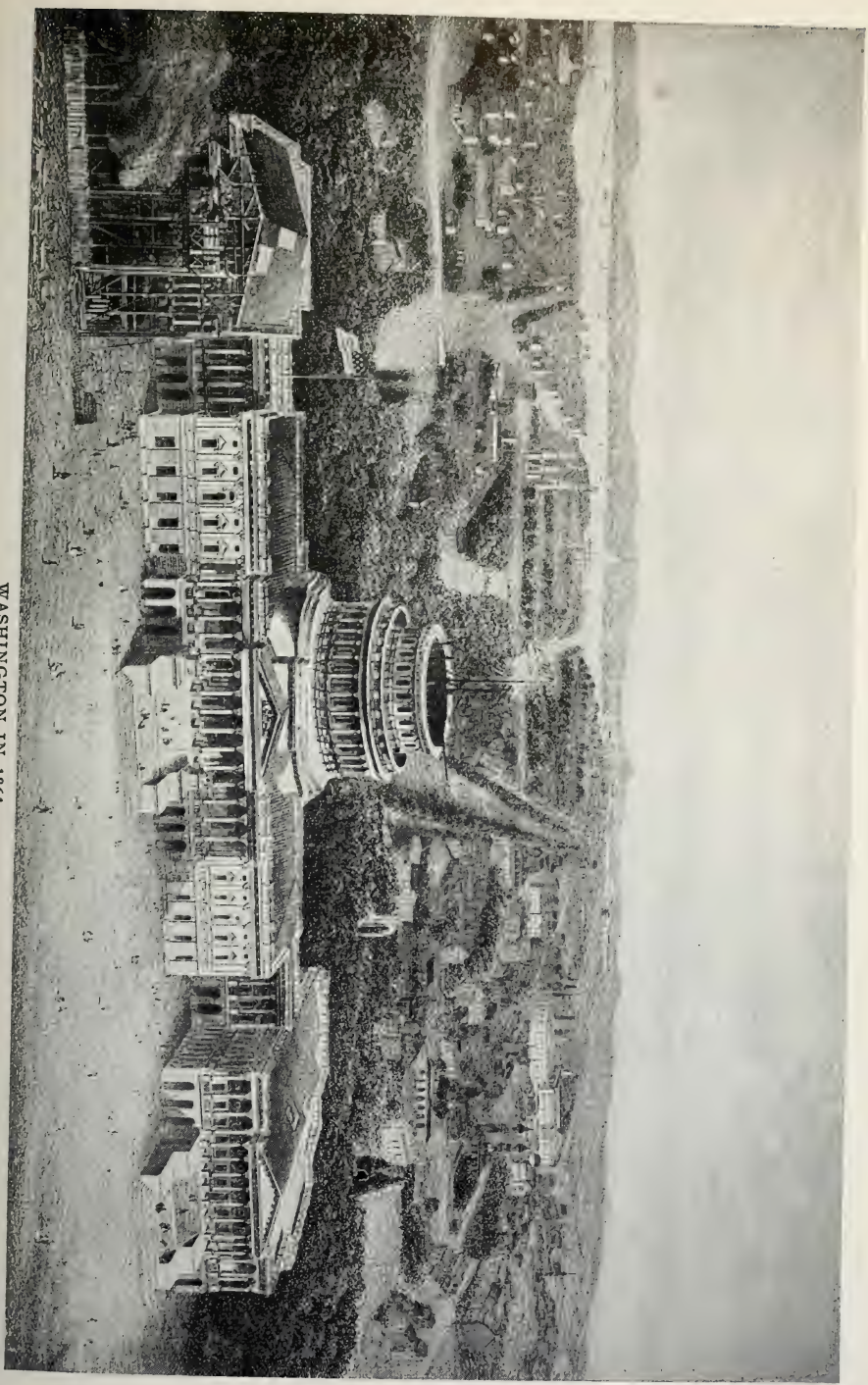
THE OFFICE ROOM IN THE OCTAGON HOUSE

Here on this table President Madison, on February 14, 1815, signed the Treaty of Ghent which established lasting



TIBER CREEK IN 1839

The Washington Branch of the B. & O. Railroad opened in 1835. Tiber Creek was named by Thomas Pope, owner of one of the original land grants near the District, through whose ground the creek flowed. He called his property "Rome," and by his neighbors was promptly dubbed "Pope of Rome." Tiber [illegible] one of the great sewers of the city. The populous north-



WASHINGTON IN 1861

During the Civil War sand-bags were placed between the columns of the portico, and the Capitol otherwise fortified against attack



Showing the old slave quarters at the back which faced on H Street



Photo by Leet Bros,

WILSON LEADING THE SELECTIVE DRAFT PARADE UP PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE ON SEPT. 4, 1917

This great avenue, the scene of countless historic and inauguration pageants, witnessed the



Photo by E. L. Crandall

VIEW OF THE WASHINGTON MONUMENT FROM THE SOUTH PORTICO OF MEMORIAL CONTINENTAL HALL

The war work of the Daughters of the American Revolution has won Government recognition. On the land owned by the National Society back of Memorial Continental Hall is erected the temporary offices of the Council of National Defense. The Society has loaned the land to the Government





TYPES OF TEMPORARY WAR BUILDINGS COVERING ACRES OF GROUND IN WASHINGTON TO-D
THESE ARE OCCUPIED BY THE U. S. ORDNANCE BUREAU AND THE U. S. FOOD ADMINISTRATION

the upper windows into the beautiful garden at the back of the mansion and expired. The mansion was finally purchased by the American Institute of Architects and used as its headquarters.

The classic doorway gives an indication of the grace and beauty of line and ornament within the old mansion. At least two of its mantels are the handiwork of artists, which with the great majority of the decorations, have been preserved intact. Even the charming old-time garden at the back has been left unchanged, a quaint bit of box-bordered pleasance which delights the eye when viewed from the street or from one of the lofty public buildings now overlooking it.

It was the circular room above the front vestibule which President Madison used as his office during his temporary sojourn in the Octagon House. Here he received the statesmen and soldiers of the day, and here he signed the famous treaty of Ghent, which has stood for the lasting peace between the British nation and the United States. The mahogany office table on which the treaty was signed stands in the centre of the room now used as the office of the American Institute of Architects. On its top rest replicas of the first and last page of the famous treaty. The old house is valiantly performing its share of war work to-day, the Institute having placed all its spare rooms at the service of the United States Naval Intelligence Bureau.

The house still regarded as the most beautiful example of early architecture in the District of Columbia is also of Dr. Thornton's designing. This is Tudor Place, which occupies an entire block in Georgetown. Tudor Place was the residence of Colonel Thomas Peter, who married Martha Parke Custis, eldest granddaughter of Martha Washington. Tradition has it that the said Martha Custis Peter was so indignant with President Madison for declaring war against Great Britain that she named one of her daughters Britannia Wellington as a protest.

Tudor Place has never gone out of the family, and its present owner is Mr. Armistead Peter, the grandson of that "Dear Patty" to whom General Washington was wont to indite tender little messages of counsel and affection. It has been said that from the inherited treasures enriching Tudor Place its owner could set a table which duplicated that spread at Mount Vernon. Mr. Walter G. Peter, one of the heirs of Tudor Place, recently deposited his Washington heirlooms in the National Museum at Washington, feeling that the public should be given the privilege of enjoying those possessions.

Acres upon acres of wooden buildings are being erected as offices for the tremendously enlarged bureaus of the government and for newly created departments. The buildings for the Ordnance Bureau of the War Department are located at Sixth and B Streets, N. W., on the site destined for the George Washington Memorial Hall. The old Pennsylvania Railroad Station occupied this site, and in it President Garfield was assassinated in 1881.

The U. S. Food Administration and the Fuel Administration, as well as the Quartermaster General's Department, are located at 18th and D Streets, N. W., occupying the National Capital Horse Show grounds.

Belle Vue, another house of unusual historic and architectural interest, stands on Q Street, a few blocks east of Tudor Place, having been moved to its present site several years ago upon the completion of the Q Street bridge, the erection of which has opened a boulevard connecting Georgetown and Washington yet more closely. This continuation of Q

Street is cut through the grounds surrounding Belle Vue.

The property, then consisting of four acres of land, was purchased by Joseph Nourse, Register of the Treasury, in 1805. About 1813 he sold it to Charles Carroll, brother of Daniel Carroll, of Carroll) her first haven when the British fired the White House and she was forced to flee. The President, finding Belle Vue too near the Capitol for her security, ordered her to a place of greater safety in Virginia.

Fortunate in its changes of ownership



HANDKERCHIEF PLAN OF WASHINGTON, 1792

On March 14, 1792, Stephen Hallet prepared a reduced copy upon silk from L'Enfant's great plan. At the top left-hand corner is a medallion portrait of George Washington, underneath which is printed: "President of the United States"

Duddington Manor, who re-christened the lovely old brick mansion "Belle Vue"; subsequently it came into the possession of the distinguished Rittenhouse family, who long cherished it as their home.

There is a tradition that Mrs. Madison made Belle Vue (then owned by Charles

by falling into the hands of tenants who have always held its traditions and art in high appreciation, Belle Vue's present owner, Mr. John L. Newbold, has been enabled to restore whatever was lost in the passing years to its place and part in the fine old residence.

Still another historic house in Washington proper to which the vivacious Mrs. Madison lent the distinction of her personality is the home of the Cosmos Club, standing at the southeast corner of H Street. This building, losing its original architectural identity in its expansion with the growth of the club, will never cease to be the "Dolly Madison House" either to its owners or to those who cherish it for its past charm and its present scientific prestige.

A bronze tablet affixed to the building tells that it is the "Site of the dwelling house owned by ex-President of the United States James Madison, 1828 to 1836. Home of his widow, 1837 to 1849. Home of Rear Admiral Charles Wilkes, U. S. Navy, and his family, 1851 to 1886. Between the latter dates the house was used as headquarters by General George B. McClellan during the Civil War.



BELLE VUE IN GEORGETOWN
The beautiful home of John L. Newbold

Latrobe, the Baltimore architect, was a bit more severe in his designs than Thornton, and this is seen in the big square house standing at the southwest corner of H Street (the first private dwelling erected on Lafayette Square), the home of Commodore Stephen Decatur. He died there on March 22, 1820, from wounds received in a duel with Commodore Barron. His widow, the story goes, had the clothes he wore in the duel, stained as they were with his life-blood, placed in a great glass globe (used to illuminate the large entrance hall with its rows of enclosed candles), the candles removed, and the globe tightly closed—thus illustrating that in the death of its master the light of the house had gone out.

In spite of its severe architectural lines the Decatur mansion is rich in its interior decoration; some of its mantels were designed by the Dutch sculptor, Thorwaldsen, while its walls are decorated with frescoes depicting naval scenes.

Mrs. Decatur lived there three years after the death of her famous husband, and then removed to Kalorama; her last days were spent at the Convent in Georgetown, where she died in 1855. The first to occupy the Decatur house after her departure was Baron Tuyl, Russian Minister. It then became the residence of, successively, Henry Clay, Secretary of State under John Quincy Adams, and Martin Van Buren, Secretary of State under President Jackson, and when Mr. Edward Livingston succeeded to Mr. Van Buren's position in the Cabinet he also rented it. Sir Charles Vaughan, British Minister, later occupied the house, and Baron Hyde de Neuville next lived there, his charming wife making it a pleasant social centre.

The Decatur house was subsequently purchased by General Edward F. Beale, who sustained its character as a home of luxury and refinement, and to-day it is occupied by his son, Mr. Truxton

Beale, who faithfully upholds its traditions.

An international romance which took place within its historic portals was that of General Beale's daughter, Miss Mary Beale, whose marriage to George Bakhméteff, then attaché of the Russian Legation, was one of the social events of Washington. They returned to Washington on the appointment of M. Bakhméteff as Ambassador from Russia, the last diplomat accredited by the former Czar, Nicholas Romanoff, to the United States, and still reside here.

Daniel Webster occupied the big, irregular, red brick house standing diagonally opposite the Decatur mansion. This house has lost its original identity somewhat as it has been enlarged and altered since it was presented as a gift from his friends to the great solon. When he left President Fillmore's cabinet Webster sold the house, and it became the property of W. W. Corcoran, the philan-



WASHINGTON AND ITS FORTIFICATIONS IN 1862

Topographical map of the original District of Columbia and environs, showing the fortifications around the city of Washington. Secretary of War Stanton ordered the map destroyed, as it gave too much information should it fall into the hands of an enemy. One original copy is preserved in the Map Division, Library of Congress, from which the photograph was taken for reproduction

thropist and founder of the Corcoran Gallery of Art.

Mr. Corcoran rented the house during the Civil War to the British and French ministers, respectively, both of whom made it the scene of notable hospitality. Later Corcoran House became the home of Senator Brice, of Ohio, and still later it was occupied by Senator and Mrs. Chauncey Depew. Again it is in the hands of a member of the Corcoran family, and is occupied as well as owned by Mr. Wm. Corcoran Eustis, a grandson of the late philanthropist. When Webster sold this house he removed to the more modest dwelling half a square south, at 10 Jackson Place. This old home of the Massachusetts statesman is now doing war duty as the headquarters of the Committee on Public Information.

Adjoining Corcoran House on the east is a severe white Colonial residence, another of Washington's houses which is serving the Nation's cause by providing offices for the Remount Division of the War Department. This was the early home of the naval hero, Commodore Stockton; later it was occupied by Slidell of the Southern Confederacy, and still later by Gideon Welles, Secretary of the Navy under Presidents Lincoln and Johnson, and after that the home of various cabinet officers and senators.

A block west of the Stockton house on H Street is the former home of George Bancroft, the historian, long since given



SENATOR HARRY NEW, OF INDIANA, MEMBER OF THE SENATE MILITARY AFFAIRS COMMITTEE, ABOUT TO MAKE A FLIGHT WITH LIEUTENANT COLONEL C. F. LEE, OF THE BRITISH ROYAL FLYING CORPS, ON THE POLO GROUNDS IN POTOMAC PARK, TURNED INTO AN AVIATION FIELD SINCE THE WAR BEGAN

over to utilitarian purposes. A portion of the lower floors of this house are now occupied by the war relief division of the Department of State. Here any day or any evening one can see the wife of the Secretary of State moving about this room quietly directing the efficient war service that is emanating from it.

Another and still more famous house is the residence next St. John's Church, of Mrs. B. H. Buckingham and her sister, Miss Freeman. Here, when Daniel Webster was Secretary of State, was signed the famous Ashburton Treaty, establishing the boundary line between the United States and Canada, and afterward, it still being the British Legation, Sir Henry Bulwer occupied the residence, and in its historic garden was written "Lucile" by his nephew and secretary, under the *nom de plume* of Owen Meredith.

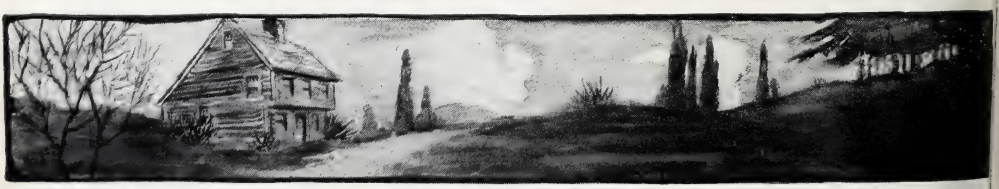
In 1853 the house was purchased by Mrs. Freeman, Mrs. Buckingham's mother, and her aunt, Miss Sarah Coleman. It has been and is the scene of much gracious hospitality.

The old Corcoran Art Gallery, then in course of construction on the northeast corner of Pennsylvania Avenue and Seventeenth Street, was commandeered by the U. S. Government for the Quartermaster General's Department during the Civil War. On the erection of the new art gallery lower down on Seventeenth Street in more recent years, the old building was again taken by the Government.

To meet the present war conditions $8,000,000 was appropriated in a recent act of Congress to lease or build temporary offices for the Government. The Secretary of the Treasury, William G. McAdoo, asked for an additional appropriation of $4,200,000 to purchase the property and building now being erected on Vermont Avenue to house the newly established War Risk Insurance Bureau. On this site originally stood the house occupied by Senator Charles Sumner and the Arlington Hotel where resided William L. Marcy, Secretary of State; Lewis Cass, Secretary of State; Presidents Buchanan and Benjamin Harrison; and such prominent foreigners as the Infanta Eulalie of Spain, Li Hung Chang, President Diaz, and King Kalakaua.

Another site of a famous hostelry is still being used to accommodate war workers. Aside from the prestige of having Presidents Lincoln, Zachary Taylor, and Millard Fillmore make the hotel their headquarters before their inaugurations, the Old Willard had the added distinction of having the great song, "The Battle Hymn of the Republic," written in one of its rooms by Mrs. Julia Ward Howe, upon her return from a tour of the camps and fortifications guarding Washington; an immortal battle hymn whose echo now encircles the world.

[The MAGAZINE is indebted to Mr. P. Lee Phillips, Chief Map Division, Library of Congress, for permission to reproduce these rare prints published herewith.—EDITOR.



TILLOLOY'S THANKS VOICED BY ITS MAYOR

THAT the generous response made by Daughters of the American Revolution to the appeal for the restoration of the village of Tilloloy is appreciated by war-torn France, is expressed in letters from Count d'Hinnisdal, the Mayor, to the President-General, Mrs. George Thacher Guernsey; Mrs. Matthew T. Scott, Chairman of the War Relief Service Committee; and the Director of Publicity of that Committee, Mrs. William Henry Wait.

Count d'Hinnisdal's letters follow:

PARIS, February 6, 1918.

TO MADAME, THE PRESIDENT OF THE SOCIETY OF THE DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION:

The Mayor of Tilloloy is informed of the magnificent aid the Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution have so graciously tendered to his unfortunate fellow citizens.

The difficulties of travel and circulation have hindered the Municipal Council in signing the official address of thanks and gratitude of those who have been sent back to their homes.

This splendid gift, whose value all the inhabitants so appreciate, has not only cheered them to greater courage in their actual misery, but is a promise to hope for the reconstruction of their homes destroyed since more than thirty months by fire and bombardment, and where not one house is standing. This will be a reply and denial of the prophecy made by Maréchal Hindenburg saying: "The regions of France occupied and abandoned by our troops, are in so pitiful a state, that it will be ten years perhaps before they will be habitable."

Permit me, Madame la Présidente, to gain say to the Daughters of the American Revolution, I am their grateful servant,

THE MAYOR OF TILLOLOY.

PARIS 60, RUE DE VARENNE, January 14, 1918.

MADAME:

I am told by Mme. la Baronne de la Grange, then too, I read in the "Matin" the announcement of the magnificent gift which the Daughters of the American Revolution have so graciously given us, and which enables us to take up again our life and reconstruct our homes wantonly destroyed by these modern barbarians, who have left nothing standing to tell of the work of centuries.

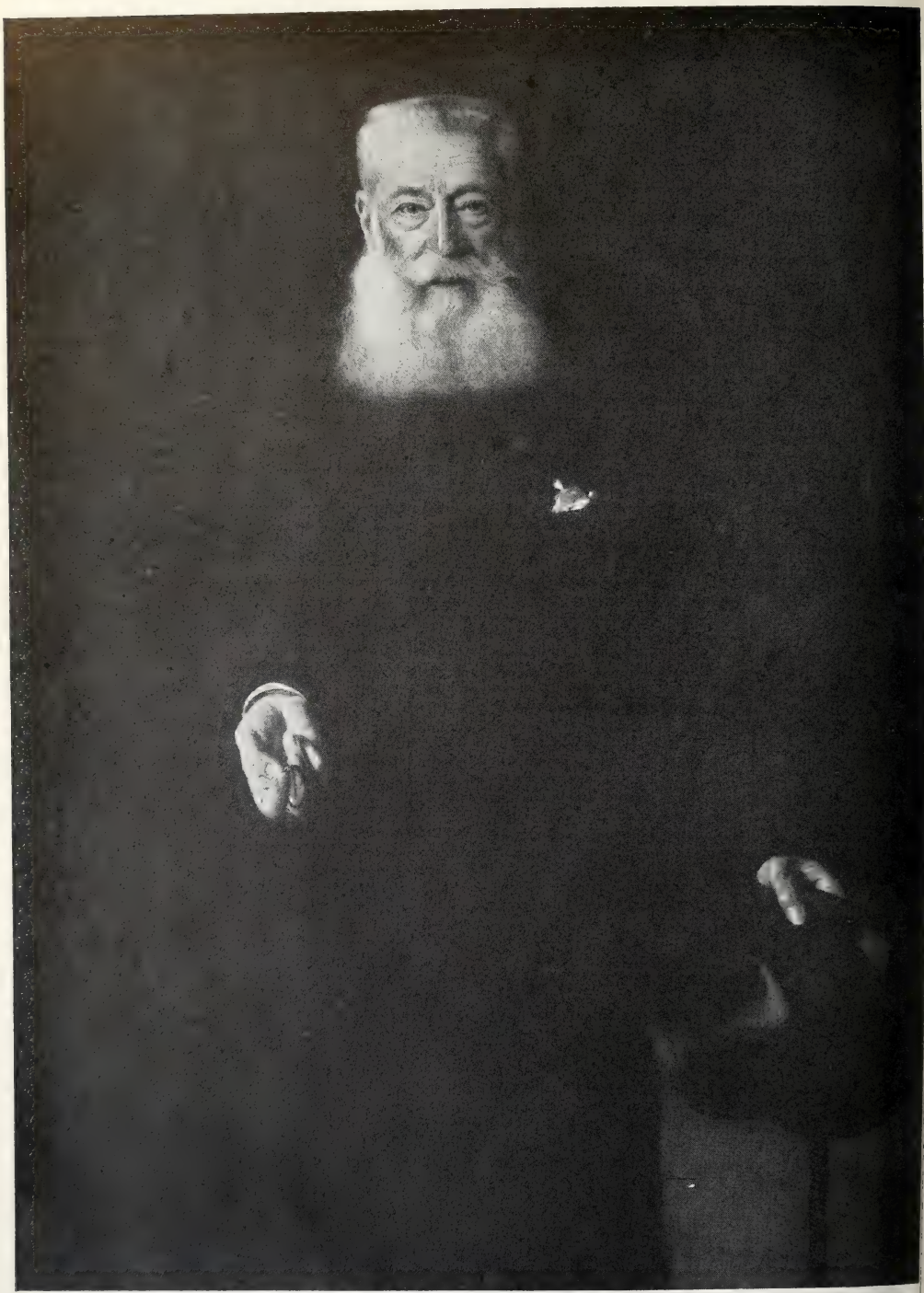
We have not turned our eyes in vain to the generous America who comes to our help in our distress, to aid us in cultivating our land, transformed into a waste and desert by thirty months of dire struggle, without mercy. All must be rebuilt or remade as at the beginning, in this devastated land, which in other days, so fertile and prosperous, is now become a battlefield, where the traditions have been interrupted by three years of war.

You have given us hope! You have lifted our courage! In the name of our citizens, for whom I govern, I place at your feet the expression of our gratitude, when they are once more returned and established in the wooden houses, temporarily provided for them, and there will be many, so numerous that our administration can scarcely provide for them. They will then send to you, and their children will send, the just thanks which you so greatly deserve, for it is by your generosity, that their homes, destroyed by this cruel war, are given back to them.

Madame, I offer my most respectful homage in saying I am your servant,

THE MAYOR OF TILLOLOY,
D'HINNISDAL.

By means of the large sums of money donated by the members of this Society fair progress is already being made in the restoration of the village which was wantonly destroyed by the ruthless Huns in their retreat. A letter from the Baroness de la Grange to Mrs. William Henry



COMTE D'HINNISDAL
Mayor of Tilloloy, 76 years old

Wait, tells of the progress made and the present needs of the villages which have been left destitute in many cases.

95 Rue de L'Université,
December 21, 1917.

Dear Mrs. Wait:

I wish you could see Tilloloy, the village is beginning slowly to take life. Sixty people have come back to plough the land. They are living in wooden huts which the government rents for 100 francs a year. We have ten huts and hope to have more soon.

We have a huge tract of land to plough, 500 hectares, or acres, for that friends have given us two tractors, some ploughs, and many other implements.

I am sending you some pictures of the devastation and also a picture of the Mayor.

An expert goes up this week to study the lay of the land and to see if in rebuilding we can't have modern sanitary improvements, like running water, sewerage plant, etc.

If this is possible I will try to get a special gift for this. If you know of any special person who could send a special gift of blankets, linen, or stoves for the houses would you write Mrs. Chanler, 141 East 19th Street, and she can arrange for the transport to France. Those things are hard to get here.



THE RUINS OF TILLOLOY

I am sending you new and larger pictures soon.

We are already baking bricks at Tilloloy in preparation for the spring.

Your letter was splendid and I am sure will bring in good results. How I wish I were in America to help raise money!

Do write me again soon; believe me,

Yours sincerely,

S. La Grange.

FRENCH WAR ORPHAN RELIEF WORK OUTLINED

LISTS of French children who have lost their fathers in the present world war are made up in Paris under the supervision of the Committee of Distribution, of which Marshal Joffre is now the President. Many distinguished men and women, whose names are familiar to us even in this country, are members of this French Committee. The worthiness of each child to receive help is investigated before its name is added to one of the lists, of one hundred names each, sent to this country. Almost as soon as it became known that the War Relief Service Committee, N. S. D. A. R., had taken up the relief of the fatherless children of France applications for the names of orphans began to arrive, but, owing largely to the magnitude of the work undertaken and conditions incident to the war, it was the first of October before the lists of contributors and their addresses were ready to be typewritten. On account of the demand of the United States Government for all available clerical help in Washington, D. C., this typewriting could not be done in Memorial Continental Hall and the needs of the Government deprived the typewriting bureau, to which the work was taken, not only of most of its clerks, but later of its office rooms, so it was the last of the month before the two copies and five carbons of the lists comprising the names and addresses of 366 orphans, and the names and addresses of their adopters, and the amount of money which had at that time been contributed toward the support of each, was ready to accompany the check to Madame Jusserand, the wife of the French Ambassador, who gives a receipt for the money and passes the lists and money on to the Fatherless Children of France Society in New York, which attends to the details connected with getting them over to the French Committee of Distribution. This Fatherless Children of France Society (incorporated 1916), composed of Americans of national and international reputation, has sent over $36.50 for each of the fifty thousand of these fatherless French children who have been adopted in this country through their efforts.

In the change to French money of the $13,289.75 contributed by members of this Society which accompanied the 366 names sent to New York, there was enough added to our credit to provide one year's support for twenty more orphans. The sailing of ships is very uncertain (lack of coal, strikes, etc.), so it was November 16 before the 386 names left New York. When our lists finally reached the French Committee of Distribution a communication was sent by it to the Mayor of each town in which these orphans lived at the time their names were placed on the lists (possibly a year or more previously) and sent to this country. It now, of course, takes longer than usual to get the replies from the Mayors enclosing the life certificates of

the children or telling of their death or removal to another locality. The postal money orders are then made out, this first quarterly payment of each $36.50 mailed to the adopted orphan, and the name of the child and its adopter is thus made a matter of permanent postal record in France. The first D. A. R. payments were mailed by the French Committee about January 10, so the adopters in this country ought now to begin to receive the replies from the children, the money for whose adoption was sent in some instances many months ago; the interest taken in this work and the wish to hear from the orphan, making the time seem even longer than it really is before the reply reaches this country.

Money contributed for the betterment of the conditions of orphans generally can be put to use in half the time required for the completion of the details required to place money in the hands of a certain orphan sent by a certain person. The orphans on the lists are naturally from among the very poor, many of the mothers being farm workers and day laborers. If the child is too young to write the reply of thanks, the mother probably must find some one with more education than she has to write the letter (a teacher, minister or priest).

The second installment of D. A. R. money left Washington the first part of January; 156 names, accompanied by $5,530.75. The third left the first part of February, 178 names accompanied by $5,973.89, and it is now hoped that the lists can be prepared and typewritten so as to accompany a check to France the first part of each month.

Letters mailed to the adopted child soon after its name and address has been received from the War Relief Service Committee will, of course,—if the child is still living at the same address as it was when its name was placed on the list—be received several months before the money can be received, and it was with the object of preventing disappointment and the misunderstanding which might result that the French Committee of Distribution asked that the contributors wait to hear from or of the child from the French Committee before sending money or gifts other than the $36.50.

Mrs. Matthew T. Scott,

Chairman, War Relief Service Committee.

Mrs. Howard L. Hodgkins,

Secretary.

Mrs. George Thacher Guernsey,

Ex-officio Member of Committee.

NUMBER OF MEMBERS ADMITTED AT THE FEBRUARY BOARD MEETING

New members admitted to the National Society Daughters of the American Revolution at the meeting of the National Board of Management on February 21, totaled 740.

The list of States and the number admitted from each is as follows:

Alabama, 6; Arkansas, 6; California, 13; Colorado, 18; Connecticut, 16; Delaware, 1; District of Columbia, 16; Florida, 5; Georgia, 22; Illinois, 39; Indiana, 26; Iowa, 48; Kansas, 19; Kentucky, 10; Louisiana, 2; Maine, 6; Maryland, 5; Massachusetts, 36; Michigan, 34; Minnesota, 12; Mississippi, 6; Missouri, 39; Montana, 5; Nebraska, 20; New Hampshire, 2; New Jersey, 18; New Mexico, 1; New York, 76; North Carolina, 11; North Dakota, 8; Ohio, 45; Oklahoma, 12; Oregon, 25; Pennsylvania, 27; Rhode Island, 5; South Carolina, 10; South Dakota, 5; Tennessee, 8; Texas, 12; Utah, 5; Vermont, 5; Virginia, 9; Washington, 18; West Virginia, 9; Wisconsin, 16; Wyoming, 1; Hawaii, 2.

A REVOLUTIONARY QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL

By John L. B. Williams

AFTER the British occupation of Philadelphia, the unsuccessful attempts of the Continental Army to dislodge them, and Washington's subsequent encampment at Valley Forge for the winter of 1777–78, two great questions presented themselves to the Commander-in-chief of the American forces. The first of these was that of discipline—how the untrained Colonial troops were to be trained to defeat the flower of the British Army. Baron Steuben's joining the Continental forces and his successful work as drill-master solved this problem.

But the second question was still an open one. How was a Quartermaster's Department to be organized? Mifflin, the former quartermaster-general, was under investigation for his conduct of the office. There was little, if any, money available for Congress to grant for the purchase of supplies. And, meanwhile, although the army was housed after a fashion and was improving daily in discipline, there was dire need for food supplies and means of transportation, the latter deficiency having already hampered military movements considerably.

In his need, Washington turned to his staunch friend and able subordinate, General Nathanael Greene, with the request that he take charge of the Quartermaster's Department. Greene was loath to accept the position. Essentially a man of action, and a leader in the field, he knew the task of managing an army's supplies would prove onerous to him. He knew on how little support he could count from Congress. His personal ambitions and desires led him to prefer the line service; as he later wrote General Knox, "Nobody ever heard of a quartermaster in history." Yet his loyalty to his friend and commander and his ardent passion for the success of the Continental arms led him, after some demurring, to accept the thankless and difficult commission, reserving, however, the right to command in the field.

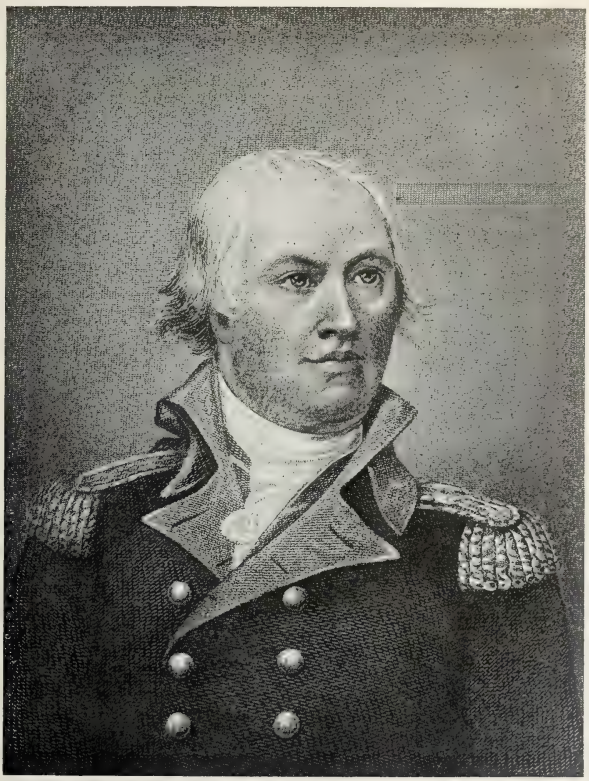
There were disagreements with the Congress on the terms of his acceptance of the office; but finally an agreement was reached, among the conditions of which were that Greene was to appoint his own subordinates and receive a commission of one per cent. on all money disbursed by his department. From this commission he was to recompense his principal assistants, the entire arrangement not being pleasing to Greene. He, however, agreed to it.

For about two and one-half years he directed the affairs of the Quartermaster's Department with, on the whole, singular success. But a strenuous time he had of it. The work had to be begun from the beginning, previous arrangements having been either lacking or entirely unsuitable. Greene was a man of strong temper. He had to meet and do business with many committees of Congress and of the War Board, which frequently tried to encroach on his rights in the management of the department. At times he was not overtactful in his handling of these bodies.

Many annoying contingencies arose. It was almost necessary to use force to obtain appropriations. When the funds were granted their value, since they were in Continental currency, was slight. Yet, in spite of this unfortunate condition of affairs, of the constant interference with

his work, and of the fact that he was often engaged as a fighting leader, Greene managed his work so well that Washington wrote him:

"When you were prevailed upon to take the office in March, 1778, it was in great disorder and confusion, and, by extraordinary exertions, you so arranged it as to enable the army to take the field the moment it was necessary, and to move with rapidity after the enemy when they left Philadelphia."



This commendation is especially noteworthy in the light of the fact that Greene had had a disagreement with Washington, in which the latter seems to have rebuked Greene severely for some action. Controlling his hot temper, Greene replied in a dignified manner to his superior, saying, in the course of his letter, "Your influence brought me in, and the want of your approbation will induce me to go out." The dispute was settled, apparently, and Greene continued in his old loyal, trusted relationship to the Commander-in-chief.

Details of Greene's management of the Quartermaster's Department are lacking. We know that his work won the approbation of Washington, and that the latter supported Greene against congressional attacks. Greene selected subordinates who were men of integrity and ability. One of his early acts was the establishment of a chain of magazines for the storing of supplies and the success of his work is attested by Washington's statement just quoted concerning the preparations when the time came for the army to move.

At the Battle of Monmouth, Greene commanded the right wing in addition to performing his duties as quartermaster. Later he was with Sullivan on that general's unsuccessful campaign in Rhode Island. He labored with utmost diligence to preserve cordial relations between the hot-headed American commander and D'Estaing.

On the whole, the period from September, 1778, to the same time in 1780 was an inactive one in a military sense. No great battles were fought. There was maintained an intermittent sort of warfare, during which Greene's work as quartermaster-general continued without interruption. Money was short. The brief enlistment system in vogue in the

Continental Army was costly, since the men observed little regard for the public property they used. Congress was unfriendly, a state which may be ascribed to Greene's possible lack of tact in his dealings with them. There were charges made of peculation by some of his employees. Greene himself was said to be getting a great deal of money out of his office, yet he was actually getting nothing, pay in Continental currency being of slight value, and resulting in a far from lucrative remuneration to the recipients of it.

As a result of his difficulties with Congress, Greene in 1779 tried to resign his office; but that body passed a resolution commending the manner in which he had performed his duties. Later he again wrote a letter of resignation, to which he received no reply. The duties of his position were irksome; he could not bear the constant interferences to which he was subjected. A second letter of resignation also elicited no reply from the Congress, but a committee was appointed to investigate his department.

About this time, since it was impossible to provide for them by any other means, the system was devised of having army supplies obtained by having the several states furnish them in kind. Washington objected to the adoption of this method. Greene's views were asked on the matter; he refused to state them until he had been investigated.

His wisdom and tact in this action were questionable. In any case, it did not improve the strained relations that already existed between himself and Congress. After Greene had abandoned the point and had been working diligently to assist the committee, the Treasury Board demanded that he render to it the accounts of his various agents within a time impossibly short, for their compiling. Greene laid the matter before Congress, from whom he received an adverse decision. Had he not already resigned his office, this action would undoubtedly have caused him to do so.

Greene, in conjunction with a committee composed of Matthews, Schuyler and Peabody, had been working over the various problems of the Quartermaster's Department. A plan for carrying on the work had been formulated by Washington, Schuyler and Greene which the committee proposed to adopt. Congress had in the meantime adopted an absurd system of its own for handling this business.

Before the news of the adoption of this plan reached Washington's headquarters, there arose an opportunity to initiate an offensive movement against the British in New York. Washington requested Greene to make his preparations for it under the then authorized system. Greene's relation to his office was already complicated; and he suspected that the new plan had been adopted, which would make it impossible for him to hold office any longer. Yet he did his best to render the utmost assistance to Washington. However, the arrival of the new congressional plan caused him to resign at once in a letter, whose spirit was decidedly peremptory, to Congress.

This enraged Congress, and, in spite of the fact that Washington and the committee wanted him retained, his resignation was accepted. Indeed, they would have dispensed with his services completely if his standing and reputation with the country at large had not made this impossible. Greene was glad, on the whole, to be out of the office he had not desired. Soon afterwards he was appointed to chief command of the armies of the South as successor to Gates, and there he gained imperishable fame.

THE SOCIAL SIDE OF WASHINGTON'S ADMINISTRATION

By Edgar Stanton Maclay

Author of "A History of the United States Navy," "A History of American Privateers," etc. Editor of the "Journal of William Maclay—United States Senator from Pennsylvania, 1789-1791"

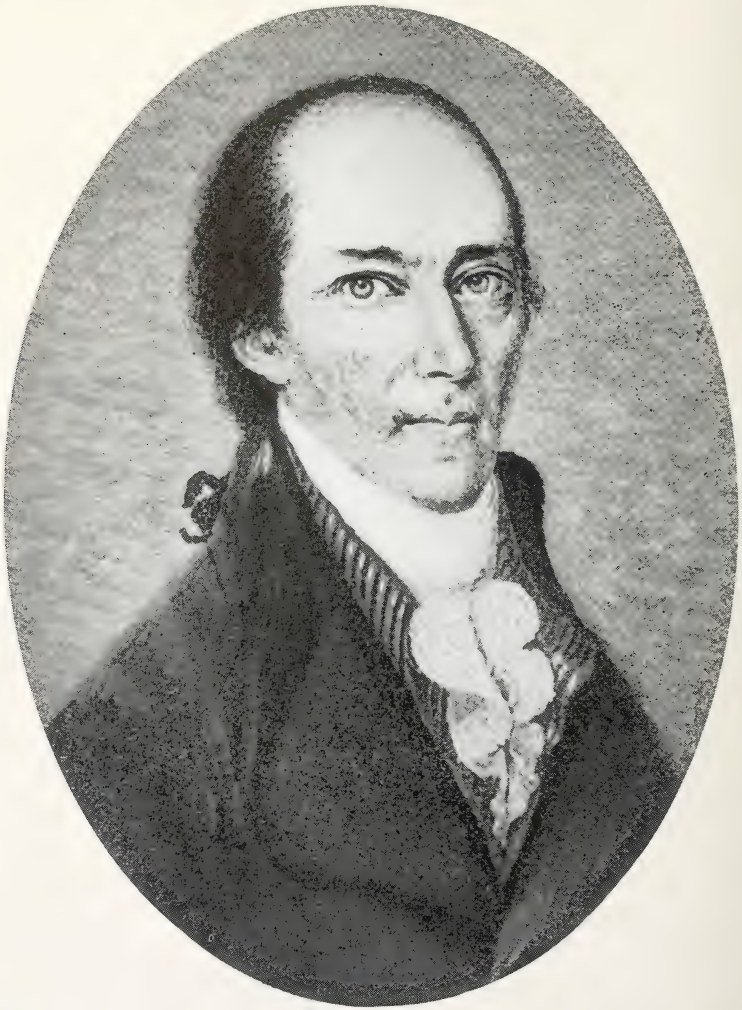
WITH the difficulty of obtaining an adequate food supply constantly before them, American housewives of to-day can sympathize with Martha Washington in her efforts to secure good cream for her state dinners. This interesting bit of information regarding the social side of Washington's first administration crops out in the private journal of William Maclay who, with Robert Morris, represented Pennsylvania in the first United States Senate. Under date of June 11, 1789, Maclay records that he dined with Senator and Mrs. Morris: "Mrs. Morris talked a great deal after dinner. She did it gracefully enough, this being a gayer place, and she being here considered as at least the second female character at court. As to taste, etiquette, etc., she is certainly first. I thought she discovered a predilection for New York, but, perhaps, she was only doing it justice; while my extreme aversion, like a jealous sentinel, is for giving no quarter.

"I, however, happened to mention that they were ill supplied with the article of cream. Mrs. Morris had much to say on this subject; declared they had done all they could and even sent to the country all about, but that they could not be supplied. She told many anecdotes on this subject, particularly how two days ago she dined at the President's. A large, fine-looking trifle was brought to table, and appeared exceedingly well indeed. She was helped by the President, but on taking some of it, she had to pass her handkerchief to her mouth and rid herself of the morsel; on which she whispered to the President: 'The cream of which it is made had been unusually stale and rancid' on which the General changed his plate immediately. 'But,' she added with a titter, 'Mrs. Washington ate a whole heap of it.'"

However much the "court party" may have wished to imitate monarchial forms in the new government, Washington started in his first administration with thoroughly democratic ideas; even to the extent of making personal visits to all the members of Congress, as the following note in Maclay's journal shows: "April 28, 1789—This day I ought to note with some extraordinary mark. I had dressed and was about to set out, when General Washington, the greatest man in the world, paid me a visit. I met him at the foot of the stairs. Mr. Wynkoop [Representative from Pennsylvania] came in. We asked him to take a seat. He excused himself on account of the number of his visits. We accompanied him to the door. He made us complaisant bows—one before he mounted and the other as he went away on horseback."

Washington's plan of paying personal visits lasted less than a week for, under date of May 4, six days later, Maclay records that the visiting program had been abandoned, that the "President is neither to entertain nor receive invitations. He is to have levee days on Tuesdays and Fridays, when only he is to be seen."

Apparently these levees were popular in the Senate, for under date of Friday, June 5, 1789, Maclay records: "About two o'clock the words 'levee' and 'adjourn' were repeated from sundry quarters of the House. Adjourn to Monday? The Vice-President [John Adams] caught hold of the last, 'Is it the pleasure of the House that the adjournment be to Monday?' A single 'No' would not be heard among the prevailing ayes. Here are the most important bills before us, and yet we shall throw all by for empty ceremony—for attending the levee is little more. Nothing is regarded or valued at such meetings but the qualifications that flow from the tailor, barber o dancing-master. To be clean-shaved shirted and powdered; to make you bows with grace, and to be master o small chat on the weather, play or news paper anecdote of the day, are the highes



WILLIAM MACLAY
"The Father of Democratic Simplicity in Our Government." (U. S. Senator from Pennsylvania, 1789–1791)
From a miniature in the possession of the family of Judge William Maclay Hall, of Pennsylvania

qualifications necessary. Levees may be extremely useful in old countries where men of great fortune are collected, as it may keep the idle from being much worse employed. But here, I think, they are hurtful. They interfere with the business of the public and, instead of employing only the idle, have a tendency to make men idle who should be better employed."

However much this rugged Scotch Presbyterian disliked levees, he attended them from a sense of duty. Describing the levee of Tuesday, May 19, 1789, he records: "Had agreed with sundry of our Pennsylvania friends to go to the levee. General Muhlenberg [Speaker of the House of Representatives] came to me and told me they would meet me in the committee-room. We did so, and went to the levee. I went foremost and left them to follow and do as well as they could. Indeed, they had no great thing of a pattern, for I am but a poor courtier. The company was large for the room. The foreign Ministers were there: Van Berkel, the Dutch Minister (for the first time, I suppose), gaudy as a peacock. Our Pennsylvanians withdrew before me.

"The President honored me with a particular *tête-à-tête*.

"'How will this weather suit your farming?'

"'Poorly, sir; the season is the most backward I have ever known. It is remarkably so here but, by letters from Pennsylvania, vegetation is slow in proportion there.'

"'The fruit, it is to be expected, will be safe; backward seasons are in favor of it, but in Virginia it was lost before I left that place.'

"'Much depends on the exposure of the orchard. Those with a northern aspect have been found by us [in Pennsylvania] to be the most certain in producing fruit.'

"'Yes, that is a good observation and should be attended to.'

"Made my bow and retired."

Calling on ladies seemed to be one of the social duties of congressmen in Washington's first administration. Under date of May 30, 1789, Maclay records: "The Pennsylvanians had agreed to call on Mrs. [Robert] Morris between ten and eleven. Mr. Morris had, yesterday, mentioned that time as convenient time to her. The gentlemen of Congress have, it seems, called on Mrs. Washington and all the congressional ladies. Speaker [Muhlenberg], Wynkoop [Representative], and myself called on Mrs. Morris at half after ten. Not at home. Left our cards. Being in the lady-way, we called to see Mrs. Langdon [wife of senator from New Hampshire] and Mrs. Dalton [wife of senator from Massachusetts]. Found Mr. Langdon; the ladies abroad. This finished the visiting tour."

A week later, June 6th, Maclay paid a visit to Elizabethtown Point where he met a well-known politician at a dinner party. Maclay records: "They had eaten their fish and were sauntering on the porch. I was introduced to the politician —a man plain and rather rustic in his dress and appearance. I had often heard of his being a man of uncommon abilities, and was all attention; but the occasion offered nothing but remarks of the convivial kind. But we learned that the old gentleman, in returning late, was overturned in his sedan-chair and much bruised."

Visiting the home of a Mr. Bell in that vicinity, on the same evening, Maclay records: "I soon found I was not the only member of Congress in this quarter. Most of the Representatives from South Carolina were floating in this neighborhood this evening and all Sunday. The house was filled with decent visitants;

mostly, however, females; and charmingly did they chat it. The almost only subject was the measures that were pursued to detain Congress in New York."

Washington's first appearance in a theater, while President, is recorded by Maclay under date of May 11, 1789: "I received a ticket from the President of the United States to use his box this evening at the theater; being the first of his appearance at the playhouse since his entering on his office. Went. The President, Governor of the State [New York], Foreign Ministers, Senators from New Hampshire, Connecticut, Pennsylvania [Maryland or Massachusetts?], and South Carolina; and some ladies in the same box. I am old, and notices or attentions are lost on me. I could have wished some of my dear children in my place; they are young and would have enjoyed it. Long might they live to boast of having been seated in the same box with the first Character in the world. The play was the 'School for Scandal.' I never liked it; indeed, I think it an indecent representation before ladies of character and virtue. Farce, the 'Old Soldier.' The house was greatly crowded, and I thought the players acted well; but I wish we had seen the 'Conscious Lovers' or some one that inculcated more prudential manners."

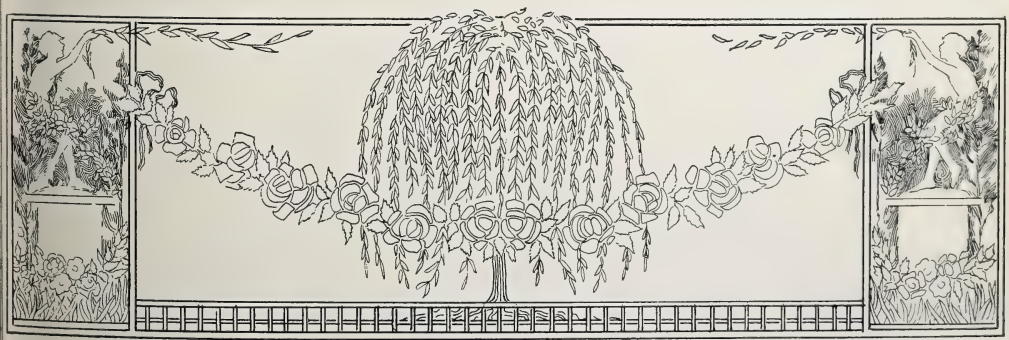
Describing Washington's first address to the Senators, Maclay records under date of May 18, 1789, "We proceeded in carriages to the President's. Having no part to act but that of a mute, I had nothing to embarrass me. We were received in an ante-chamber. Had some little difficulty about seats, as there were several waiting. . . . We had not been seated more than three minutes when it was signified to us to wait on the President in his levee-room. The Vice-President [John Adams] went foremost and the senators followed without any particular order. We made our bows as we entered. . . . The President took his reply [to the Vice-President's speech] out of his coat pocket. He had his spectacles in his jacket-pocket; having his hat in his left hand and the paper in his right. He had too many objects for his hands. He shifted his hat between his forearm and the left side of his breast. But taking his spectacles from the case embarrassed him. He got rid of this small distress by laying the spectacle-case on the chimney-piece. Colonel Humphreys stood on his right, Mr. Lear [Tobias Lear, Washington's private secretary] on his left. Having adjusted his spectacles, which was not very easy considering the engagements on his hands, he read the reply with tolerable exactness and without much emotion. I thought he should have received us with his spectacles on, which would have saved the making of some motions. Yet, on the whole, he did as well as anybody could have done. Could the laws of etiquette have permitted him to have been disencumbered of his hat, it would have relieved him much. After having read his reply, he delivered the paper to the Vice-President with an easy inclination; bowed to the company and desired them to be seated."

One of the first state-dinners given by Washington is described by Maclay in his journal under date of August 27, 1789: "Went to the President's to dinner. The company were: President and Mrs. Washington, Vice-President and Mrs. Adams, the Governor and his wife, Mr. Jay and wife, Mr. Langdon [Senator from New Hampshire] and his wife, Mr. Dalton [Senator from Massachusetts] and a lady [presumably his wife], a Mr. Smith, Mr. Bassett [Senator from Delaware], myself and Lear and Lewis,

the President's two secretaries. The President and Mrs. Washington sat opposite each other in the middle of the table; the two secretaries, one on each end. It was a great dinner, and the best of the kind I ever was at. First was the soup; fish, roasted and boiled; meats, gammon, fowls, etc. This was the dinner. The middle of the table was garnished in the usual tasty way with small images, flowers [artificial], etc. The dessert was, first, apple pies, pudding, etc.; then iced cream, jellies, etc., watermelons, musk-melons, apples, peaches, nuts.

"It was the most solemn dinner ever I sat at. Not a health drank; scarce a word said until the cloth was taken away. Then the President, filling a glass of wine, with great formality drank to the health of every individual by name round the table. Everybody imitated him, charged glasses—and such a buzz of 'Health, sir,' and 'Health, madam,' and 'Thank you, sir,' and 'Thank you, madam,' never had I heard before. Indeed, I had liked to have been thrown out in the hurry; but I got a little wine in my glass, and passed the ceremony. The ladies sat a good while, and the bottles passed about; but there was a dead silence almost. Mrs. Washington at last withdrew with the ladies.

"I expected the men would now begin, but the same stillness remained. The President told of a New England clergyman who had lost his hat and wig in passing a river called Brunks [Bronx?]. He smiled, and everybody else laughed. He now and then said a sentence or two on some common subject; and what he said was not amiss. Mr. Jay tried to make a laugh by mentioning the circumstance of the Duchess of Devonshire, leaving no effort untried to carry Fox's election. There was a Mr. Smith who mentioned how *Homer* described *Æneas* leaving his wife and carrying his father out of flaming Troy. He had heard somebody (I suppose) witty on the occasion; but if he had ever read it, he would have said *Virgil*. The President kept a fork in his hand, when the cloth was taken away, I thought for the purpose of picking nuts. He ate no nuts, however, but played with the fork; striking on the edge of the table with it. We did not sit long after the ladies retired. The President rose, went upstairs to drink coffee; the company followed. I took my hat and came home."



WOMEN TO TRAIN AS PRACTICAL FARMERS

AMERICAN women will lay down knitting needles and bandage rollers and take up the shovel and the hoe as practical farmers at the third encampment of the National Service School, to be held in Washington, D. C., from April 22 until June 1, 1918.

already pledged by members of the Daughters of the American Revolution in their own service blanks to "maintain a girl at a training camp or attend herself." The National Board of Management of the National Society voted on February 21st to accept the school committee's suggestion.



THE SECRETARY OF STATE, HON. ROBERT LANSING, AND THE BRITISH ADMIRAL, SIR DUDLEY DE CHAIR, OF THE BRITISH NAVY, WITH HIS STAFF, ARRIVING TO INSPECT LAST YEAR'S CAMP

A special feature planned for the encampment is a "Company of the States." The National Service School Committee suggested that each State Regent of the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, appoint a student to this company, her tuition, uniform and railroad expenses to be met from the money

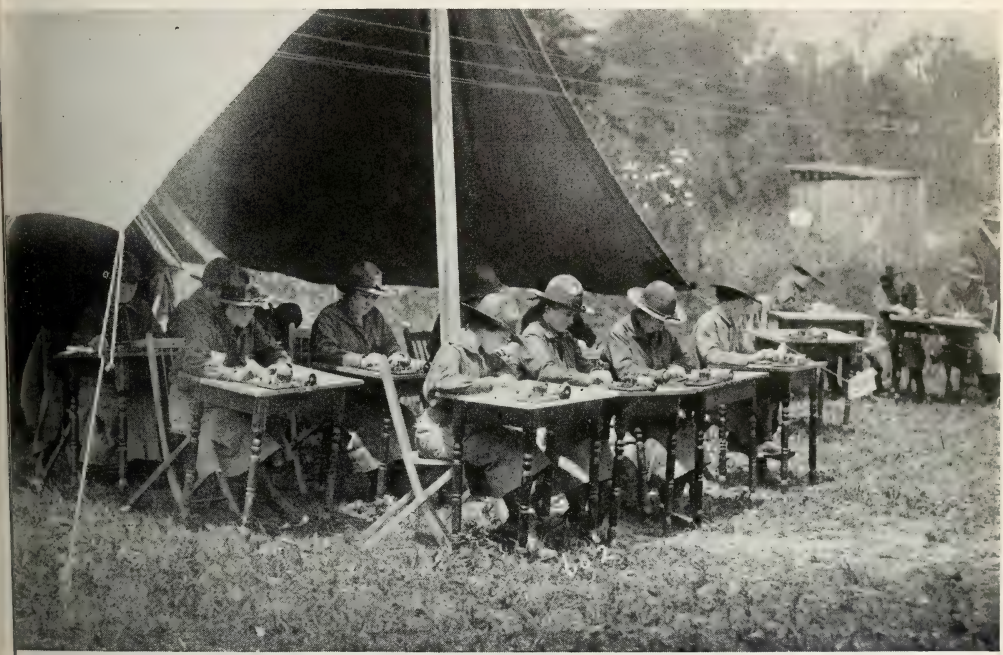
All arrangements for raising the sums already pledged in these service blanks are in the hands of the State Regents, who, upon their redemption, are to appoint a student to represent their States in this special company. A list of these pledges, compiled from the said service blanks, has been furnished each State

Regent by Mrs. G. Wallace W. Hanger, Vice-Director, Eastern Division, War Relief Service Committee.

Mrs. George Thacher Guernsey, President General of the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, and Mrs. Matthew T. Scott, Chairman of its War Service Committee, are members of the main committee in charge of the National Service School and will represent the National Society in the management of the third encampment.

Government officials, recognizing the value of the program of war-time training outlined by the committee in charge of the National Service School, have loaned over a Federal reservation of twenty-seven acres of land in the District of Columbia for the site of the encampment, the same used last year by the school. The Army, Navy, and Marine Corps are coöperating in the instruction and commissary arrangements of the camp, and the Department of Agriculture is directing the intensive farming course which will be the outstanding feature of the school this year; and the food conservation course, which comprises instruction in making liberty bread, etc., has been arranged by experts of the U. S. Food Administration.

The first school encampment, held two years ago at Chevy Chase, Maryland, was devoted to awakening the interest of American women in national preparedness, and the second encampment, held last year, was to prepare them for Red Cross and other relief work; this year the school curriculum will meet the new war necessities.



TELEGRAPH STUDENTS AT WORK IN THE OPEN FIELD

Women must be trained to replace men who have been called to the colors. It is the aim of the school that its students should become immediate and valuable assets as government war workers. It desires to stimulate their interest in agriculture and thus lead the way for the vast army of women agricultural recruits whose aid is urgently needed to bring about increased food production.

Red Cross classes will be available for students who have not had that instruction elsewhere.

Intensive reconstruction work will be given students so that upon their return to their homes they will be enabled to teach maimed and crippled soldiers and sailors who thus will not be obliged to leave their homes to receive instruction in ambidextrous work, chair-caning, weaving on looms, modeling and pottery work, and enable them to earn a livelihood.



RETREAT

Lieutenant General Bridges, of the British Army, and his staff, after inspecting camp, attend the ceremonies of "Retreat." The Red Cross nurses on the left, and many of these students at last year's camp, are in France to-day doing their "bit" for Uncle Sam

In telegraphy and telephone operating, there will be practical work taught the students by commercial experts.

The members of the National Service School Committee are: Honorary Commandants, Mrs. George Dewey, Mrs. Hugh L. Scott, Mrs. George Barnett, Mrs. Gibson Fahnestock; Commandant, Miss Elisabeth E. Poe; Mrs. J. Ogden Armour, Mrs. Henry Burden, Miss Alice Carpenter, Mrs. Richardson Clover, Mrs. Lafayette Campbell, Mrs. Frederick Colburn, Miss Amaryllis Gillette, Mrs. George Thacher Guernsey, Mrs. Frank Hight, Mrs. Charles L. Hussey, Mrs. Julian James, Miss Natalie Sumner Lincoln, Mrs. Leigh Palmer, Mrs. Henry R. Rea, Mrs. Matthew T. Scott, Mrs. Edward T. Stotesbury, Mrs. James M. Thomson, Mrs. Richard Wainwright, Mrs. Vylla Poe Wilson.

The Advisory Committee comprises Major General Hugh L. Scott, Major General George Barnett, Rear Admiral Willard Brownson, Rear Admiral Seaton Schroeder, Rear Admiral Samuel McGowan, Surgeon General W. C. Braisted, U. S. Navy; Surgeon General W. C. Gorgas, U. S. Army; Mr. Eliot Wadsworth, American Red Cross; Dr. Larkin Glazebrook, and Mr. George E. Poe.

The headquarters of the school is "The Mason House," 1606 20th Street, Washington, D. C. Registration blanks, circulars, and full information can be obtained upon application there.

PATRIOTIC SOCIETIES CELEBRATE WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY IN THE NATIONAL CAPITAL

AMERICA, France, and England joined in the celebration of the anniversary of the birth of Washington in the Nation's Capital on February 22nd. The patriotic exercises were held under the joint auspices of the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, District of Columbia Sons of the Revolution, and the District of Columbia Sons of the American Revolution, and among the 10,000 persons who filled the Sunday Tabernacle were prominent members of these patriotic societies, high government officials, members of the foreign military missions to this country and officers and enlisted men of the U. S. Army, Navy, and Marine Corps.

Upon the platform were Mrs. George Thacher Guernsey, President-General, Daughters of the American Revolution; Mrs. Gaius M. Brumbaugh, State Regent District of Columbia; Hon. James Mortimer Montgomery, of New York, General President, National Society, Sons of the Revolution; the French Ambassador, M. J. F. Jusserand; the Italian Ambassador, Count Macchi di Cellere; and Earl Reading, new British Ambassador and High Commissioner to the United States.

The playing of patriotic airs by the U. S. Marine Band and the singing of the "Star Spangled Banner" by the Billy Sunday chorus and the audience, and the "Marseillaise" sung by Lieut. Labat, of the French Military Mission, thrilled the audience.

The Rev. Dr. Randolph H. McKim gave the invocation, and the Rev. Dr. Wallace Radcliffe pronounced the benediction at the close of the exercises. The reading by Barry Bulkley of "Light Horse," Harry Lee's celebrated eulogy of Washington, and the playing by the U. S. Marine Band of the tune, "The World Turned Upside Down," which was played at Yorktown, in 1781, were two of the special features. Addresses were made by the French Ambassador and Senator Warren G. Harding, of Ohio.

The memory of Washington was extolled by Ambassador Jusserand and victory for the Allies predicted.

"Everybody," said Ambassador Jusserand, "knows the unanimity of feelings of all French people who ever met Washington; how, during our revolution French citizenship was bestowed on him as being 'one of the benefactors of humanity,' and how when he died the French nation went into mourning; officers wore crepe and our flags were flown at half-mast.

"To conduct oneself well is a harder task in days of gloom and anxiety. In both, Washington stands as a model. He knew all the trouble which may result from delays, mishaps and mismanagement, but never thought of a patched-up peace.

"The fight is on. As we shall no more desist than Washington did even at his most perilous hour, the result is certain. The work must be done so that it may not have to be done again. In this we are, all of us, with you whose enthusiasm, valor, resourcefulness and inexhaustible generosity brings us such cheer and comfort."

The Ambassador said that Frederick the Great, who, while entertaining American envoys sent during the revolution to arrange a commercial treaty, wrote his brother, Prince Henry, that he intended "to drag out negotiations so as to take the ride for which fortune shall declare herself." He described as a German invention the story that Frederick had presented Washington with a sword bearing the inscription: "From the oldest general in Europe to the greatest in the world."

Ambassador Jusserand paid a tribute to "The Star Spangled Banner" by calling it "the flag that has never known defeat, a sure omen of what is to come."

The ambassador declared that although the United States is under a handicap in having to fight across the ocean, "to fight so far from home is your only chance not to have to fight at home."

Triumphant America was pictured by Senator Harding in his address, who said, in part: "There isn't any question among real, red-blooded Americans about our fighting this war to a triumphant ending.

"We have the duty to preserve the inherited covenant of the fathers; we have the obligation to hand on to succeeding generations the very republic which we inherited. If this generation will not sacrifice and suffer, in this crisis of the world, the republic is doomed. If this fortunate people cannot prove popular government capable of defense in a war for national rights, popular government fails. If the impudent assumption of world domination is not thwarted by the entente allies and this people, then civilization itself is defeated. Never since the world began has any nation been able to dominate the world. A mighty, righteous people may influence and help mankind, and I have wished that noble task for this republic, but domination is for God alone, and His agency is the universal brotherhood of man."

Senator Harding declared that the time has come to apply the maxims contained in Washington's farewell address concerning the pernicious effects of internal dissension in a national emergency.

"In our mighty development we have added to the perils of which Washington warned," asserted the senator. "The danger has not been in party association, but in party appeal or surrender to factions.

"Our growth, our diversification, our nation-wide communication, our profit-bearing selfishness—these have filled the land with organized factions, not geographical, as Washington so much feared, but commercial, industrial, agricultural and professional, each seeking to promote the interests of its own, not without justification at times, but often a menace in exacting privilege and favor through the utterance of political threats. If popular government is to survive, it must grant exact justice to all men and fear none.

"I could utter a prayer for an American benediction to bestow on us the wisdom, the devotion, the faith, and the willingness to sacrifice which strengthened the fathers in their mighty tasks. I wish we might dwell in their simplicity and frugality, and the freedom from envy which attended. I wish I might end the extravagance of governmental and individual life, which add to unrest and rend our strength. It is our besetting sin. We need as much sober thought about what we spend as agitation about what we earn, in every walk of life. No people in $18 shoes is equipped for the conquering march of civilization."

At the close of the program a gold medal, awarded annually by the District Sons of the Revolution for the best patriotic essay written by a High School student of Washington, was presented to J. Francis Cotter, of Central High School, whose essay won the prize this year. At the request of Mr. Montgomery the gold medal was handed to the young boy by Earl Reading, the British Ambassador.

As the British Ambassador stepped to the edge of the platform the vast audience rose and remained standing.

Earl Reading, who spoke extemporaneously, congratulated young Cotter upon his success, and closed his brief speech with high praise for Washington, stating that the same principles for which Washington fought and conquered, today animated England and America, and these two countries, Allies in thought and action, would fight shoulder to shoulder until liberty and justice were established throughout the world.

The joint committee having the celebration in charge comprised:

National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, Mrs. Gaius M. Brumbaugh, chairman, Mrs. G. Wallace W. Hanger and Mrs. Sylvanus Johnson; District of Columbia Society of the Sons of the American Revolution, Col. Frederick C. Bryan, Frederick D. Owen and John B. Torbert, and Sons of the Revolution in the District of Columbia, Gen. George Richards, Reeves T. Strickland and Richard B. Watrous.

A BATTLE PRAYER

By Nancy Howard DeFord

O King, Whose mighty outposts are
Beyond the farthest, flaming star,
Round Whose eternal battle-line
Nightly the fixèd camp-fires shine,
  Welcome Thy servants as they stand
  Armed now, O Lord, at Thy command!

Have mercy, still, upon their youth,
Nor let them lose the way of truth:
Let sinners start their lives again
Joining the ranks of fighting-men.
  We pray Thy pardon for each one,
  For this one service, rightly done.

O Christ, throughout this final hour,
Keep us our courage, by Thy power;
Still for the honor of our land
Grant us the fortitude to stand,
  Our sword unsheathed continually,
  Till Death shall come or Victory!

When Thou at last a peace shalt give
And some shall sleep and some shall live,
Join us, we pray Thee, as a whole
In Thy communion, soul to soul;
  That those we love and hold most dear
  May love us still—both there and here.

The above war hymn was written by Miss Nancy Howard DeFord, great-great-granddaughter of Francis Scott Key.—EDITOR.

PARLIAMENTARY PAGE

Conducted By General Henry M. Robert

Send all Parliamentary Questions, signed, to The Editor, Memorial Continental Hall, Washington, D. C. General Robert's answers will appear promptly in the MAGAZINE.

Query: If a Regent resigns in the middle of her term, can the Chapter elect her an honorary Regent since we already have an honorary Regent?

Answer: Yes, unless you have a by-law preventing it. In fact, you can elect every member of the Chapter an honorary Regent if you wish. An honorary office is not a real office. It is simply a compliment and unless there is something in the by-laws on the subject, there is no reason why you should not pay the compliment to any one the Chapter may wish to honor. Of course, the value of the compliment diminishes as the number upon whom it is conferred is increased, and increases with the difficulty by which it is obtained. Therefore it should require at least two-thirds if not a three-fourths vote to elect a member to an honorary office. It does not give any privilege whatever except to attend the meetings of the Chapter and to speak.

Query: Is it permissible for a Chapter to give an honorary regent the power to vote on the Board of Management?

Answer: No. It is not permissible unless your by-laws provide for it. As an honorary office is not a real parliamentary office the privilege of voting either in the Chapter or the Board of Management does not go with it. A Chapter has just as much right to place upon the Board of Management an honorary member or an honorary secretary as an honorary Regent. For honorary officers see page 267, R. O. R.

Query: What is the correct procedure when the secretary is asked to "Cast the ballot"?

Answer: The secretary is not *asked,* but is directed or ordered, to cast the ballot for a certain person for a specified office. In such case she writes the name of the candidate on a blank piece of paper, and standing she says, "Madam Chairman, by order of the club I cast its ballot (or, unanimous ballot) for Mrs. A for treasurer." She then hands the ballot to the chairman and resumes her seat. The chairman standing, says: "The ballot (or, unanimous ballot) of the club has been cast for Mrs. A for treasurer, and she is therefore elected treasurer." This is not a vote by ballot, but a *viva voce* vote, and cannot be done legally if the by-laws require the election to be by ballot. See R. O. R., page 194, 202.

Query: Should the president stand during the transaction of business?

Answer: She should stand while putting a question, while giving her reasons for a decision on a point of order, and while speaking on an appeal. While members are speaking in debate the chairman should be seated and should pay strict attention to the debate as the remarks are addressed to the chairman. At all other times it is optional with her whether she sits or stands. In a very large assembly, it may be advisable for the chairman to stand whenever speaking in order to make herself heard through the entire hall.

Query: If a club has an auditor who makes a yearly report, is the treasurer's report accepted at the monthly business meeting, or referred to the auditor?

Answer: The club should never accept the treasurer's report. If the club wishes to act on the monthly reports, they should be audited and the club should vote on accepting the auditor's report which carries with it approval of the treasurer's report. A vote accepting a treasurer's report that has not been audited does not relieve the treasurer from responsibility in any way. The club's vote is valueless, because the club has no evidence as to the accuracy of the report except the report itself which was made by the interested party. As explained, page 251, R. O. R., it is better for the treasurer to have the auditor audit his report before it is presented at the meeting. If this is not done, then as soon as the treasurer's report is made, the chairman says: "The report is referred to the auditor," no motion or vote being necessary. In many clubs the receipts and expenses for the month are so small that it would seem useless to audit the monthly reports. These reports are made only for information and no action should be taken on them. Quarterly, or semi-annual reports of the treasurer should usually be required which should be audited. In some clubs the financial work is so insignificant that it would suffice to audit only the annual report. The conditions vary so greatly that each club must adopt its own rule on this subject.

WORK OF THE CHAPTERS

To Insure Accuracy in the Reading of Names and Promptness in Publication, Chapter Reports Must be Typewritten.

EDITOR.

Monticello Chapter (District of Columbia) The fence erected around original milestone No. 8 of the boundary line of the District of Columbia was dedicated at 2 o'clock, October 14, 1916, by members of "Monticello" Chapter, D. A. R., Mrs. Alfred E. T. Hausmann, Regent, presiding.

Milestone No. 8 is located at Blue Springs on the Maryland side of the Potomac River, opposite Alexandria.

The ceremonies were attended by a large number of Daughters of the American Revolution.

Mrs. Gaius M. Brumbaugh, State Regent of the District, and Fred Woodward made addresses.



MEMBERS OF THE MONTICELLO CHAPTER, MRS. HAUSMANN REGENT

"In stones there are sermons" was the theme of Mrs. Brumbaugh's address. She pointed out the significance of the original placing of the stone to help mark the original ten square miles of the Federal city.

Mr. Woodward related anecdotes dealing with the establishment of the District boundary.

Mrs. Barbour also gave a short talk on the work she has done in locating these stones.

A beautiful wreath was placed on the stone after it was unveiled by two children, Elizabeth and Trimble Sawtell, dressed in Colonial costumes.

A basket luncheon was served by the members of the Chapter prior to the ceremonies.

Mrs. Amy F. Hammond,
Historian.

Constitution Chapter (District of Columbia) held its dedication ceremony at District of Columbia Milestone No. 5, situated on Queens Chapel Road, on October 20, 1917.



MRS. ELLA S. KNIGHT

Regent Constitution Chapter at the time the money was contributed to restore and protect the milestones marking the District of Columbia

The program comprised the following speakers: Mrs. James I. Parker, Regent of the Chapter; Mrs. Wallace W. Hanger, Vice-

President General, District of Columbia; Mrs. Gaius M. Brumbaugh, State Regent, D. C.; Mrs. Alexander M. Gorman, State Historian; Mrs. George P. Conway, Chairman Milestone Committee; Mrs. Velma S. Barber, Secretary Milestone Committee; Miss Elizabeth F. Pierce, Chaplain General, pronounced the benediction. The committee in charge of the dedication ceremonies comprised Mrs. Goodwin D. Ellsworth, Mrs. Harry B. Denham, and Mrs. Frank T. Shull. Greetings were read from the President General, Mrs. George Thacher Guernsey.

Mrs. Goodwin D. Ellsworth, assisted by Worth Bagley Ellsworth and little Roberdeau Allison, a great-great-granddaughter of Major Isaac Roberdeau, unveiled the fence and stone, which were artistically decorated with the flag and flowers. This stone, when taken by the Chapter to restore, was lying at about an angle of 45 degrees and almost buried in the ground.

The little great-great-granddaughter of Major Andrew Ellicott, Miss Annie Ellicott Kennedy, who lives in California, sent the money to straighten and restore the stone, and a telegram was read from her.

The French engineer, Major L'Enfant, began the work of placing the milestones around the District, and it was completed by Major Ellicott and Lieutenant Roberdeau in 1791–92.

Major Ellicott was from Maryland and while eminent as an engineer he at one time was a professor of mathematics at West Point, at which place he died and his grave is there.

Lieutenant Roberdeau was a Virginian and had charge of quarrying and bringing the stones to the District. He afterwards attained the rank of major and was one of the surveyors who settled the boundary line between the United States and Canada.



DEDICATION CEREMONIES AT DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA MILESTONE NO. 5
On October 20, 1917, by Constitution Chapter, District of Columbia

The Old Thirteen Chapter (Chariton, Iowa) celebrated its twenty-second anniversary with a luncheon at the "Bates Hotel" with an impromptu program with Dr. Jeannette Throckmorton as toastmistress. At this dinner, committee reports of "Patriotic Day" were given; and although this program had been planned six months before, by chance it fell at a most opportune time to arouse true and vigorous patriotic enthusiasm, April 6, 1917, the day our President proclaimed our country had entered the world war. The Chapter was divided into com-

mittees, six in number, one for each of our school buildings, and endeavored to make this day a real Red (white and blue) Day for the teachers and children by suitable speeches and services, feeling the need of keeping the dear old flag and all patriotic emblems before the children.

Soon after the Chapter called a meeting and decided to print and mail to the presidents of every organization in the country an invitation to meet with us and organize a "Red Cross" Chapter; this was effectively carried out and resulted in what is now a large and useful working Red Cross.

We, as D. A. R.'s have been glad to do our part in giving State Flags to our Iowa Regiments as they are formed to go "over there," and are proud to state that one of them is now in France; we are also pleased that one flag will be placed in the State Capitol, a gift to the governor; and have likewise sent our donation to the flag to be placed in Memorial Continental Hall, Washington, D. C., we hope before the next Congress.

Our Chapter of 44 members gains a few members each year and loses some, so numerically we are not strong; but all are interested greatly in our National Defence League.

We have sent 125 knitted garments, and are making a complete "housewife" for each boy going into service from our city; many of us sent comfort kits to the boys "over there" for Christmas; and many packages and goodies to our "adopted boys" in the service, and have Red Cross sewing and knitting as part of our every-day work.

I must mention some of our social times, as we, like our soldier boys, must keep up the joyous side of life. As my dear soldier son wrote me, "I do believe it is a duty to be joyful, in order to shame the Devil back into Hell where he finds his extremest efforts cannot kill all joy in this world," so we had a most joyful evening at the home of one of our members, Dr. Throckmorton and her two sisters, Maud and Anne, ably assisted by their mother who is most clever and unique in her ways of entertaining. The Chapter was entertained by a musical drama, a love story formed by the names of old familiar songs, which had to be guessed one by the melody played upon the piano. A pseudo-art gallery added much fun and taxed one's brains in the guessing. The home was decorated with Revolutionary and Civil War mementos, and the evening finished with a dinner wherein all had a "feast of reason and flow of soul."

Our Chapter is placing a large boulder in the Court House Park, as the old Mormon trail passed over that spot of ground.

SARA WALKER STUART.

Mexico-Missouri Chapter (Mexico, Mo.). The year 1917 has been a prosperous one for our Chapter. There are sixty resident members and forty-four non-resident members. Death has claimed two of the charter members, Mrs. Elizabeth Grantham Emmons and Mrs. Ella Forrest Guthrie.

Each national holiday is appropriately observed and monthly meetings are held at which the business is transacted and social hour is enjoyed.

The treasurer's report shows the following: Receipts: Colonial tea, Feb. 22, $17.40; Flag Day offering, $34.30; War Relief offering, $60; Treasure and Trinket Fund, $25; 56 lbs. old linen donated for bandages. Disbursements: State Treasury for Red Cross, $34.30; Ambulance Fund, $25; Y. M. C. A., $25; Camp Mother Fund, $10; soldier's comfort kits, $5; local Red Cross, $30; local hospital, $17.40; Ozark School, $5; Xmas box sent to soldiers, $50.

The members are actively engaged in Red Cross sewing, surgical dressings, and knitting.

MRS. CRETE CALDWELL BOTTS,
Recording Secretary.

Lone Tree Chapter (Greensburg, Ind.) held their February meeting with Mrs. Charles Ryan.

This society has done splendid war relief work. The ladies sewed for the Red Cross until the work of knitting for the Navy was assigned them by the National Society. Two hundred and twenty-one knitted garments have been sent to the Navy League and twenty-five complete sets to the conscripted boys from this Decatur county who have no one to knit for them, and more yarn has been ordered. A complete set consists of one helmet, a sweater, scarf, one pair of wristlets, and two pairs of socks.

The Board of Management went before the county council and asked for assistance, and they appropriated $100 which was used to buy yarn.

Indiana D. A. R. will purchase and equip an ambulance to be sent to the front. This Chapter paid the per capita 85 cents asked for this splendid movement.

There are over one hundred thousand Daughters of the American Revolution in the United States.

Arrangements are being made to invest $100,000 in the Third Liberty Loan. Lone Tree Chapter voted $1 per member for this purpose. Three candidates for membership were elected.

The subject for the afternoon was "Indiana's Forests," which was most ably given by Miss Mary Woolverton. Mrs. Winona Crisler Deiwert sang "Tenting To-night," and Mrs. Eliza J. Crisler conducted the discussion of current events.

Sewing for the Red Cross and knitting were engaged in by the ladies present.

WINONA CRISLER DEIWERT,
Recording Secretary.

Else Cilley Chapter (Nottingham, N. H.) Upon one of the most notable historic sites in the old Granite State—the square at Nottingham, whence marched to battle for the patriot cause as brave a body of citizen soldiery as ever took up arms for the right, immediately upon receipt of the news from Concord and Lexington in April, 1775, there occurred, on the last anniversary of our national independence, an event of which it is proper that some record should be made in these pages, the same being the formal dedication of a monument to the memory of four distinguished citizens of the town, all officers of note in the Revolutionary service, and in the militia of the State, influential in public life and held in highest respect in the community and the State.



MONUMENT TO NOTTINGHAM'S FOUR GENERALS
Dedicated July 4, 1917

This monument had been erected on the square, through the active instrumentality of Else Cilley Chapter, D. A. R., of Nottingham, Mrs. Mary B. Cilley, present Regent, the committee to raise the necessary funds including besides the Regent, Charlotte Butler Stevens, a niece of General Benjamin F. Butler, and Miss Laura A. Marston, past Regent. It is of Concord, Quincy and Westerly granite, sixteen feet in height, and is surmounted by the figure of a minute man.

Else Cilley Chapter, D. A. R., organized in Nottingham in 1898, has done much in the way of marking historic sites. A boulder and bronze tablet has been placed in memory of General Marston on the site of the first block house in town (in the section now Deerfield), a boulder to Captain Joseph Cilley, who first settled in Nottingham, a marker to General Henry Dearborn, and one on the site of the first log cabin built by Captain Cilley, being a part of the Chapter's work, which has culminated in the splendid monument dedicated on the Fourth, 1917.

The exercises incident to the dedication opened at 10.30 A.M., with a concert by Nevers' Band of Concord, followed by a reception at the famous Cilley mansion, which has been the family home for more than a century, Mrs. Mary Butler Cilley, Regent of the Chapter, who is not only the great-granddaughter by marriage of General Joseph Cilley, but the great-great-granddaughter of General Henry Butler, being assisted in receiving by Miss Laura A. Marston, past Regent, Miss Amanda Stevens and Miss Charlotte Butler Stevens. Refreshments were served in connection with the reception.

Following the reception the dedicatory exercises proper opened with the singing of "America" by the audience, nearly a thousand people being assembled. Prayer was offered by the Rev. I. D. Morrison of Nottingham. The statue was then unveiled by six children—Elizabeth, Josephine Mary Louise and Frederick Fernald of Nottingham, and Joseph and Robert Burley of Brookline, Mass. The "Battle Hymn of the Republic" was then sung, following which Miss Laura A. Marston, past Regent, delivered the address of welcome, to which Miss Anna Wallace of Rochester, for the New Hampshire D. A. R., responded. Patriotic remarks of fitting character by General Jonathan P. Cilley, of Rockland, Me., and Rev. Dr. Spaulding, of Brookline, Mass., concluded the forenoon program, which was felicitous

carried out under the direction of Dr. Fred Fernald as president of the day.

After a generous lunch, furnished by Nardini of Concord, served on the green by a corps of young ladies, the afternoon program, the more important feature of the day, was in order. This consisted of music by the band and two notable addresses, the first by John Scales of Dover, of historical and biographical interest, covering in detail the record of the four generals in whose honor the monument was erected, and the second a patriotic address, which may fittingly be characterized as an oration, by Colonel John H. Bartlett of Portsmouth. Both were of high literary merit, listened to with close attention, and commanded universal commendation.

Cumberland Chapter (Nashville, Tenn.), organized February 1, 1893, was the first Chapter in this city. It started with 14 charter members, and now has 144. It has lost 55 by death and transfers to other Chapters.

This Chapter while seeking after the higher ideals of life has made its special work along educational lines.

Our special work for 1918 is: aiding the education of white Tennessee Mountain children; locating and marking historic sites; maintaining a shelf of lineage and historical books at Carnegie Library, for the use of Cumberland Chapter, subject to the rules of the Library, and open to endowment; assisting in support of scholarship at Peabody, in the Rural Life Department.

But we have been so full of doing our bit in helping our soldier boys make history, that we have given it the greater share of our thoughts and attention. We had a great annual State Convention, where there was not a jarring note in our three days' session, when we had our sisters from over the state with us. Perhaps the Daughters felt that this terrible world war, which is tearing the heart-strings of the women of our country, is a tie that brings us too close together to worry over the small things of life. Knitting was the order of the day, and many of the Daughters were indefatigable in this beautiful service. The fact was brought out that in one of the Thirteen Original Colonies only one-third of the present population are native born, hence the necessity of educating this foreign element to the ideals of this country, for our safety and protection and in justice to these aliens, and make them true American citizens. A beautiful resolution offered and passed was that every daughter offer a silent prayer at 12 o'clock each day for a speedy peace of the world. Think of the prayers of 150,000 women rising like incense to heaven every day in unison.

Our Daughters, one and all, have pledged their time and strength in helping in war work, for they feel this war must be won, and deep in our hearts is the slogan:

> All over our land rings the story
> Of loyalty, fervent and true,
> One flag, and that flag is Old Glory,
> Alike for the Gray and the Blue.
>
> (J. H. Jewett.)

Mrs. Lillian Payne Totten,
Historian.

White Plains Chapter (White Plains, N. Y.) On Flag Day, June 14, 1916, the Chapter gave a large card party on the lawn of the Regent, Mrs. Lockwood, for the flag fund to keep in repair and renew when necessary the flag that flies every day over the monument on Chatterton Hill which marks the field where the Battle of White Plains was fought on October 28, 1776.

On the one hundred and forty-first anniversary of the Battle of White Plains our Chapter placed, with simple ceremonies, the official D. A. R. markers on the graves of three Revolutionary soldiers in the Rural Cemetery, namely, those of Captain John Falconer, Captain Daniel Horton, and Lieutenant Gilbert Taylor. After the exercises the annual luncheon was held in the ballroom of the White Plains Club.

Several very delightful social meetings were held during the year. At the one in November, Dr. Mary Crawford Shuster was the speaker. She was the only woman surgeon on the staff of the American Ambulance Corps at their hospital near Paris, and having lately returned to America, gave a most interesting first-hand account of the work and conditions among the wounded soldiers. The local branch of the Red Cross was especially invited to attend this meeting. At other meetings, historical papers were read by members of the Chapter and musical programs were enjoyed. The Washington's Birthday Party was a great success.

The annual D. A. R. service was held in the Memorial Methodist Church on February 21, when the pastor, Rev. Herbert E. Wright, preached an able patriotic sermon. The Regent, Mrs. J. T. Lockwood, entertained at a large social meeting in April when ex-Senator Howard R. Bayne was the speaker of the afternoon, his subject being the "Administration of Washington."

The Chapter again offered a prize for the best historical essay by a pupil of the White Plains High School, on the chosen theme "General Thomas Thomas." The prize was won by Miss Ruth Field.

At one of the regular meetings the Chapter endorsed the National Society's stand for preparedness. The flag code was printed on cards of two sizes and about one thousand copies distributed. Ninety-eight dollars was raised for the benefit of our local Company L of the Tenth Regiment, now in the National Army, and many minor objects have been attained and patriotic work carried on along various lines, but the greatest work accomplished during the year was that of purchasing and the restoring of the Washington Headquarters at North White Plains. It had, for some time, been the aim and desire of our Chapter to have this long neglected house made famous by the great commander-in-chief, restored and set apart as a cherished landmark of Revolutionary days. Accordingly, during the summer of 1916 the Chapter secured an option on the property and then set about finding ways and means to complete the purchase of this historic building in which General Washington stayed during several periods, altogether longer than in any other house in the State of New York while the war was in actual progress. Though his stay at the Hasbrouck House in Newburgh was of greater duration, the Revolution was then practically over, and he was only waiting for the peace treaties to be consummated, to disband his army.

After careful consideration of plans the Chapter went before the Board of Supervisors of Westchester County, with a petition asking them to buy the headquarters for the county that it might be preserved and used as an historical museum for our time and for the generations to come. Much deliberation followed, but the board finally voted to purchase the property and to maintain it. Then came the question of establishing a precedent. As far as it is known, Westchester is the first *county* to take titl to an historic site. After the vote was cast i favor of buying the property, it was necessar for the Board of Supervisors to have th right granted it to carry on the project. Thi required the preparation of a bill to be place before the State Legislature asking that bod to pass a special act empowering the county t make the purchase. The act was duly passe and was signed by Governor Whitman on Apr 23, 1917, and after some delay the sale was con pleted. All this meant a great deal of deta work which was ably carried to a succes ful conclusion by the Regent's efforts, wi the assistance of the members of the Whi



SHOWING FRONT OF WASHINGTON HEADQUARTERS AT WHITE PLAINS

And some of the guests assembled for the celebration of the opening of the house to the public in the one hundred and forty-first anniversary of the Battle of White Plains, October 28, 1917

Plains Chapter, D. A. R. After the purchase was made the supervisors appointed a Board of Governors for the property, consisting mainly of Chapter members headed by the Regent, and two or three prominent men of the county.

The Chapter then undertook to raise the money needed and to repair and restore the headquarters. Though the house was practically the same as when Washington made it his home, there was much to be done, and it was carried forward with so much energy and efficiency that we were able to open the house to the public on the 141st anniversary of the Battle of White Plains. It was most fitting that the annual celebration of Battle Day should be held there, and it was a very happy occasion for the Chapter members who were thus repaid for their long months of hard work. The Regent, in a short address, turned over the restored house to the county; the chief speaker of the afternoon was the Rev. Cyrus Townsend Brady, D.D., who was followed by several other prominent men who spoke briefly. Among the guests of honor were: Mrs. Charles Whitman, the wife of the governor; Mr. Louis Ames, president of the Empire State Society, S. A. R.; Hon. Cornelius Pugsley; Hon. F. M. Thompson, Mayor of the City of White Plains; Mr. Charles Millard, Chairman of the Board of Supervisors, and Mr. Alexander McMillan Welch, the famous architect who is an authority on Colonial architecture, to whom the Chapter is most grateful for his generous assistance in supervising the work of restoration.

Thus with a grateful sense of good work done we look forward to our new plans for the D. A. R. year which has just begun.

ELIZABETH G. H. COLES,
Historian.

PENNIES

By Theodosia Garrison

(of The Vigilantes)

(PARIS, Jan. 8.—Children of the public schools of Paris have sent circulars to the school children throughout France asking them to subscribe one cent each for the adoption of American war orphans.

The movement was introduced at the Bercy School in Paris in recognition of the action of American school children in adopting French war orphans.)

Jeanne and Pierre and the little Marie
Are sending their pennies over the sea
To "Les petits Americains," left as they,
Fatherless, comfortless in a day.

Pitiful pennies—yet each must seem
Like the hoarded wealth of a miser's dream
To these who have cheerless days to live
Before that penny is theirs to give.

Pitiful pennies—yet never a king
Gave a more wonderful, perfect thing—
The choicest gem of his treasury—
Than Jeanne, Pierre and the little Marie.

O courteous hearts and generous,
Great is the giving you send to us—
How can we take with undimmed eyes
The fruit of your baby sacrifice?

We may forget in the coming years
Something of horror and pain and tears—
But never, as long as love may stand,
The little coin in the outstretched hand.

———

Jeanne and Pierre and the little Marie
Are sending their pennies over the sea.

GENEALOGICAL DEPARTMENT

Mrs. Margaret Roberts Hodges, Genealogical Editor, Annapolis, Maryland

1. Any one is allowed the privilege of sending queries to this department, *provided* they pertain to the Revolutionary period, or that following. Questions pertaining to the Colonial period must be excluded for want of space; also all queries in regard to the requirements of other societies.

2. Queries will be inserted in the order in which they are received. It will, necessarily, be some months between the sending and printing of a query.

3. Answers or partial answers are earnestly desired; and full credit will be given to the sender of the answer, by the Genealogical Editor. She is not responsible for any statements, however, except for those given over her own signature.

4. Write on one side of the paper only. Especial care should be taken to write names and dates *plainly*.

5. Each separate communication must be accompanied by a three-cent stamp. Do not use postal cards or self-addressed envelopes.

6. All letters to be forwarded to contributors must be unsealed, and sent in blank, stamped envelopes, accompanied by the number of the query and its signature.

7. In answering queries please give the date of the magazine, the number of the query, and its signature.

8. It is impossible for the Genealogical Editor, as such, to send personal replies to queries. They must take their turn and be answered through the columns of the MAGAZINE.

ANSWERS

3240. GARWOOD.—My ancestor Thomas Garwood born 1778, died 1837 (1) married 1797, Hannah Rea, born 1778 died 1815. She was the daughter of Robert and Rebecca Rea and they had nine children. I have the name and birthdates of all and many of their wive's names. Thomas Garwood married (2) a cousin of his first wife's named Hannah Rea, also she was the daughter of John and Frances Rea. She was born 1797, died 1836. They were married 1815. They had eight children. I have their birthdates. My great-grandfather was a son of the first Hannah Rea.

Have you any information that will give me any help to establish Revolutionary service in this line on either the Garwood or Rea Side? —*Mabel Garwood,* Plymouth, Ill.

5102 BLAIR.—The Blairs of Londonderry, N. H., are (in part) included in the Blair Genealogy compiled by Emily Wilder Leavitt and the late William Blair of Chicago. There is no record of any James Blair that states he was married to Esther Roffe or Rolf, but there is a James Blair mentioned who might have been he. This was the son of Lieutenant James Blair whose wife was Isabella. He was an officer in the British army and died in Londonderry, N. H., in 1745, leaving the following children: James (no data); David, born in Londonderry, April 23, 1729; Alexander, born in Londonderry, February 21, 1731; Rebecca (married Mr. Glackson); Margaret (married Ord).

Lieutenant James Blair was a son of David Blair who died in Ireland. He was a cousin to Captain William Blair, mariner, of Boston. He emigrated with a brother John and sisters Elizabeth and Rachel (Lore) in 1718 from County Derry, Ireland. These Blairs are believed to have been near kin to the Blairs of Worcester, Mass. (Robert Blair, 1683–1774). The original Ulster immigrant of this family was James Blair who came from Scotland to Aghadocy, County Derry, about 1645. He married Rachel Bozd and is said to have been a relative of Rev. Robert Blair of St. Andrews, the famous covenanter who came to Ireland in 1623. The Nova Scotia branch of this family claims that Robert Blair, of Worcester, Mass. (1683–1774), was a son of Colonel Robert Blair, one of the defenders of Derry. The Londonderry, N. H., Blairs sent a number of men into the Continental Army. One was a James Blair born in Ireland in 1763, who was in Washingon's Life Guard at the age of nineteen. He married Mary Chaffee and died in Erie County, Pennsylvania, in 1822. There were, however, some Tories among them.—*Eleanor M. H. Moore,* 1708 Race Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

5108. EGGLESTON.—My Revolutionary ancestor Eliab Eggleston was born in Stonington, Conn., 1762, and I would be very glad to obtain any data throwing any light on his ancestry.—*Minnie A. Lewis Pool,* Waverly, Iowa.

5118. WELLBORN.—In North Carolina

records I find William Wellborn mentioned in 1771, but this William married Hepsibah Stearns. I joined the Daughters on Thomas Wellborn of Georgia, born in North Carolina, 1762, died in Wilkes County, Georgia, married Sarah Wellborn. In my family Bible is a note which says Thomas had two uncles who fought in battle of Lexington, North Carolina. I always thought this William was one. I have a great deal of data, but can't get to it just now of the Wellborns from 1690. I have been trying to get my records for Colonial Dames, have everything down to Thomas, but can't decide which man was his father, then all dates from him.

In your search have you any record of Sarah Wellborn, born, I think, in North Carolina in 1761, died in Georgia, first married a Cloud and then her cousin Thomas Wellborn? I think she was the daughter of William but have no proof.—*Mrs. Tee Abraham,* 1119 Sixth Street, Arkadelphia, Ark.

5127. Fuller-Fisher.—Colonel Daniel Fisher (known as Colonel, but not one in reality), born in Dedham, Mass., March 29, 1744, died in Belfre, Ohio, August 14, 1824, married at Dedham, Mass., May 23, 1770, Sybil Draper, born 1750, died 1823. Their children were: Daniel, born January 1, 1771; Nathaniel, born March 24, 1773, married Mary Wilcox; Elizabeth, born May 1, 1774, married Bartholomew Gilman; Catherine, born April 30, 1776, married Captain Stephen Draper; Mary (Polly?), born November 24, 1779, married George Ellis; Captain Andrew, married October 1, 1781, Mary Grey. Hannah, born September 3, 1783, married Seth Fuller; Deborah Anne, born September 20, 1785, married George Dana; William, born May 15, 1788, married (first) Polly Ellis, (second) Julia Johnson; Seth, born October 2, 1791.

Colonel Daniel Fisher assisted in establishing American Independence while acting in the capacity of Minute Man, Corporal, Lieutenant and Captain of Militia. His services were as follows: As a private he appears among the Minute Men of Dedham under Captain Joseph Quild in Colonel Greaton's Regiment at the Battle of Lexington, April 19, 1775, and having spent thirteen days on the march, received for his services 18*S*-7*d*. Next he appears as a corporal in the same company, October 5, 1775. Then a lieutenant in Captain Abel Richard's company, March 23, and October 2, 1788. Then First Lieutenant in Captain Ebenezer Battell's company from January 26, 1779, after that September 12, 1780, he is commissioned a Captain in Colonel McIntosh's First Suffolk Regiment, September 22, 1782, he holds the same position in Major Joseph Cushing's Regiment serving at Hull one month and seven days. Thus though only a Minute Man he practically continued to be soldier through the whole war.

Subsequently he appears to have become a Colonel of Militia and ever afterward was known by this title.

The reference for the above is: "Ancestors and Children of Colonel Daniel Fisher and His Wife Sybil Draper," compiled and arranged by Robert Stewart, D.D., Philadelphia, Pa.—(*Miss*) *Jessie Blair.*

5150. Woods.—Wanting to know who George Woods married. He was my uncle, since I am a daughter of Sampson Woods. George Woods married Jane Davis. I believe her father's name was Braxson Davis. I would be glad to hear from the one who sent the query. This George Woods has two daughters living in Atlanta, Georgia. There were three sons, but all are dead.—*Emma Woods King,* 1223 W. S. G. Avenue, Springfield, Ill.

5152 Van Antwerp-Wycoff.—Elizabeth Wycoff married John Van Antwerp in 1845 (born February 1, 1824), was daughter of Ralph Naphus Wycoff and Sarah (Carmine) his wife. Ralph Naphus (born February 6, 1794, died January 13, 1866, was son of Nicholas Wycoff and Susannah (Flagg). Nicholas (born February 16, 1767, died October 30, 1851), was son of John and Sarah (Ammerman) Wycoff.

These records came from the old Dutch Reformed Church of Neshanic, New Jersey. The family went from New Jersey to Mercer County, Ky., and later to Switzerland County, Indiana. John was a descendant of Nicholas Cornelius who came from Holland to Long Island about 1636. I have much more information.—*Mrs. Willis Holiman,* Spencer, Ind.

5157. Pettibone.—John Pettibone, born ——, married 16th, February, 1664, died 15th, July, 1713. Sarah Eggleston, born 28th, March, 1643, married, 16th, February, 1664, died 8th, July, 1713. Have no record of Stephen Pettibone, being descended from John Pettibone through the sons, Samuel, Jonathan, Giles and Levi.—*Augusta Pettibone Bunult Buell,* Louisiana, Mo.

5168. Palmer.—The father of Submit Palmer who married Samuel Chesebro, January 10, 1765, was Nehemiah Palmer and wife Submit Palmer. I do not find any Revolutionary ancestry on the Palmer line. Submit Chesebro was my great-grandmother and I have a tablespoon that belonged to her.—*Jessie C. Larkin.*

5172. Allen.—Have you any Allen records

or can you suggest any way in which I may secure same? My great-great-grandfather, William Allen Kinnison, was either a nephew or a grand-nephew of Ethan Allen. I should like to trace the family back to Revolutionary times or beyond if possible.—(*Miss*) *Eunice J. Stockwell,* Greenville, Miss.

5169. Cole-Kinne.—My mother, nearly 82, can remember her grandparents perfectly, Hezekiah Brown and Elizabeth (Lizzie) Cole. They came to Norwich, New York, from Connecticut in February, 1800, with ox teams. Elizabeth Cole was born in 1783, just where, we never knew. Tradition says her father's name was Morgon; her mother died at her birth, and Lizzie was adopted and brought up by her grandparents, *Thomas* and *Miriam Cole,* and always went by the name of Cole. One of her daughters was named Miriam, and mother remembers her grandmother used to be proud of Kinne blood.

The Coles of Oxford, New York, were close relatives. We always supposed the Coles came from Sterling, Conn. (formerly Voluntown), and the Browns came from Scituate, Rhode Island. But the town histories and vital statistics do not record the marriages needed.—*Mrs. F. C. Buckley,* 1610 16th Street, Superior, Wis.

5073. Crawford.—I cannot give the birth dates of the children of Colonel William Crawford, but hope to obtain them through a search in the Pension Office. His widow, Hannah Crawford, was pensioned after the death of Colonel William Crawford, at Sandusky, Ohio, in 1782 (not 1783 as E. M. M. has it). Colonel Crawford was born in Virginia, but had removed to Pennsylvania and lived in Westmoreland County where his will is on record, probated September 10, 1782. This will disposes of land in Virginia and in Ohio. The heirs were wife, Hannah; son John; grandsons (sons of John) Moses and Richard; Anne McCormick, daughter of William and Effe McCormick; Anne Connell and her four children, William, James, Nancy and Polly. The testators' three children were John Crawford, Effe (Crawford) McCormick and Sarah (Crawford) Harrison. There is a tablet in the public square at Meadville, Crawford County, Pa., erected to the memory of Colonel William Crawford for whom the county was named. It describes him as "The Friend of Washington and Lafayette." I would like to ask E. M. M. whether she has the ancestry of Colonel William Crawford? Did he descend from Patrick Crawford who married Nancy Blair (1624–1691) in Ireland? These were the Crawfords of Crawford's Burn, County Donn, Scottish refugees in Ulster. Nancy Blair was born in Ayrshire, Scotland, and came to Ireland (an infant in arms) in 1625 with her parents, Brice Blair and Esther Peden. The old Raloo Graveyard at Larn, County Autrian, has a tombstone with the following inscription:

"In memory of Nannie Blair, ye wife of Patrick Crawford who died 21st, February, 1691."

I have heard that Nannie Blair Crawford was the heroine of many exploits at the time of the Persecution and that she saved the life of her family more than once by her shrewdness. She had at least one son, John Crawford, who married Nancy McCullough, and possibly there were others.

These Crawfords were near kin to the Lyles, Paxtons, Houstons, and Blairs in Virginia; also to many other pioneers in Pennsylvania and the south. The first place of settlement of these pioneers was near Carlisle, Pennsylvania. A large colony went down from Carlisle, Pennsylvania, in 1740 or thereabouts, to the Virginia Valley because of the Indian troubles in Cumberland County, Pa. Many families separated at this time. There are Pennsylvania lines collateral to nearly all the Virginia Valley families. The company of four hundred were commanded by Colonel William Crawford in 1782, was recruited almost entirely from Westmoreland County, Pa., but many of the members were Virginians by birth or closely related to Virginia families.

It has always been said that the northwestern part of Pennsylvania was settled by the Virginia troops, especially Crawford and Mercer Counties, where there were also a lot of Huguenots brought over in a colony by Admiral Dome.

E. M. M. may find Crawford collaterals who can help her. One of my kinsmen was killed at Fort Venango in 1782 and is said to have been one of Colonel Crawford's men. His name was Alexander Blair, whose father, John Blair, and brother Thomas were both also in the Continental service.—*Dr. E. M. Hiestand-Moore,* 1708 Race Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

5082. Augur.—B. T. R. can find a history of the Augur family in the New York State Library, Albany, N. Y.—*Mrs. Geo. B. Crippen,* Worcester, Otsego County, N. Y.

5082, (4) Fitch-Winslow.—H o l t o n ' s Winslow Memorial, vol. 1, p. 164, gives the following of Nathaniel Winslow and wife Hannah Fitch:

Nathaniel, b 22 April, 1730, Rochester (Mass.) Records, but 26 April, 1730, acc. to Family Record; d 6 Jan. 1778, Salisbury, Conn., "in the 48th year of his age" acc. to gravestone. He "fell a victim to a prevailing epidemic, while exerting his powerful influence in aid of the American arms, during the

Revolutionary War." (Blake's Biographical Dictionary.)

He married Hannah Fitch, of Coventry, Conn. The following is an exact copy of the marriage record as it stands on the records at Salisbury, Conn.: "Coventry, April ye 9th, A.D., 1753. Then was Nathaniel Winslow of Salisbury and Hannah Fitch of Coventry Marryed Together by

Test. Noah Porter.
Rebecah Porter."

Hannah Fitch was born 12th June, 1735, and was daughter of Rev. —— Fitch, who was one of the three brothers, all clergymen, who settled in Connecticut. Prof. Fitch, of Yale College, descended from this family. She was also a relative of John Fitch, inventor of the steamboat. In 1786, she removed with her family to Williston, Vt., where she resided till her death. She was instantly killed, 1st August, 1806, by a fall while in the act of mounting a horse. Their children, all born at Salisbury, Conn., were: (1) Lemuel, b 1 April, 1755; d Aug., 1828; m Elizabeth Beach; (2) Hannah, b 14 Feb. 1757; d May 28, 1802; m Timothy Tuttle; (3) Bethiah, b 31 Dec. 1759; d 2 June, 1820; m Samuel Chamberlain; (4) Nathaniel, b 9 April, 1761; m Joanna Kellogg; m 2d, Anna Hannah; (5) Mercy, b 16 Mar., 1763; m John Devereaux; (6) Lovina, b 4 May, 1765; d 28 Sept., 1832; m Nathan Allen; (7) John, b 4 May, 1767; d 30 Nov., 1852; m Mary Covell; (8) Jonathan, b 9 May, 1769; d ——; m Polly Spoor; (9) Jared, b 9 June, 1771; d 2 Nov., 1852; m Lydia Spoor; (10) Charity, b 7 May, 1774; d in 1846; m Enoch Judson; (11) Rhoda, b 7 May, 1777; d 16 June, 1862; m Ralph-Parker Stearns.

The Genealogical Dictionary of New England by Savage, vol. 2, gives an account of the early Fitch family, but there is one generation lacking for me to connect this family with the early records. Perhaps B. T. R. will be better posted.—*Mrs. Geo. B. Crippen,* Worcester, Otsego County, N. Y.

QUERIES

6069. (1) Strickland.—Who were the parents of Lieutenant Stephen Strickland, 1719–1803, and was he the father of Abigail Strickland, of Springfield, Mass., 1752–1840, (wife of Merick Hitchcock?—M. M.

(2) Knapp.—Information desired as to dates of the following names in the Knapp family, and were any of them soldiers in the Revolution?

Moses Knapp, Jr., son of Moses, John (son of Moses) and Ruth Gregory, his wife; Samuel (son of John) and Mary Lindsley, his wife; Shubal (son of Samuel) and Eliza Tuttle, his wife; Lemuel Knapp; their son born 1770, died 1841; married Thankful Goodspeed (1768–1848) in 1805 and he was my great-grandfather.—M. M.

6070. Whistler.—Can any one tell me of John Whistler, born in Ireland, 1756, died St. Louis, Mo., 1829, where he conducted a Military Supply Store? Served with St. Clair in 1791 (Ohio Records), was a private in Captain Henry Darrock's Company; Col. Rober's regiment of Bucks County, Pennsylvania Militia (Pennsylvania Archives, 5th series, vol. 5, page 360). Was he the father of Magdalene Whistler, born 1782, who married James Scott, the latter born August 24, 1780, and lived in West Chester, Chester County, Pennsylvania? Magdalene Whistler Scott had four children born there—John, 1804, Francis, 1807, who married Elishua Curtis, Elizabeth, 1809, who married John Brocan; Rebecca, 1811, James, 1813, Esther, 1815, Joseph, 1818, Jane, 1820, Samuel, 1823, William, 1825, and Isaac, 1827. Mrs. James Scott moved to Ohio, lived or settled near Bridgeport. The descendants moved to Iowa. Tradition given by granddaughter, James Scott's mother was Mary and the father was a sea captain and the Scott family left Ireland through some religious persecution. Did the Scott family serve in the Revolution? —F. B. W.

6071. (1) Engle-Graef.—Clement Engle married, first Elizabeth Graf (Graef, Grave), daughter of (John Peter Graef or Johanes Peter) Graef. Clement Engle and Elizabeth Graef had three children, John, Peter and Anna Maria.

According to Peter Graef's will translated, being written in German, this will executed Nov. 14, 1791, Court House Record of Somerset County, Pennsylvania. He died about January 1, 1800, after bequeathing all his estate to his wife Anna Maria. After her death it should be divided between his three daughters, Gertrude Graef, now Mrs. Hay, second daughter, Elizabeth (heirs), she was deceased (Mrs. Engle), and Anna Maria (Mrs. Brandt). Philip Weigley (Wigerline) was executor, etc.

Peter Graef lived at what is now Pine Hill, Brothers Valley twp. He had a farm on Buffalo Creek or Run. His name is on the tax list, 1774, now Pine Hill, Pennsylvania. Elizabeth Graef Engle is buried in a private burying ground on the original Clement Engle farm, now known as George Lowry farm. Peter Graef of Pennsylvania, served as a private in Captain Joseph Hubbley's company, Third Pennsylvania Regiment, in 1776, from September, 1776, to February, 1777, also in Philadelphia Militia, August 7, 1777 (Pennsylvania Archives). His name is also on the roll of Captain Fisher's company in German

Battalion, commanded by Nicholas Hussecker and Lieutenant Balzel (Maryland Archives, p. 261).

I cannot give the age and the marriage dates of Peter Graef (Grave, Graef), written in different forms or spelling of name. Would the above information—death of Peter Grave, date of will and where executed entitle me to become a D. A. R.? Peter Engle was the eldest son of Clement Engle and his wife, Elizabeth Graef. John Engle is my ancestor. Anna Maria I know nothing of. Peter Engle was the eldest in his father's will. His wife's name was Barbara; he lived in Greenville not far from Pocahontas. John Engle married first, Salome Starner; he was born in Elklick, Penna., January 7, 1786. Salome was the daughter of Solomon Starner of Garrett County, Md. They had Catherine, born 1812, Solomon 1816, married Diana Kein. My ancestor Solomon Engle, born 1816. John Engle, senior, married 2nd, Catherine Lichty, had John, Jr., born 1839. Elizabeth born 1822, Lydia 1824, Sarah 1827, John Engle, Sr., died March 1, 1863. (History of Bedford County and Somerset County, Pennsylvania, vol. 8, page 399.) Solomon Engle's daughter Matilda Engle born Berlin, Somerset County, Pennsylvania, 1854, married 1880, D. G. Bauman, son of Gideon Bauman of Somerset County, Penna. Came to Iowa 1880. Clement Engle came to America prior to the Revolution. Thought to be about 65 years old when he died 1812. He fought with the Colonists; did his part in throwing off the yoke of the tyrant. (History of Bedford and Somerset County, Penna., vol. 3, Lewis Publishing Company, N. Y., and Chicago, vol. 3.)

His name in tax list 150 acres, 2 horses, 1 cattle. Brothers Valley twp., Bedford County, Penna., 1779. (Penna. Archives, 3d series, vol. 22, p. 169.) Also warrantie land, Bedford County, Penna., surveyed February 19, 1785 (Penna. Arch., 3d series, 25–506 pages). Names also an original member of St. John's Church, Elklick twp.

Another proof Elizabeth Graef, Grave, Graf, was first wife of Clement Engle. Her heirs in devoting themselves of their rights, etc., of estate "Land Records" in Recorder's Office show—Peter Engle gave a deed executed 1810, in which he conveyed his rights in the farm to Conrad Brandt. The deed explicitly sets forth he was a son of Elizabeth Graef, who was the wife of Clement Engle and Anna Maria, widow of Peter Graef, dying about 1810, etc., another deed shows, John, Peter Engle and Conrad Brandt conveyed their interest to Francis Hay, husband of Gertrude Graeff (Graef), daughter of John Peter Graef (or Peter Graef, etc.). She married Francis Hay, February 25, 1773. At baptism of two of her children. Witness her parents. Peter and Anna Maria Graef. She died March 22, 1823. I cannot give Clement Engle and Elizabeth Engle's marriage date, but their oldest son Peter died 1854, April 8, age, 73 years, 6 months and 27 days.

Clement Engle married 2nd, Margaret Weinner, daughter of Martin Weinner had Adam, Martin, Fredens, Clement, Michael, Samuel, Jacob, Catherine, married Adam Boyd, Susan married Jacob Deal, Elizabeth married John Robinson, Peggy, John Fuller. Magdalene, Joseph Glotfelty, Jacob Engle son of Clement Engle (born 9 days after Clement Engle, Sr.'s death in 1812). Married first Susan Sides, married 2nd, Louisa Probst, born in Berlin, Penna., lived in Maryland in 1838 on the Pennsylvania and Maryland State line. Then moved to Ohio. Clement Engle, Sr.'s will was executed February 22, 1812, probated August, 1812. Did Clement Engle or Martin Weinner have Revolutionary service? Tradition says Clement Engle came to America, aged 4 years.—C. B.

(2) Keim-Engle.—Nicholas Keim (son of Peter Keim, of Germany) was born in Berks County, Penna., February 2, 1768, died in Somerset County, Penna., October 18, 1830–38. Married first, Fannie Stutzman. Children: Elizabeth, born 1790, John, born 1792, married Barbara Livengood (Leevengueth) in 1813. Peter, died young. Jacob, Daniel, Jonas, and Solomon.

Nicholas Keim married second, Fannie Hoslettler, Children: Susanna, Moses, Christine Nicholas, Jr., Jeremiah, Samuel, Emanuel Mary Fannie. Nicholas Keim, Sr., married third, Catherine Ash. Had Barbara, Christian Catherine, Joseph, Benjamin 3 died young Records taken from Peter Keim's Bible, father of Nicholas Keim, Sr., whose other children were Jacob, born 1769 chid. Carroll County Maryland, 1849. George lived in Somerset County, Pennsylvania, died in Ohio. John Samuel, Mary Elizabeth and Peter died young.

Peter and Nicholas Keim did serve in Revolution according to Pennsylvania State Library. Nicholas Keim came from Eastern Penna. to Davidsville in Connough twp moved to Elklick twp. 1810. His son John born 1792, married Barbara Livengood. His daughter Diana married Solomon Engle. Has a son John married Salome Starnes.—C. B.

(3) Can any one tell me who the men were who served in Brother's Valley twp., Bedford County, under Captain William Tissue? There were three fires at Harrisburg and Lancaster, Pennsylvania. The records seem to be lost. Is any person, or library, in possession of them?—C. B.

NATIONAL BOARD OF MANAGEMENT

Regular Meeting, February 20-21, 1918

A regular meeting of the National Board of Management was called to order by the President General, Mrs. George Thacher Guernsey, in the Board Room of Memorial Continental Hall, Wednesday, February 20, at 10.04 A.M.

In the absence of the Chaplain General, the members of the Board rose and repeated the Lord's Prayer.

The following members responded to the roll call by the Recording Secretary General, or came in during the morning: *Active Officers,* Mrs. Guernsey, Mrs. Moody, Mrs. Hanger, Mrs. Minor, Mrs. Butterworth, Mrs. Howell, Mrs. Foster, Mrs. Talbott, Miss Elisabeth F. Pierce, Miss Crowell, Mrs. Fletcher, Mrs. Johnston, Mrs. Pulsifer, Miss Grace M. Pierce, Mrs. Clarke, Mrs. Heath, Mrs. Fowler, Miss Barlow; *State Regents,* Mrs. Buel, Mrs. Brumbaugh, Mrs. Bahnsen, Mrs. Boone, Mrs. Bosley, Mrs. Ellison, Mrs. Wait, Mrs. Sherrerd, Mrs. Spraker, Mrs. Harris, Mrs. Cook, Mrs. Smith, Miss Serpell, Mrs. Hume; *State Vice Regent,* Mrs. Barrett.

The President General read her report as follows:

Report of President General

Members of the National Board of Management:

It is with much pleasure that I greet you again. It hardly seems possible that four months have passed since we met here in this room last October.

Four eventful months to all of us—months full of splendid work and achievement in spite of the sorrow and disappointments that have come to all of us. I know—because it has been my pleasure and privilege to have visited many State conferences and Chapter meetings since last we met, thus learning "first hand" of your splendid work.

At the close of the Board meeting last October I went first to Framingham, Mass., to attend, on October the nineteenth, the twentieth anniversary of the Framingham Chapter which was held in an old historical building at that place. October 23 found me in Brandon, Vermont, to meet with the Vermont Daughters during their State conference. From there I went to Springfield, Mass., to be present at the State meeting of the Massachusetts Daughters on October 24. I returned to Washington from Springfield to attend an Executive Committee meeting the 29th, and that evening left for Dayton to be present at the Ohio State Conference; again returning to Washington from Dayton, where I remained several days attending to numerous duties at the Hall before leaving for Winston-Salem, North Carolina, to be present at the State conference of the Daughters of that State on November 7 and 8. Once more I travelled back to Washington, remaining over Sunday, then on to Connecticut for a Chapter meeting of the Mary Clap Wooster Chapter at New Haven on November 12, and the next day, November 13, attended the State meeting of the Connecticut Daughters at Stamford. From Stamford I went to Binghamton, N. Y., to be present at a Chapter meeting of Tuscarora Chapter on November 15, and on the seventeenth I visited the Richmond County Chapter on Staten Island, returning to Washington for an Executive Committee meeting and a special meeting of the National Board of Management on November 23. I left that evening for my home in Kansas.

On December the seventeenth I received the sad news of the death of Miss Denniston. I at once left for Pittsburgh, arriving there Thursday morning, December 20, in time to see her body laid to rest. No finer tribute could be paid to Miss Denniston than the resolutions presented by Miss Pierce and Miss Crowell to the special meeting of the Board in January, and which will appear in the March MAGAZINE. I started on my return trip home from that sad journey that same evening.

On January 5 I left home to return to Washington to take up the duties of the chief executive made much more arduous without the efficient help of Miss Denniston, who had been my valued secretary since my election last April. Since January 8 I have been daily at the Hall, with the exception of a few days

which I spent in Detroit, Michigan, where I visited the Louisa St. Clair Chapter on its twenty-fifth anniversary. That Chapter alone has spent over $12,000 for yarn. I felt that I had been fully repaid for the long delay in both the going and returning during the worst storm of the winter to hear of the great work accomplished by this Chapter; and, I had that same feeling of wonderment and pride when I heard at each of the State conferences and Chapter meetings where I was present, the reports telling of the work accomplished by those states and Chapters, and what was true of those is true of all the States.

I have often wondered if the average Daughter of the American Revolution ever stops to consider the appreciation due many members of our Society for their faithful service they have rendered in the past and are still rendering. I am sure there is no other organization that has so large a number of enthusiastic, self-sacrificing workers as our Society. It is a pity that this splendid fact should not be known and appreciated. There never was a time when devotion to ideals, generous response to the call of duty, fidelity to an assigned task should be so appreciated as now.

I have often thought it would be a good idea to set aside one meeting a year in each Chapter when a testimony of appreciation shall be given to the faithful workers. I do not mean by "faithful worker" prominent worker. A faithful worker may be prominent or not, but the chief thing about her is not her prominence but her fidelity to her task. Right here I should like to express my appreciation to *all* the National Officers who have given so much of their personal attention to their offices and by their constant presence taking active part in the carrying out of the work that comes under their supervision. Few realize the enormous amount of detail necessary for the carrying on of the work of a Society such as ours where records are of such vital importance.

While I realize that State Regents are, in a sense, National Officers, I wish especially to express my most grateful appreciation to them for the hearty coöperation and valuable help in making it possible to carry on the work outlined by Congress and the National Board of Management. I also realize that even this cooperation would have been in vain had they not in turn had the same loyal coöperation from the chairmen and members of all committees as well as the individual assistance of our large membership.

To the entire clerical force is also due an expression of appreciation for their prompt and willing response to all demands made of them.

I feel sure that the observing members present cannot have failed to notice the improved appearance of our beautiful home, a detailed account of which will be given by the chairman of Building and Grounds Committee—Miss Grace Pierce—who is also a National officer having charge of one of the most active offices in our organization, 5,000 application papers for new members having passed through her office since Congress. Our faithful Treasurer General, Mrs. Johnston, besides carrying on the duties of her most important office is also doing the work of the Credential Committee as its chairman.

Miss Crowell, whose duties as Recording Secretary General are most exacting, has not only given her office personal supervision during the past four months, but gave much time and valuable service to that most important committee on the revision of the Constitution, ordered by the last Congress and of which she is a member.

(For completion of report see Comments by President General in this MAGAZINE.)

Moved by Mrs. Foster, seconded by Mrs. Brumbaugh, and carried, *that the President General's report be accepted with a vote of thanks for her splendid work.*

The President General here explained that the Chaplain General had been under the impression that the opening hour was 10.30, and she would close the morning session with a little message.

Miss Crowell read her report as Recording Secretary General.

Report of Recording Secretary General

Madam President General and members of the Board of Management:

The routine work in the office of the Recording Secretary General has gone forward as usual. The minutes of the regular Board meeting of October 17 and of the special meetings of November 23, December 31, and January 25, were duly turned over to the editor of the MAGAZINE and proof read. Copies of the rulings were sent to all offices, and the notification cards to the new members admitted by the Board, were promptly mailed. The officia

notices, letters of sympathy, regret, and condolence, in connection with the several meetings were duly sent out.

The Board, at the special meeting of January 25, having authorized the printing of the proposed revision of, and amendments to, the constitution and by-laws, they were printed and turned over to the Corresponding Secretary General to be mailed to the Chapters within the time prescribed by the constitution.

The notices to members of the several Board meetings were sent out within the proper time, those for the February meeting and the meeting of Memorial Continental Hall Committee being issued a full month in advance in consideration of the delays to the mails due to weather conditions, congestion of traffic, etc.

The President General's appointments on Congressional Committees are now being sent out from this office, and lists compiled for the use of the Chairmen of the various committees, and for the program for Congress.

Certificates of membership have been sent to all members admitted in October, November, and December, aggregating 2,773, and the work of getting out the certificates for the members admitted January 25 is well under way. (The 10,800—approximately—certificates of members admitted during the last two years of the past administration are still awaiting the signature of Mrs. Story.)

You will all have learned through the pages of the MAGAZINE that a former Recording Secretary General, Miss Mary R. Wilcox, was taken from us by death on November 10, 1917. I have received a very appreciative note from her niece thanking the Society for the floral tribute sent. Word has also come to this office of the death on January 31, 1918, of Mrs. Sarah E. Raymond Fitzwilliam, a former Assistant Historian General (the officer now called Director General in Charge of the Report to the Smithsonian Institution).

By-laws of a number of Chapters and one State have been carefully gone over to see that they do not conflict with the National Constitution and by-laws. In this connection I desire to state that the Recording Secretary General has nothing to do with the drawing up of State and Chapter by-laws, her only duty in the matter being to see that the by-laws submitted are in harmony with our National laws.

Respectfully submitted,

EMMA L. CROWELL,

Recording Secretary General.

Moved by Mrs. Brumbaugh, seconded by Mrs. Ellison, and carried, that *the Recording Secretary General's report be accepted.*

The report of the Registrar General was then read by Miss Grace M. Pierce, as follows:

Report of Registrar General

Madam President General, Members of the Board of Management:

I have the honor to report 402 applications presented to the Board and 611 supplemental papers verified; permits issued for insignia, 1306; ancestral bars, 536; and recognition pins, 826.

Papers examined and not yet verified, original, 754; supplemental, 546; papers returned unverified, original, 31; supplemental, 283. New records verified, 734.

The new record supplemental papers, the prompt verification of which we are all so interested in, have progressed so materially that we are now working on those of September, 1917.

Respectfully submitted,

GRACE M. PIERCE,

Registrar General.

Miss Pierce explained that many of the applications received lacked information which had been requested but which was not forthcoming; that through official courtesy the office of the Registrar General corresponded with Chapter registrars, and she would ask that the State Regents urge on these registrars the necessity of at once communicating with members or prospective members to whom the request for information from the Registrar General referred, in order that the verification of the papers might be proceeded with.

Moved by Mrs. Ellison, seconded by Mrs. Brumbaugh, and carried, *that report of Registrar General be accepted, and that the Recording Secretary General cast the ballot admitting 402 new members.* The Recording Secretary General announced the casting of the ballot for the 402 applicants, and they were thereupon declared elected by the President General.

The report of the Organizing Secretary General was read by Mrs. Fletcher.

Report of Organizing Secretary General

Madam President General and Members of the National Board of Management:

I wish to present for confirmation the names of the State and State Vice Regent of Arizona.

Mrs. George T. Freeman as State Regent and Mrs. Edward Shaw as State Vice Regent.

Through their respective State Regents the following members at large are presented for confirmation as Organizing Regents:

Miss Adele L. Lawrence, Little Rock, Ark.; Mrs. Bernice Pinkstaff Bennett, Lawrenceville, and Mrs. Inez Viola Lewis Arnold, Stockton, Ill.; Mrs. Beulah Bryan Checock, Clear Lake, Iowa; Miss Katherine Wright, Liberal Kansas; Mrs. Elizabeth McCoy Reger Zandt, Hightstown, N. J.; Mrs. Emily Kingsbury Oehlke, Lorain, Ohio; Mrs. Jane Parry Field, California, Pa.; and Mrs. Frances Edwards Davis, Salem, West Virginia.

The National Board is asked to authorize Chapters at the following places: Washington, D. C., and Aurora, Indiana.

The following Organizing Regencies have expired by time limitation: Mrs. Irene Marshall Smith Chilton, Stutgart, Ark.; Miss Mosel Preston Bartow, and Mrs. Lena Wooten Shackleford, Tallahassee, Fla.; Mrs. Eva Camp Abercrombie, Douglasville, Ga.; Miss Bessie S. Parrish, Harrisburg, Ill.; Mrs. Leora B. Craft, Morrill, and Mrs. Capitola Skiles Tully, Alliance, Neb.; Mrs. J. Alice Stevens Bollard, Jefferson, and Mrs. Mary R. Woodworth Grover, Geneva, Ohio.

The Anadarko Chapter at Anadarko, Okla., is to be officially disbanded.

Chapters reported organized since the November 23rd Board meeting:

Claremont at Claremont, Cal.; Eleanor Wilson at Washington, D. C.; Hawthorne Trail at Pelham and Chattahoochee at West Point, Ga.; Chapter at Sterling, Ill.; Cumberland Valley at Ida Grove, Sac City at Sac City, and Deborah Franklin at Atlantic, Iowa; Mayfield at Mayfield, Ky.; Old Powder House at Somerville, Mass.; John Crawford at Oxford, Mich.; St. Anthony Falls at Minneapolis, Minn.; Chancellor Livingston at Rhinebeck and Rufus King at Jamaica, N. Y.; Umatilla at Pendleton, Oregon; James Alexander at Madera, John Corbly at Waynesburg, and Tonnaleuka at Braddock, Pa.; Eliza Hart Spalding at Pullman, University of Washington at Seattle, and the Chapter at Centralia, Washington.

Organizing Regents commissions issued, 18.

Charters issued, 15.

Permits for National Officers insignia, 32.

Permits for Regents and Ex-Regents Insignia, 122.

Chapter Regents lists issued, 5.

The large correspondence incident to the work of the office has been attended to.

Admitted membership January 25, 1918, 137,390.

Actual membership January 18, 1918, 100,884.

Respectfully submitted,

ANNA LOUISE FLETCHER,

Organizing Secretary General.

The adoption of the report of the Organizing Secretary General was moved by Mrs. Bahnsen, seconded by Mrs. Smith, and carried.

Mrs. Fletcher read the three motions that had been passed at various times with regard to the Chapters falling below the number required, and, in order to do away with the possibility of further misunderstanding, moved that when a Chapter falls below a membership of twelve, it shall be considered in a state of inactivity, and the Regent be allowed twelve months in which to regain the required number of members—unless in so doing this Chapter prevents the organization of another Chapter. This was seconded by Miss Crowell. After some discussion and the statement by the Organizing Secretary General that this was simply the wording of the ruling as it now stands on the books (except that the period of regaining the membership is defined), it was moved by Mrs. Bahnsen, seconded by Mrs. Smith and carried, *to amend Mrs. Fletcher's motion by omitting the last clause.* The motion as amended, *that when a Chapter falls below a membership of twelve it shall be considered in a state of inactivity and the Regent be allowed twelve months in which to regain the required number of members,* was then put to a vote and carried.

Mrs. Johnston then read her report as Treasurer General.

Report of Treasurer General

Madam President General and Members of the National Board of Management:

I have the honor to submit the following report of receipts and disbursements from October 1, 1917, to January 31, 1918:

CURRENT FUND

Balance in Bank at last report, September 30, 1917		$3,331.98

RECEIPTS

Annual dues, $12,943; initiation fees, $2,797; copying lineage, $1; D. A. R. Report to Smithsonian Institution, $16.71; die, $1; directory, $3.67; duplicate papers and lists, $80.23; exchange, $0.61; gavels, $20; hand books, $3.78; index books in Library, $0.35; interest, $45.64; lineage, $160.85; magazine subscriptions, $2,200.30; advertisements, $456.47; single copies and exchange, $36.94; proceedings, $11.86; remembrance books, $3.73; ribbon, $4.40; rosettes, $0.45; refund, electric current, $1; sale of table, $3; sale of paper, $2.85; slot machine, $0.40; stationery, $13.37; statute book, $1.25; telephone, $1.15; War Relief Service markers, $57.86; contributions for War Relief supplies, $212.55; auditorium events, $83.75. Total Receipts		19,165.17
		$22,497.15
Permanent Fund to reimburse Current Fund, Decanters, Museum		37.75
Notes Payable, National Metropolitan Bank		10,000.00
		$32,534.90

DISBURSEMENTS

Refunds: Annual dues, $421; initiation fees, $29	$450.00	
Organizing Secretary General: Clerical service, $821.81; engrossing, $10.50; file and sharpening erasers, $1.30; postage, $5; repairs to typewriters, $17.95; stencils, $18.70; telegram, $0.40	875.66	
Recording Secretary General: Clerical service, $750; cards and stamps, $20.20; committee lists, $245.25; postage, $13.50; repairs to typewriter, $9; telegrams, $2.31	1,040.26	
Certificates: Clerical service, $320; certificates, $126.47; engrossing, $401.30; postage, $300; tubes and paper, $123.03; telegram, $0.35; expressage, $1.15	1,272.30	
Corresponding Secretary General: Clerical service, $483.33; postage, $112; envelopes, $8.20; binding magazines, $19.50; repairs to typewriter, $9	632.03	
Registrar General: Clerical service, $3,363.83; binding records, $27; postage, $90; repairs to typewriters, $50.20; paper, eraser and ribbon, $4.30; telegram, $0.50; lists to Caldwell, $15	3,550.83	
Treasurer General: Clerical service, $2,766.40; binding records, $10; cards, files, vouchers and slips, $70.30; repairs to typewriters, $53.25; sharpening erasers, $0.70; telegram, $0.46	2,901.11	
Historian General: Clerical service, $750; circulars, $19.75	769.75	
Director General in Charge of Smithsonian Report: Clerical service, $7.20; circulars, reports and envelopes, $74.25	81.45	
Librarian General: Clerical service, $690; accessions, $43.80; cards, $5.50; postage, $3; expressage, $2.50; repairs to typewriter, $9.25	754.05	
Curator General: Clerical service, $50; postage, $0.75	50.75	
General Office: Clerical service, $400; clerical service, magazine, $166; messenger, $95.20; stamped envelopes, $783.74; postage, $12; car tickets, $3; expressage, $2.65; repairs to bicycle, $4.05; repairs to typewriter, $9.25; supplies, $202.96; wreaths and flags, Lafayette Statues, $20	1,698.85	
Committees: Banquet Hall, postage, $2; Building and Grounds, telegrams, $2.79; Bureau of Lectures and Slides, clerical service, $12.30; expressage, $0.63; postage, $2.37; Conservation, postage, $25; Finance, Clerical service, $40; postage and stamped envelopes, $7.82; telegrams, $0.80; Liquidation and Endowment, circulars, $28.25; engrossing, $2.03; postage, $0.25; Patriotic Education, circulars and envelopes, $26; expressage, $0.63;		

Printing, stamped envelopes, $10; Revision of the Constitution, postage, $2; War Relief, circulars, reports, envelopes, addressing and expressage, $230.17; typing, $40; postage, $49.86; lantern slides, $28; telegrams, $1.35	$512.25	
Expense Continental Hall: Building payroll, $1,989.20; electric current and gas, $149.03; towel service, $14.74; water rent, $13; coal, $406.70; hardware and supplies, $61.58; flag, $20; account cleaning and pointing up stone work, $2000; cement driveway, $195; repairs to tank and stone coping, $86.69; balance, painting interior of building, $530; premium, insurance on furniture, $1,491	6,956.94	
Printing Machine: Printer, $122.50; supplies, $11.78	134.28	
Magazine: Chairman, Clerical service, $42.88; stationery, letter heads and placards, $14.40; postage, $10; repairs to typewriter, $7.75; Editor, salary, $400; postage, $9.50; binding magazines, $1.75; telegrams, $0.97; Genealogical Editor, expense "Notes and Queries," $180; postage, $5; printing and mailing September, October and November issues, $2,402.40; cuts and postage, September, October and November issues, $353.26; patriotic articles, $132; old magazines, $2.05; repairs to typewriter, $9.10; slips, cards, postal guide and expressage, $19.03; postage, $9.44; cuts, October, 1916, to June, 1917, $151.20; addressing April, May, and June, 1917 issues, $232.64; postage, May and June, 1917, issues, $737.26; index June, 1917, issue, $78.90; interest on $10,000 loan, $126.03; contribution refunded, $8.50	4,934.06	
Auditing accounts	250.00	
Auditorium events: Labor, lights and checks	31.25	
D. A. R. Reports: Refunds	3.04	
Furniture and Fixtures: Swinging stand, $5; sampler, $10	15.00	
Interest: $10,000 current fund loan	70.14	
Lineage: Old books, $16; refund, $0.79; expressage, $2.63	19.42	
Proceedings: 2000 copies, $2,812.26; postage, $348.03; wrapping and addressing, $30	3,190.29	
Regents' list: Refund	5.00	
Remembrance Books: 2000 copies and addressing, $211.25; clerical service, $44	255.25	
State Regents' postage	122.87	
Stationery	160.65	
Support Real Daughters	1,048.00	
Telephone: Service and toll	104.73	
Twenty-sixth Congress: Police and fire service	45.00	
Twenty-seventh Congress: Credential Committee, clerical service	15.00	
Total Disbursements		$31,950.21
Balance in Current Fund, January 31, 1918		$584.69

PRESERVATION OF HISTORIC SPOTS FUND

Balance at last report, September 30, 1917	$116.00	
Receipts	107.00	
	$223.00	
Disbursements	50.00	
Balance, January 31, 1918		$173.00

American International College Fund

Balance, at last report, September 30, 1917	$2,196.66	
Receipts	12.35	
		$2,209.01

Emily Nelson Ritchie McLean Historical Fund

Balance at last report, September 30, 1917		54.60
Cash balance, National Metropolitan Bank	$54.60	
Investment, Permanent Fund	1,517.79	
	$1,572.39	

Patriots' Memorial D. A. R. School Fund

Balance at last report, September 30, 1917	715.07

War Relief Fund

Receipts	$16,123.59	
Disbursements	16,110.20	
Balance, January 31, 1918		13.39
On deposit, National Metropolitan Bank		$3,749.76
Petty Cash Fund		$500.00

Philippine Scholarship Fund

Balance at last report, September 30, 1917	$2,618.98	
Receipts	133.46	
		$2,752.44
On deposit, National Metropolitan Bank	$2,752.44	
Investment, Permanent Fund	1,130.00	
	$3,882.44	

Patriotic Education Fund

Receipts	$1,716.50
Disbursements	1,716.50

Liberty Bonds

Receipts	$983.00
Disbursements	983.00

Red Cross

Receipts	$2,778.30
Disbursements	2,778.30

Permanent Fund

Balance in Bank at last report, September 30, 1917	$4,045.33

RECEIPTS

Charter Fees		$70.00	
Life Membership Fees		225.00	
Continental Hall Contributions		189.00	
Land Contributions		64.58	
Liberty Loan Fund		1,267.50	
Liquidation and Endowment Fund		53.60	
Commissions:			
Insignia	$20.50		
Recognition Pins	78.10		
Spoons	21.12	119.72	
Interest:			
Bank balances	38.17		
Bonds	45.00	83.17	
Total Receipts			$2,072.57
			$6,117.90

DISBURSEMENTS

Interest, Notes Payable, Land	$300.00	
Premium, insurance on building	532.00	
Covers for furniture, Room, Alabama	23.50	
Cover for sofa, Room, Delaware	7.50	
Decanters, Museum, New York	37.75	
Total Disbursements		900.75
Balance, January 31, 1918		$5,217.15
Balance, American Security and Trust Company	$5,217.15	
Permanent Investment, Chicago and Alton Bonds	2,314.84	
Total Permanent Fund, Cash and Investment	$7,531.99	

Respectfully,
(Mrs. Robert J.) Mary H. S. Johnston,
Treasurer General.

This was received as read.

Mrs. Brumbaugh, Chairman of Finance Committee, read her report as follows:

Report of Finance Committee

Madam President General and Members of the National Board of Management:

The current bills of the Society have been approved, and according to a ruling of the Board in October that the matter of State Regents' postage be left with the Finance Committee we wish to report our decision of a pro rata allowance, according to the number of Chapters in a State, viz:

"That State Regents, in States having twenty Chapters, or less, may receive upon application, not to exceed Fifteen Dollars for postage between November 1st and October 31st of each yearly period, and in States where Chapters exceed twenty in number, at the rate of thirty cents for each Chapter in excess of twenty, provided no State Regent shall receive more than Fifty Dollars during any one annual period."

The Committee approved the action of the Treasurer General in offering $1200 to the Carey Printing Company in full payment for various bills outstanding, in amount $2900, and the Chairman signed voucher for payment of same.

The Chairman of the Magazine Committee asked the approval of the Finance Committee to the settlement of the Bowker bill for $107[illegible] which was granted.

The Committee is in receipt of bill from the Chairman of Interchangeable Bureau of Lantern Slides and Lectures containing items t[illegible]

the amount of $8.10 for taxi hire. Failing to find any authority for paying taxi fees and fearing they would be establishing a precedent in approving same, by unanimous vote of the Committee, the bill is being referred to the Board for an opinion in the matter.

The Finance Committee having no specified duties designated the Committee recommends the adoption of the following, which shall be for the guidance and government of the present and future committees:

"Duties of Finance Committee

"The Finance Committee shall consist of seven persons. Its meetings shall be held previous to regular Board meetings or on call of the Chairman. At each meeting it shall examine all bills (except such bills as the Board of Management shall specifically exempt), which may be presented to it by the Treasurer General. Such examination shall be made for the purpose of ascertaining if any such bill has been contracted by a person other than the one properly in charge of the department to which the subject matter of such bill belongs. When satisfied that the bill was incurred by the proper person, the written approval of the bill by such person shall be sufficient evidence of the propriety of payment, and in the event of such written approval, the Chairman or Acting Chairman of the Finance Committee shall, upon the vote of the committee to that effect, countersign such bill as authority to the Treasurer General for payment. The Finance Committee may report at any meeting of the National Board of Management such suggestion and make such recommendations with regard to the finances of the Society as it may deem for the best interests of the organization."

Vouchers have been approved to the amount of $56,009.43, nearly one-quarter of which has been disbursed for War Relief. The other large items making up this amount were for:

Clerical service	$10,645.95
Employees of Hall	2,367.70
Magazine	6,229.72
Patriotic Education	1,721.50
Postage	1,593.29
Real Daughters' Support	1,048.00

I move the adoption of this report with its recommendation.

Respectfully submitted,
Catherin E. B. Brumbaugh,
Chairman, Finance Committee.

The adoption of my report with its recommendation, was moved by Mrs. Brumbaugh, seconded by Mrs. Talbott, and carried.

The report of the Auditing Committee was read by Mrs. Hanger, Chairman.

Report of Auditing Committee

Madam President General and Members of the National Board of Management:

I have the honor to report that your Committee has met each month since last Board meeting, October 17, receiving monthly reports from both the Auditors and the Treasurer General. These reports have been examined and compared and found to agree.
(Mrs. G. Wallace W.) Lucy Galt Hanger,
Chairman, Auditing Committee.

Duties of Auditing Committee

The Auditing Committee shall consist of nine persons. Its regular meetings shall be held monthly. Special meetings may be called at the discretion of the Chairman or upon request of five members.

It shall be the duty of this Committee from time to time as it may deem proper, to appoint, subject to the approval of the National Board of Management, an expert accountant, to whom the monthly accounts of the Treasurer General shall be referred for audit, and the results of said audit shall be delivered sealed to the Auditing Committee, who after comparing the same with the report submitted to it by the Treasurer General shall report to the National Board of Management. The accountant so appointed may from time to time be removed by the Auditing Committee with the approval of the Board of Management.

Before each Annual Meeting of the Continental Congress, the Treasurer General shall submit to the Auditing Committee, at least five days before the opening of Congress, a copy of her annual report and account which is to be presented to the next Congress, and the Auditing Committee may, if it sees fit, report to the next meeting of the National Board of Management such suggestions and recommendations with regard to the subject matter of said report as it may deem for the best interests of the Society.

The adoption of report of Auditing Committee and adoption of duties of Auditing Committee, was moved by Mrs. Hanger, seconded by Mrs. Johnston, and carried.

Mrs. Clarke then read her report as Historian General.

Report of Historian General

Madam President General and Members of the National Board of Management:

Last October I sent out circulars to all State and Chapter Historians, outlining the work which should be done by them in order to make our Society effective as an agent for collecting material bearing on the history of our country, and particularly relating to the services of men and women at the time of the American Revolution. Owing to the concentration of the minds of people upon the great world war, the conditions are not favorable to collecting as much historical matter as we might expect in a quieter period; yet I have obtained some very good papers which show considerable research, and numerous letters with more or less historical and genealogical data in them. The following additions to our files include: Biographical sketches of Revolutionary heroes in whose honor Chapters have been named, John Paul Jones, William Byrd, Job Knapp, Childs Taylor, Major General Henry Dearborn, and Colonel William Crawford. Miss Kate Forsyth, of Ann Arbor, Michigan, has donated several papers on the history of Ann Arbor. List of Revolutionary soldiers, whose graves have been marked by the Shikelimo Chapter, Lewisburg, Pa., also the graves of three Revolutionary soldiers marked with the official D. A. R. marker, by the White Plains Chapter, New York. Early history of Wilderness Road, written and presented by Miss Wilhelmina Heuser, Wytheville, Va. Two newspapers, "The Ripley Bee," dated August 22 and 29, 1866, sent by Mrs. Wylie, Ripley, Ohio. Clippings and poem "Our Country's Flag," dedicated to Buford Chapter, given by Mrs. Maude Roberts, Huntington, W. Va. John Maynard and Descendants, presented by Clara E. Gary, M.D., Regent of Old Boston Chapter.

I have recently sent out notices to State Historians who are members of the Committee of Historical Research and Preservation of Records asking for their reports of work done in their respective States during the past year, and have notified them of a meeting of the committee sometime during the week of Congress. I have prepared a list of the most reliable books treating of the customs, costumes, furniture and china of our forefathers, and have filed a copy in my office. The object of this list is to answer inquiries and to assist members who wish to investigate these subjects. Among the books that I have obtained for the library is Mr. Frank Smith's work recently published entitled "Dover Farms," a unique book handsomely illustrated.

Owing to the accident that Mrs. Johnston, editor of the Lineage Book has met with and her long absence from the office, the work on the Lineage Books has been retarded, but volume 45 is complete and ready for your acceptance. Part of volume 46 will soon go to press, but may not be finished for distribution at the Congress in April.

Respectfully submitted,

ELLEN DUDLEY CLARKE,

Historian General.

Acceptance of report of Historian General was moved by Mrs. Clarke, seconded by Mrs. Fowler, and carried.

Mrs. Fowler read her report as Librarian General, with the permission of the Board, omitting the reading of the detailed list of accessions.

Report of Librarian General

Madam President General and Members of the National Board of Management:

Since the October Board meeting, fifty letters have been sent urging the election of State Librarians. Nineteen answers have been received. In some States librarians have been elected. In others librarians or book committees have been appointed until an election can take place. If State Regents will coöperate with the Librarian General in this plan, great results must follow.

Letters have been written to fourteen Regents in States where we know these genealogical columns appear, asking them to appoint some one who will preserve this material by pasting it on filing cards, to be used for reference in the library. Six State Regents have responded and this work is being done on the "Boston Transcript," Mass.; "The Norwalk Evening News," and "Hartford Times," Conn.; "Evening News," Salt Lake City, Utah, and "Daily Eastern Argus," of Portland, Maine. Any one willing to help in this work can communicate with the Librarian General.

The President General has repeatedly urged us to keep an accurate record of everything done by our Society.

Therefore, I recommend that Chapter Regents, in their reports to State Regents include the number of books, magazines and

scrap books sent to our soldiers and sailors. State Regents, on a post card, can give the Librarian General the sum total in her State, from which the grand total is made up, and reported to Congress.

Since the October Board meeting, I have the honor to report the following additions to the library:

Books.

Abigail Adams and Her Times. By Laura E. Richards. New York, 1917.

Historical and Genealogical Record of the Alling-Allens of New Haven, Conn., 1639 to the Present Time. By George P. Allen, New Haven, 1899.

Bronson Lineage, 1636–1917. Compiled by Harriet Bronson Sibley. Dallas, Oregon, 1917. Presented by the author.

Genealogical Record of the Condit Family. Descendants of John Condit. By Jotham H. Condit and Eben Condit, 1678–1885. Revised edition, 1916.

The Doolittle Family in America. Compiled by W. F. Doolittle. Part 3. Cleveland, 1903. Presented by Miss Caroline M. Waters.

History and Genealogy of the Hammond Families in America, with an Account of the Family in Normandy and Great Britain, 1000–1902. By Frederick Stam Hammond. 2 volumes. Oneida, 1902. Presented by Mrs. F. S. Hammond.

An Account of the Descendants of Captain William Leighton, of Kittery, Maine. By Tristram Frost Jordan. Albany, 1885. Presented by Miss Caroline M. Waters.

Colonel Timothy Matlack, Patriot and Soldier. By A. M. Stackhouse. 1910. Presented by Mrs. T. C. Quick through "Fairfax County" Chapter.

Historical Sketch of the Shuford Family. By Julius H. Shuford. Hickory, N. C., 1902. Presented by Mrs. E. L. Shuford.

Genealogy of the Tennant Family, Their Ancestors and Descendants through Many Generations. By Albert Milton Tennant with contributions from other members of the family. Dunkirk, 1915. Presented by the family.

Colonial Families of the U. S. A. Edited by George Norbury Mackenzie. Volume 6. Baltimore, 1917. Presented by the author through Mrs. Margaret Roberts Hodges.

Wills of the Smith Families of New York and Long Island, 1664–1794. With genealogical and biographical notes. By W. S. Pelletreau. New York, 1898.

Who's Who in America, 1914–1915. Volume 8. Chicago, 1915. Presented by Miss Natalie Sumner Lincoln.

Landmarks of Albany County, N. Y. By Amasa J. Parker. Syracuse, 1897. Presented by Mrs. Gaius M. Brumbaugh, State Regent, D. C.

Story of Some French Refugees and Their Azilum. By Louise Wells Murray. 2nd edition. Elmira, 1917. Presented by "Tioga" Chapter, of which the author is an honored member.

History of Brown University, 1764–1914. By Walter C. Bronson. Providence, 1914.

Historical Catalogue of Brown University, 1764–1914. Providence, 1914. Presented by Brown University through Mrs. Francis L. Bates.

Vital Records of Cohasset, Mass. Compiled by Thomas W. Baldwin. Boston, 1911.

Some Things About Coventry-Benton, N. H. By William F. Whitcher. Woodsville, 1905. Presented by Mrs. William F. Whitcher, through "Hanna Morrill Whitcher" Chapter.

Vital Records of Charlemont, Mass., the Year 1850.

Vital Records of East Bridgewater, Mass., to the Year 1850. Boston, 1917.

Vital Records of Framingham, Mass. Compiled by Thomas W. Baldwin. Boston, 1916.

History of Hickman County, Tenn. By W. Jerome D. Spence and David L. Spence. Nashville, 1900.

History of Congregational Church, Middlebury, Vt., 1790–1913. Compiled by Susan F. Archbald. Presented by "Ethan Allen" Chapter.

History of Monroe County, West Va. By Oren F. Morton. Staunton, 1916.

History of Norwich, Vermont. By M. E. Goddard and H. V. Partridge. Hanover, N. H., 1905. Presented by "Elijah Paine" Chapter.

Norwich University, 1819–1911. *Her History, Her Graduates, Her Roll of Honor.* Published by Maj. Gen. Grenville M. Dodge. Compiled and edited by W. Arba Ellis. 3 volumes. Montpelier, Vt. Presented by Norwich University at the request of "Elijah Paine" Chapter.

Records of the Town of New Rochelle, 1699–1828. Transcribed, translated and published by Jeanne A. Forbes. New Rochelle, 1916. Presented by "New Rochelle" Chapter, through the courtesy of the mayor.

Vital Records of Northbridge, Mass. Compiled by Thomas W. Baldwin, 1916. Boston.

Contributions to the Early History of Perth Amboy and Adjoining Country. By W. A. Whitehead. New York, 1856.

Quabaug, 1660–1910. *An Account of the 250th Anniversary Celebration held at West Brookfield, Mass., Sept.* 21, 1910. Compiled

and edited by Charles J. Adams, Worcester, 1915. Presented by Mrs. Emma Upham Olney.

History of Salisbury, N. H. Collated by J. J. Dearborn. Edited by J. O. Adams and Henry P. Rolf. Manchester, 1890.

Vital Records of Uxbridge, Mass. Compiled by T. W. Baldwin. Boston.

History of Woonsocket, R. I. By Ernest Richardson. Woonsocket, 1876. Presented by the family of the author through the "Woonsocket" Chapter.

Colonial Virginia, Its People and Customs. Mary Newton Stanard. Philadelphia, 1917. Presented by Mrs. Alexander M. Watson.

History of Tennessee and the Tennesseans. By Will T. Hale and Dixon L. Merritt. 8 volumes. Chicago, 1913.

Biennial Report of the Commissioner of the Land Office of Maryland, 1915–1917. Presented by the Land Office.

Proceedings of the 21st Pennsylvania State Conference, Allentown, 1917. Presented by the "Pennsylvania Daughters."

Report from March 1, 1916– *March* 1, 1917, *of the Connecticut State Regent, Mrs. John Laidlaw Buel, to 26th Continental Congress, April,* 1917. Presented by Mrs. Buel.

Year Book of D. A. R. of Michigan, 1917. Two copies. Presented by Mrs. William Henry Wait, State Regent.

Twenty-second Annual Report of the American Scenic and Historic Preservation Society. Albany, 1917. Presented by the Society.

Addresses, Biographical Sketches, Constitution and Roll of Members of the California Society, S. A. R., San Francisco, 1917. Presented by the Society.

Guide to the Study and Use of Reference Books. By Alice Bertha Kroeger. 3rd edition. Chicago, 1917.

Report of the Librarian of Congress and Report of the Superintendent of the Library Building. Washington, 1917.

New York in the Revolution as Colony and State. By James A. Roberts. Albany, 1898.

Supplement to New York in the Revolution as Colony and State. Compiled by Erastus C. Knight. Albany, 1901. The last two presented by Mrs. Henry Mann.

Frontier Retreat on the Upper Ohio, 1779–1781. Edited by Louise Phelps Kellogg. Madison, 1917.

Report of the American Historical Association for 1914. Volume 1. Washington, 1916.

Report of the American Historical Association for 1915. Washington, 1917.

Moravian Journals Relating to Central New York, 1745–1766. Arranged and edited by Rev. Wm. M. Beaucamp. Syracuse, 1916.

History of Hanover College, Indiana. By A. Y. Moore. Indianapolis, 1900. Presented by Miss Caroline Blankinship.

Fair America. By Katharine R. Crowell. New York, 1910.

New Hampshire Revolutionary Rolls. 4 volumes. Concord, 1885, 1887. Presented by the State Library.

The Pennsylvania Magazine of History and Biography. Volume 41. Philadelphia, 1917. Presented by Mrs. Robert Alexander.

The Whitney Family of Connecticut. Descendants as well in the Female as in the Male Lines, of Henry Whitney from 1649 *to* 1878. By S. Whitney Phœnix. 3 volumes. New York, 1878. Presented by Miss Anna Patterson.

New England Historical and Genealogical Register. 3 volumes. Boston, 1889–1891.

The Family of John Perkins of Ipswich. By George A. Perkins. Part 1. Salem, 1882.

Gazetteer of the State of New Hampshire. By Eliphalet and Phineas Merrill. Exeter, 1817.

American Prisoners of the Revolution. By Danske Dandridge. Charlottesville, 1911. Presented by Miss Susan G. Gibson.

New York Genealogical and Biographical Record. Volumes 1 and 2. New York, 1869–1870. Presented by N. Y. Gen. & Biog. Society.

Proceedings of the New Jersey Historical Society. Volumes 7, 8, 9 and 10 of the 3rd series and volume 1 of the new series. Presented by Mrs. Henry Hoerner and the Society.

History and Significance of the American Flag. By Emily Katharine Ide. Revised edition.

Volumes 42, 43 *and* 45 *of Abstracts of Original Pension Papers.* Compiled in the Office of the Registrar General. Copied, and cards made for each Revolutionary soldier, in the Office of the Librarian General.

Volumes 1, 2 *and* 3 *of the New Hampshire Pension Records.* Compiled by Mrs. Amos G. Draper. Copied and cards made for each Revolutionary soldier in the Office of the Librarian General.

The Story of Old Fort Plain and the Middle Mohawk Valley. By Nelson Greene.

New York's Part in History. By Sherman Williams.

Paul Jones: His Exploits in English Seas During 1778–1780. The last three presented by Miss Aline Solomons, a former Librarian General, in memory of her sister, Miss Zilla Solomons, through Mrs. G. Wallace W. Hanger, State Chairman of the D. C.

The Genealogical History of Dover, Mass.

By Frank Smith. Dover, 1917. Presented by the author through Mrs. George Kuhn Clarke, Historian General, N. S. D. A. R.

History of the Town of Bedford, Middlesex County, Mass., from Its Earliest Settlement to 1891. By Abram English Brown. Bedford, 1891. Presented by Mrs. George Richard Blinn. Bedford, Mass.

The History of Malden, Mass., 1633–1785. By Deloraine Pendre Corey. Malden, 1899. Presented by "Mystic Side" Chapter, of Malden, Mass.

The Genealogies of the Families of Cohasset, Mass. Compiled by George Lyman Davenport and Elizabeth Osgood Davenport. Cohasset, 1909. Presented by "Col. Thomas Lothrop" Chapter, Cohasset, Mass.

Addresses on Sir Robert Walpole and Rev. Phillips Payson, Men Prominent in the Early History of Walpole, Mass. By Isaac Newton Lewis. Walpole, 1905.

The Minute Men and Other Patriots of Walpole, Mass., in Our Long Struggle for National Independence, 1775–1783. By Isaac Newton Lewis. Walpole, 1913.

A History of Walpole, Mass., From the Earliest Times. By Isaac Newton Lewis. Walpole, 1905. The last three presented by the author, President of the "Francis Lewis" Chapter, S. A. R.

Proceedings of the 14*th and* 15*th Continental Congresses, N. S. D. A. R., April* 17–22, 1905, *April* 16–21, 1906. The last two presented by Mrs. Amos G. Draper.

The Revolution in Virginia. By H. J. Eckenrode. Boston, 1916.

History of Amherst, New Hampshire, 1728–1882. By Daniel F. Secomb. Concord, 1883.

History of the Town of Canterbury, New Hampshire. By James Otis Lyford. 2 volumes. Concord, 1912.

The History of the Town of Bristol, Grafton County, New Hampshire. By Richard W. Musgrove. 2 volumes. Concord, 1904.

Pamphlets

Records of Old Farm and Church Burying Grounds of Franklin County, Kentucky. Compiled by the "Frankfort" Chapter. Presented by the Regent, Mrs. George Baker.

National Arch Presentation at Valley Forge, June, 19, 1917. Address of Governor Martin G. Brumbaugh. Presented by the author.

Index Journal Illinois State Historical Society. Volume 2. April, 1909, to January, 1910. Presented.

Program 28*th Annual Convention of the Indiana Federation of Clubs. October* 23–26, 1917. Presented by Mrs. James M. Fowler.

Year Book, D. C. Society of the National Society of the Colonial Daughters of America, 1917–1918.

Year Book, D. C. Chapter of the Daughters of Founders and Patriots of America, 1917–1918. The last two presented by Mrs. Francis A. St. Clair.

The Finleys of Bucks. By Warren S. Ely., n. d. Presented by Miss Helen F. Dailey.

Five Generations of Connecticut Harrisons. By Frances Harrison Corbin. Boston, 1916. Presented by the author.

Julia Gambrill Smythe, Her Book. Containing Ancestry of Launcelot Gambrill, Born in Anne Arundel County, Maryland, 1810. Presented by Miss Louise Carman.

Patterson Family Descended from James Patterson of Scotland. By D. William Patterson. Additional notes by Anna Patterson. Newark Valley, 1906. Presented by Miss Anna Patterson.

Stories of Andrustown, N. Y. Collected by Mrs. Theodore Douglas Robinson. Presented by Mrs. Robinson.

Etiquette of the Stars and Stripes. By Emily Katharine Ide. Revised edition. Boston, 1917.

Copy of Will of William Elliott, Born in Maryland, 1751, *Died in Washington County, Pennsylvania,* 1821.

Harris Family of Virginia from 1611 *to* 1914. Data gathered and printed by Thomas Henry Harris. Presented by Mrs. F. B. Hay.

The Register of the Lynn Historical Society for the Year 1916. Lynn, 1917. Presented by the Society.

Highways and History, the National Old Trails Road. Speech by Hon. William P. Borland, January 4, 1917. Presented by Mrs. John van Brunt.

Memorial Sketch of Mrs. Madison Adams Ballinger. By Rev. Henry J. Shandelle. Presented by Miss Cordelia Jackson.

Magnolia Cemetery. An interpretation of some of its monuments and inscriptions, with a reminiscence of Capt. James Stuart, a notice of John Allan Stuart and a tribute to the people of Beaufort. By Benj. R. Stuart. Charleston, S. C., 1896. Presented by Miss Claudia Stuart.

The Coats of Arms of the Bowne, Crawford, Kouwenhoven and Stoutenborough Families. Presented by Miss Anna L. Crawford, through the Curator General.

Report of the Proceedings of the Wyoming Commemorative Association, 139*th Anniversary of the Battle and Massacre of Wyoming, July* 3, 1917. Presented by "Tioga Point" Chapter.

Historical Sketch of Old Fair Haven, with

Additional Notes. By Curtis C. Bushnell. New Haven, 1916. Presented by the author.

Gravestone Inscriptions from the "Old White Church" graveyard of Cambridge, Washington County, N. Y. Copied and presented by Mrs. C. E. Tingue, Regent, "Ondawa-Cambridge" Chapter.

The library has also received from Mrs. William Henry Wait, Publicity Chairman, War Relief Service, N. S. D. A. R., Mrs. Matthew T. Scott, Chairman, a set of 22 Bulletins of the service.

Flag of the Minute Men April 19, 1775, *Its Origin and History.* By Abram English Brown. Bedford, 1894. Presented by Mrs. George Richard Blinn.

Periodicals

Bulletin, N. S. S. A. R., January.

Daughters of the American Revolution Magazine, November, December, January and February.

Illinois State Historical Society Journal, January.

Liberty Bell, The, January.

Mayflower Descendant, July.

Michigan History Magazine, October.

National Genealogical Society Quarterly, October and January.

New England Historical and Genealogical Register, October and January.

New Jersey Historical Society Proceedings, October.

New York Genealogical and Biographical Record, October and January.

New York Historical Society Quarterly, January.

New York Public Library Bulletin, September, October, November, December and January.

Patriotic Marylander, March, June and December.

Pilgrim Notes and Queries, November and December.

Smith College Studies in History, October.

Somerset County, New Jersey, Historical Quarterly, October and January.

South Carolina Historical and Genealogical Magazine, October.

Sprague's Journal of Maine History.

Vermonter, The, October.

Virginia Magazine of History and Biography, October and January.

Western Pennsylvania Historical Magazine, January.

William and Mary College Quarterly, October.

The above list comprises 106 books, 22 pamphlets and 37 periodicals. Sixty-six books were presented, 27 purchased and 12 received in exchange. The 22 pamphlets were presented.

Respectfully submitted,

(Mrs. James M.) Eva Gross Fowler,

Librarian General.

The adoption of my report was moved by Mrs. Fowler, seconded by Mrs. Foster and carried. Mrs. Cook presented from the State of Pennsylvania in memory of Mrs. Julia K. Hogg, first State Regent of Pennsylvania, the card index of the honor rolls in the first forty-five volumes of the Lineage Books, the 21st State Conference of Pennsylvania having voted last fall to present this gift. A rising vote of thanks for this gift was expressed by the members of the Board, and the State Regent was requested at her first opportunity to express the thanks of the National Society to the Pennsylvania Daughters.

Miss Barlow read the following report for her work as Curator General and Chairman of Revolutionary Relics.

Report of Curator General

Madam President General,

Members of the National Board of Management:

I have the honor to report on the following accessions to the Museum, received since the October Board meeting:

Sampler, Virginia, Work of Elizabeth Lee, 1744. By purchase.

Orderly Book kept by General Walter Stewart, July–October, 1777, Philadelphia, Pa. Presented to the Library by Mrs. G. A. Shoemaker, of Philadelphia, and later transferred to the Museum.

Manuscripts, 348 old receipts, due bills, etc., dates from 1711–1811, Newton, Massachusetts. Presented by F. S. Hammond, Syracuse, N. Y.

Book, "Historic Silver of the Colonies," 476 pages, richly illustrated. Autographed and presented by the author, Francis Hill Bigelow, Massachusetts.

Canton China Cream Pitcher. Owned by Capt. and Mrs. Joseph Edwards, m. 1752, great-great-grandparents of donor; and glass case bottle, gold decorations, owned by Daniel Steelman, great-grandfather of donor, Mrs. Emily Steelman Fisher.

Coats of Arms of the Bowne, Crawford, Konwenhoven, and Stoutenborough families, paternal and maternal ancestors of donor, Miss

Anna L. Crawford, through Mrs. William C. Mulford, State Chairman of New Jersey.

Embroidered and lace-edged collar, owned by great-great-grandmother of donor; a piece of old linen from garment worn by great-grandfather of donor; and also a feather fan presented to the Museum in memory of Mrs. Experience White, born in Attleboro, Mass., 1751, married Gideon Sweet 1771, great-grandmother of donor, Miss Lucy Carpenter Sweet, through Mrs. Frank H. Warren, State Chairman of Massachusetts.

Virginia Minute Man Belt Buckle, lead and brass, presented by Mrs. James S. Phillips, through Mrs. Parks Fisher, State Chairman of West Virginia.

Ink dryer or blotter of Revolutionary Days, from Abigail Whitman Chapter, Norway, Maine, through Miss Jessica J. Haskell, State Chairman of Maine.

Book. Copy of General Washington's Farewell Address, with a print of his bust. Presented by the Philadelphia Chapter, through Miss Minnie F. Mickley, State Chairman of Pennsylvania.

Two flowered China perfume bottles, presented by Mrs. Warner Moore, of Richmond.

Manuscript, a receipt of the sale of two negro slaves, signed by Benjamin Harrison, a signer of the Declaration of Independence, and an infant christening cap worn by the Harrison children, presented by Mrs. W. W. Richardson, a lineal descendant.

Two manuscripts, dated October 9, 1787, Virginia, and November, 1786, presented by Mrs. Bronte Reynolds, through Mrs. W. W. Richardson, State Chairman of Virginia.

Five pieces Lowestoft China, owned by Thaddeus and Hephzibah Chadwick, of Nantucket, married 1797, great-grandparents of donor; also goblet, canary glass, of early American period, presented by Mrs. Sylvanus E. Johnson.

Vanity box and penknife owned by Mrs. Sally Blaisdell, great-aunt of donor, Mrs. Francis A. St. Chair, through Mrs. G. Wallace W. Hanger, State Chairman of the District of Columbia.

Respectfully submitted,

CATHERINE B. BARLOW,

Curator General.

The acceptance of my report was moved by Miss Barlow, seconded by Mrs. Clarke and carried. Mrs. Cook announced that a case to be used in the Museum was given by the Daughters of Pennsylvania as a memorial to Mrs. Henry H. Cumings. *A rising vote of thanks to Pennsylvania for the Museum wall case* was moved by Mrs. Bahnsen, seconded by Mrs. Howell, and carried. In acknowledging the gift of the wall case from Pennsylvania, the President General expressed her appreciation to the Curator General for the splendid work she had done in making the Museum what it was to-day and in the promise for the future, and urged that the members of the Board go down to the Museum and see for themselves the beautiful things being acquired for the new cases.

Mrs. Pulsifer read her report as Corresponding Secretary General as follows:

Report of Corresponding Secretary General

Madam President General and Members of the National Board of Management:

Since our meeting in October there have been received in my office fourteen hundred, thirty-one letters. Twelve hundred, three have been written.

The amendments to the Constitution adopted at the last Congress having been incorporated in the Constitution, it was necessary to send the National Officers and the Chapters copies of same, consequently on November 17th, seventeen hundred, sixty copies were mailed.

A number of letters have come to the office in reference to securing positions in connection with our War Relief work, due to newspaper articles which seem to have circulated pretty well throughout the states, giving the impression we are asking for clerical assistance. A courteous reply has been sent to each applicant with the information that the articles referred to by them were not published at the instance of the Society, and that all work is being done by volunteers from the Society, without compensation of any kind.

We have sent the following supplies to Chapters and individuals:

Application blanks	15,264
Leaflets "How to Become a Member"	1,369
General Information	1,353
Transfer cards	1,147
Constitutions	2,781

As usual the incoming mail for the building has been assorted and distributed by this office.

In view of the fact that the time of one of my clerks is shared by the Finance Committee and the Credential Committee, I feel we have accomplished a creditable amount of work during the past four months, and I ask the adoption of my report.

Respectfully submitted,

(MRS. WOODBURY) ADELAIDE P. PULSIFER,

Corresponding Secretary General.

The acceptance of the report of the Corresponding Secretary General was moved by Mrs. Pulsifer, seconded by Mrs. Johnston, and carried. Mrs. Pulsifer read a resolution adopted by the State of Michigan at its 17th annual conference which pledged the Daughters of Michigan to do all in their power to promote loyalty to the government during the present crisis by uncovering disloyalty, and by instructing those ignorant of the issues of the day to the end that the people of Michigan shall stand as a unit behind the government.

The Treasurer General reported total deceased since last meeting, 121; resigned, 148; reinstated, 16. The Recording Secretary General was instructed to cast the vote for the reinstatement of these 16 members, and they were declared reinstated by the President General. The Board rose in memory of the 121 members who had passed away.

Miss Crowell read the report of the Printing Committee.

Report of Printing Committee

A meeting of the Printing Committee was held on January 11 at which resolutions of sympathy on the death of Miss Eliza Olver Denniston, the efficient and beloved Vice Chairman, were adopted, and sent to Mrs. Denniston.

Orders for printing the proposed revision of and amendments to the constitution and By-laws, as well as for the routine printing done away from the Hall, were passed on by your Chairman.

EMMA L. CROWELL,
Chairman.

The adoption of the report of the Printing Committee was moved by Miss Crowell, seconded by Mrs. Johnston, and carried.

Mrs. Minor read her report as Chairman of Magazine Committee, the Editor, Miss Lincoln, being invited to be present during its reading.

Report of Chairman of Magazine Committee

Madam President General and Members of the National Board of Management:

Four numbers of the DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE have been issued since my last report to you in October. Thanks to the efficiency and interest of our editor, Miss Lincoln, each number is a little better than the preceding one. It is apparent to all who read the magazine that the money voted by the Board at its last meeting, with which to purchase articles on historic and patriotic subjects, is being used judiciously and wisely by our editor, from the interesting and timely articles appearing within its pages.

By vote of the National Board, April 23, 1917, that "the matter of the Bowker claim be referred to the Chairman of the Magazine Committee," your Chairman is pleased to report the settlement of that case, which has hung over the Society's head for over four years. It is only because of the patience, courtesy and consideration of the R. R. Bowker Company, that this Society has not been involved in the courts. As all know who have been on the National Board for any length of time, the R. R. Bowker Company have petitioned this Society time and time again, courteously and considerately, to appoint arbitrators (as per our agreement in the contract with them) to settle their account with this organization. A Mr. Krugler was appointed several years ago by Mr. Wilson and the R. R. Bowker Company, to act for them as arbitrator, and this Society was most fortunate in securing last June, Mr. A. C. Balch, of the J. B. Lippincott Company of Philadelphia, to act as its representative in settlement of the claim.

These two gentlemen were to choose a third arbitrator, which they did, Mr. G. Frank Smith, of New York. The two first named members of this Council of Arbitration, after studying the case, met and arrived at the following conclusion: (they did not consult with Mr. Smith, as both were agreed and therefore did not need the third person). Letter from Mr. Balch to Mrs. Minor, December 7, 1917. "That the D. A. R. in accordance with their contract are indebted to the Bowker Company for the extra amount of printing over that specified in the printing contract, amounting to some nine hundred or more dollars, and my suggestion was to allow this amount only; but, in consideration of the fact that the account has been held up for more than four years, we finally deemed it only just that a proper interest allowance should be made, and agreed upon a lump sum of $1100 in full settlement of all indebtedness against the D. A. R." From this "lump sum of $1100 allowance for full settlement" there was a small deduction of $24 for an article with the illustrations" due this Society from the R. R. Bowker Company, so the check sent by the Treasurer General in full and complete settlement was $1076.

Your Chairman felt sure, after studying the contract with the R. R. Bowker Company, that the Society rightfully owed said Company a certain sum of money and it is as satisfactory to her to announce the settlement of this case which caused the expenditure of $1076 by

this Society for a just bill, as it was to report to you at the last Board meeting the saving for the Society of $1232 on an unjust account rendered by the former printers on our magazine, The Carey Printing Company, of New York. This Society can no more allow a just bill to go unpaid than it can allow its funds to be spent in paying an unjust account; either would reflect on the integrity of the Society.

Before leaving this subject, I want to speak of the invaluable aid, in settling this case, of Mr. A. C. Balch, Arbitrator, for this Society; his business ability, his familiarity with printing and publishing, his fairness, and unfailing courtesy, have led to the satisfactory settlement of this case. He has made several trips to New York, spent much time and thought on the case, for all of which he has made no charge whatever. I recommend, Madam President General, that this Board pass a vote of thanks to Mr. A. C. Balch, arbitrator for this Society in the R. R. Bowker case, in appreciation of his services in connection with the settlement of this case.

Your Chairman stated in her last report to this Board that she had been unable to get an accounting of the Society's advertising business from either the former Chairman, Miss Florence Finch, or the advertising agent, Mr. W. J. Thompson, although Miss Finch had said to the President General and your Chairman that she thought there was still four or five thousand dollars due the Society from advertisers. Your Chairman set about trying to collect the whole or any part of this sum; she went over the files of the magazine, ascertained who had advertised, what space they had used, and wrote each one, asking a statement of his business with the magazine. This method met with prompt and courteous replies from thirty-six out of forty-one advertisers, showing a readiness to help straighten out accounts.

In the nine free issues of the magazine there were seventy-nine pages of advertising matter: of these, eight and three-quarter pages were given to our own Society; one to the Red Cross, two to the Liberty Loan and one-half page to Mrs. Draper, twelve and one-quarter pages in all, leaving sixty-six and three-quarter pages of what should be paid space. In the announcement in the magazine, the advertising rate was given at $250 per page, this for sixty-six and three-quarter pages would amount to $16,687.50; allowing for a liberal discount of, say 20 per cent., the Society should have received $13,350 for this amount of space.

Miss Finch reported having received $2,479.08 and your Chairman has so far collected $619.97, making a total received $3,099.05; this leaves a balance due the Society of $10.250.95 *if* all advertising space had been paid for, but your Chairman finds that the greater part of this matter was either "contingent," "complimentary" or "filler." Even had all this been genuine paid advertising you will realize that the statement made to the Board April 14, 1917, that "the advertising department, which is a great asset even now, and which in time will become the source of a large revenue to the Society," was unwarranted.

Although this method of following up the advertising business of the magazine entailed much time, many letters and several trips to New York, there seemed to be no other way to get this business straightened out. Your Chairman found after many letters had passed between her and a firm which had advertised pianos, that they had paid for a part of their space with a piano; she could get no report as to whom the piano was given, so a trip to New York was made, and after various visits to advertising firms she discovered that a Mr. Hill, agent for the advertising firm of Collin Armstrong Company, received the piano for free space given him by W. J. Thompson, advertising agent acting for this Society. To say the least, this seems to have been a bad business arrangement for the Society!

Another case that has required a good deal of correspondence and two trips to New York has been that of the Tyrrell Hygienic Institute, a company that carried an advertisement in several numbers of our magazine last year. These advertisements were placed as "contingent," that is, the amount paid by the advertisers is contingent upon the results (the benefit) he receives from the advertisement. The company stated in reply to your Chairman's inquiry that they owed the magazine $100, but as Mr. W. J. Thompson, the advertising agent, had been to see them and claimed 40 per cent. of this amount they refused to send the money to either the Treasurer General or your Chairman without Mr. Thompson's consent; this, Mr. Thompson refused to give your Chairman when written to, or later when called upon personally by her. He offered to give your Chairman a letter to the Tyrrell Hygienic Institute authorizing them to pay to her for the Society $60 and he would collect the remaining $40. As this Society had advanced Mr. Thompson $1500 when he was engaged by the former Chairman for which he was to turn over to the magazine a certain amount of advertising, and as this amount had not been made good, your Chairman contended that no part of this $100 rightfully belonged to him, and so stated the case to Mr. Palmer, business manager for the

Tyrrell Hygienic Institute. As a result, she came to an agreement with this Company that this Society would give them a letter guaranteeing them against any claim Mr. Thompson might make against this amount. This agreement was signed by your Chairman, your President General, and Recording Secretary General, whereupon the Tyrrell Company sent their check for $100 at once, and it was forwarded to the Treasurer General.

J. B. Lippincott Company have had charge of our advertising since July 1, when they began to publish the magazine, and your Chairman herewith presents their statement (to file with this report) of advertising from July, 1917, to January, 1918.

It shows charges of $1,768.53, of which $1,391.54 has been paid; $363.75 is from Caldwell for advertising prior to July, 1917, and check sent to the Treasurer General. There still remains a balance of $176.90 due the Society. This account shows very good results from advertising when compared with that received from the larger issues. It would show to better advantage if the subscription list were larger, for it is the larger circulation that interests advertisers, together with inquiries from subscribers.

Your Chairman has visited several State Conferences where she has spoken for the magazine and tried to interest members to subscribe. The subscription list is now 7792.

As you have no doubt read in the February Magazine, North Dakota won the fifty dollar prize offered by the President General, the contest for which closed December 31, 1917. She has offered another prize—a $50 Liberty Bond—to the State securing the largest number of subscriptions to the Magazine from January 1, 1918, to March 31, 1918. All prizes will be awarded at the next Congress.

No patriotic Daughter can afford to be without the magazine; it is the sole medium by which she may know of the work of the Society, how her money is being expended, and the deliberations of this Board. Your Chairman appeals to every member of this Board to do all she can to impress upon the Daughters in her State their need of the magazine.

ANNE ROGERS MINOR,

Chairman, Magazine Committee.

The acceptance of report of Magazine Committee and adoption of recommendation was moved by Mrs. Minor, seconded by Mrs. Johnston, and carried.

Miss Lincoln here read her report as Editor.

Report of Editor of Magazine

Madam President General and Members of the National Board of Management:

If you will look over the files of the magazine—I take it that every member of this Board is a subscriber—from July, 1917, to the current issue, you will find articles which have helped to establish the reputation of our publication as an historical magazine. Recognition of its new standing is accorded by publishing houses requesting to reprint articles which have appeared recently. It is eminently fitting and proper that the official publication of this Society should be dedicated, so to speak, to American history.

Our circulation is increasing slowly but surely, and it is now up to the editor to hold our readers as well as gain new subscribers. I am striving night and day to make each issue of the magazine better than the last and to secure valuable and interesting articles.

That I have been able to secure articles from authors who can command their own price elsewhere is owing to their splendid spirit of coöperation. For instance, Miss Kate Dickinson Sweetser, the well-known writer, wrote me last week: "I shall always be glad to coöperate with you because of the fact that what is done for your magazine is done for America and Americans."

Not only these authors, but high government officials believe that by publishing the history of our glorious past the magazine encourages love of country, and it is this love of country which inspires even small men to sublime heights of heroism. Ladies, the work of your official publication in this world war is clearly defined—let us hearten the present with the courage of the past.

Our magazine is one of the very few which has not advanced in price this year. Well-known authors are contributing worth-while articles; the official news of the National Society is published monthly; the genealogical department is furnishing valuable information; the illustrations are unusually good; the quality of the paper and the press work is of the best—and to-day the subscriber is getting full value for her money.

With concerted effort the magazine can now be made a financial success, and if you say it shall be done, the magazine's success will be assured before the end of the year.

The index for Volume LI is now in press and will be here next week. In this regard may I make a recommendation—that instead of issuing two volumes a year of six magazines each, we have one volume for the entire twelve months, from January, 1918, to December, 1918. This plan would enable those who

keep magazines to eliminate the expense of binding the volumes twice a year; it would also lessen the expense of printing two indexes a year.

Respectfully submitted,

NATALIE S. LINCOLN,
Editor.

Adoption with recommendation of Editor's report was moved by Mrs. Johnston, seconded by Miss Grace M. Pierce, and carried. The President General explained that formerly the proceedings of the Congress had been published in the magazine, making the twelve issues too bulky to be bound in one volume at the end of the year. A request was presented from the Genealogical Editor, Mrs. Hodges, that she be permitted to adopt certain rules for her department of Queries in place of the former rules. These new rules were read by the Recording Secretary General, and, on motion of Mrs. Boone, seconded by Mrs. Bosley, it was carried, that *the request of the Genealogical Editor be granted.*

Miss Grace M. Pierce here read her report as Chairman of Building and Grounds Committee.

Report of Building and Grounds Committee

Madam President General and Members of the National Board of Management:

I have the honor to report the following: Since the regular meeting of the Board in October the repairs on the outside of the building have been completed, with the exception of the repointing which was delayed by the extremely cold weather. During the heavy snows the walks in front and on D Street have been kept cleared of snow and in general excellent condition.

Within the building, beginning with the third floor, the following rooms have been freshly painted, both the walls and woodwork, and put in excellent condition: the C. A. R. room, Maine, West Virginia, Virginia, and Delaware. Delaware and Maine, in addition to this work, have had new slip covers made for their furniture. These expenses have all been borne by the respective States who are responsible for the rooms, and the C. A. R. room by that society. The Kentucky room, under agreement to turn over the room in good condition, has been painted by the National Society, as have also the Office of Editor of the Magazine, the clerks' lunch room, and pantry. On the third floor we found when this work was undertaken that the ceiling of the rooms had not even been calcimined when the building was turned over to the Society as finished, but left in the rough plaster.

A general color scheme has been selected for all rooms of white woodwork, cream-tinted walls, and mouldings in old ivory. This color harmonizes nicely with all shades of draperies and finishings.

The Banquet Hall will be retouched where necessary to put it in good condition, but does not need to be at this time thoroughly done over.

On the second floor, the States of New York, Indiana, Alabama, Texas, Michigan, and Massachusetts have had their rooms redecorated, the National Society attending to the two dressing rooms on this floor. On the first floor Ohio and the District of Columbia have authorized similar work for their rooms, Illinois and Missouri having had the same work done in their respective rooms last spring; and the Mary Washington Chapter of the District of Columbia will provide for the Library. In the basement the floors have all been painted, making it much easier to care for them and keep in good condition.

We are hoping to hear of an equal willingness on the part of the remaining States having rooms to place them in harmony with the others, so that the entire building may be in unison.

The shades for the long windows on the first floor being much worn, new shades have been ordered for these windows, and the old ones will be cut down to fit the shorter windows of the second and third floors, so that all will be in good condition.

Michigan has had a new bookcase built into its room, making a very attractive feature. Vermont is adding the handsome inside rail to the north stairway from the second to the third floors, completing these four beautiful stairways, and has asked for estimates for a similar rail for the two public stairways leading to the basement.

Gas connections into the building and a gas plate have been provided for the clerks' lunch room and connections made to the Superintendent's apartment. In this connection we acknowledge the gift from the Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. Pulsifer, of a portable oven for the clerks' lunch room.

The motor of the elevator has been replaced by the Otis Elevator Company with a new and noiseless one, which is greatly appreciated.

The vestibule was furnished by Pennsylvania but the busts which have recently been stationed there were not furnished by that state and consequently have been removed to more appropriate abiding places. A new large mat has been placed at the outer door, and a handsome mahogany show case has been placed in the vestibule for the display and sale of the Maga-

zine and other publications and souvenirs of the Society.

A vast quantity of waste paper has been accumulated in the basement which is about to be disposed of and I invite the Board to visit the basement for an inspection thereof in order to see where money might have been better expended.

Our faithful and efficient messenger, George Hughes, left us in January to enter the service of the U. S. Government, having joined the signal corps and ordered to camp. His place is being temporarily filled by a boy who intends to make good at $35 per month, to be promoted to $40 later.

We bring to you one recommendation only at this time and that at the request of the Superintendent.

That the men, Estes Scott and LeCount Woodson be promoted from $55 to $60 per month, and that the two janitors, now on the per diem basis of $2 and $1.75 per day, each be placed on a monthly basis of $60 per month.

He makes this request on account of repeated efforts by other corporations to secure the services of these men by the inducement of higher wages, and they having remained faithful to us.

Respectfully submitted,

GRACE M. PIERCE,

Chairman, Building and Grounds Committee.

The President General stated that she would like the Board to pass a vote of appreciation to Miss Rogers for the work she started in connection with the placing of the new motor in the elevator, which through her individual efforts had been installed by the Otis Elevator Company free of expense to the Society, and of sympathy for her in her illness resulting from an accident. Moved by Mrs. Brumbaugh, and unanimously carried, *that a letter be sent Miss Dorinda Rogers expressing our sympathy in her illness and also expressing our appreciation of her efforts regarding the elevator adjustment, which is completed. The acceptance of the report of the Building and Grounds Committee and adoption of recommendation* was moved by Mrs. Johnston, seconded by Mrs. Fowler, and carried.

The President General stated that the Board would adjourn for luncheon a little before the hour and she would take the members on two pilgrimages, downstairs in the basement where they might see the accumulated excess printing old magazines, old constitutions, unused Proceedings of the 24th and 25th Congresses, unsold Statute Books; then up to the third floor where the certificates are sent out to see the ten thousand and more certificates for members admitted before April, 1917, awaiting the signature of the former President General.

Miss Elisabeth F. Pierce, Chaplain General, referred to the picture of the first prayer of the Continental Congress which appeared in the January Magazine, and read an extract from the Essence of Religion on prayer; " Prayer cannot be understood or discussed by itself, but only in connection with God's general purpose for men. Our Christian faith is that God's deepest purpose in the creation of men is that he may have *spiritual* children made in his image and likeness who shall know Him, love Him and to whom He may communicate Himself in blessing forever and ever." Pursuing this thought and how God talked with Moses, Miss Pierce read from Exodus 34: 29–33. Miss Pierce dwelt also on the appeal of the month of February with its great birthdays of such men as Washington and Lincoln, and said that these Presidents were men of prayer. The spirit of communion with God and reliance upon Him breathes through Washington's Farewell Address, as it also does in Lincoln's Gettysburg Address. Following the prayer of the Chaplain General, the Board united in repeating the Lord's Prayer.

At 12.40 adjournment was had for luncheon.

The afternoon session was called to order at 2.15. The drawing of seats for the 27th Continental Congress was proceeded with in accordance with the rules of Congress, the Recording Secretary General drawing for those States not represented, with the following result:

37	Alabama	5	Mississippi
2	Arizona	3	Missouri
4	Arkansas	15	Montana
49	California	41	Nebraska
29	Colorado	43	Nevada
48	Connecticut	6	New Hampshire
9	Delaware	42	New Jersey
17	District of Columbia	1	New Mexico
		33	New York
24	Florida	38	North Carolina
30	Georgia	52	North Dakota
27	Hawaii	39	Ohio
21	Idaho	28	Oklahoma
40	Illinois	46	Oregon
13	Indiana	34	Pennsylvania
45	Iowa	18	Rhode Island
44	Kansas	19	South Carolina
20	Kentucky	12	South Dakota
11	Louisiana	50	Tennessee
22	Maine	36	Texas
14	Maryland	32	Utah
47	Massachusetts	7	Vermont
31	Michigan	25	Virginia
51	Minnesota		

10	Washington	26	Wyoming
8	West Virginia	35	Orient
16	Wisconsin	23	Cuba

The President General announced that the numbers drawn for the various States would not only represent their seating in the Congress, but would be used in the program for the order in which the State Regents would give their State reports.

Mrs. Heath, having been prevented from being present when the time came to make her report, owing to the train being fourteen hours late, was called on to report as Director General in Charge of Report to Smithsonian Institution. She stated that she had no formal report to make, the blanks from the Chapters were coming in every day, that the Chapters seemed not to consider the fact that the Report was obliged to be sent in to the Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution within a given time; that she had made a second call through the State Regents in November, and yet a third call in December. Miss Grace M. Pierce moved *that we accept the report of the Director General in Charge of the Report to the Smithsonian Institution.* This was seconded by Miss Crowell and carried.

The President General stated that immediately following the close of the last Congress, in conjunction with the Recording Secretary and the Treasurer General, she had endeavored to see that all the insurance policies and all the contracts that had been given out were in the possession of the proper officers, and this had been accomplished, with the exception of one contract, that with the Bailey, Banks & Biddle Company. The Congress had authorized an insignia for charter members, active National Officers, Vice-Presidents General, and State Regents, but the Board had never approved a contract for the manufacture of these insignia, and after considerable correspondence with Bailey, Banks & Biddle Company it was found that their contract had been signed some months after it was drawn and they had been selling the pins right along. In order to place this matter on a proper legal basis, so as to give the Society a record of the authorization for the manufacture of these pins by this firm, Bailey, Banks & Biddle Company were invited to draw up another contract which should meet with the approval of the President General and the Recording Secretary General, and submit it to the Board, and secure also the approval of the Board for the sale of the pins that had been sold without proper authorization. After the contract had been read, it was moved by Mrs. Johnston, seconded by Mrs. Fowler, and carried, *that the President General and Recording Secretary General be authorized to sign contract with Bailey, Banks & Biddle Company, as read, and that all sales made with the idea that a contract existed before this date be approved.*

A letter was read from J. E. Caldwell & Company suggesting changes in prices on various articles other than the insignia owing to the excessive cost of production beyond their control. After some discussion, and an explanation by the President General of the attitude of Caldwell in the matter, it was moved by Mrs. Foster, seconded by Mrs. Hume, and carried, *that the request of J. E. Caldwell & Company to raise price on articles as designated in letter be granted.*

The President General called attention to a large plat showing the Square owned by the Society, with the small section not yet acquired marked off. The Treasurer General reported as to the Record of Indebtedness which had been authorized by the Board, giving in detail information as to notes due and payable and others that were being carried by the bank that were past due, stated that some of the indebtedness could be cared for by the money coming in if the Board saw fit to authorize her to transfer a stated sum from the current to the permanent fund. The Treasurer General moved *that the President General and Recording Secretary General be authorized to arrange an extension of the ten* $1000 *notes due December* 31, 1917, *to be made upon terms satisfactory to the American Security and Trust Company and the officers mentioned.* This was seconded by Miss Grace M. Pierce and carried. It was further moved by Mrs. Wait, seconded by Mrs. Heath, and carried, *that the Treasurer General be empowered to transfer, not to exceed* $15,000 *from the Current to the Permanent Fund.* The Treasurer General stated that the question had been raised as to the form of report made by her, whether it might not be improved upon, made more intelligent and more concise, and it was the desire of the Treasurer General and the Auditing Committee that they be authorized to formulate a plan subject to the approval of the Board. Mrs. Brumbaugh moved *that the Treasurer General and Auditing Committee be allowed to formulate and submit a new arrangement of the Treasurer General's report.* This was seconded by Mrs. Hume and carried. The Treasurer General asked for suggestions as to her report to Congress, outlining briefly her own idea as to how it should be arranged, which, however, she wished should be entirely subject to the desire of the Board. Mrs. Foster moved *that the Treasurer General give her report to Congress as plain and concise*

as possible, leaving the form to her discretion. Seconded by Mrs. Hume and carried.

Referring to reports to Congress, the Recording Secretary General expressed her views as to the nature of reports to be given by the State Regents; that the detailed reports of the Chapters should be given at the State conferences, and the report for the Congress should be a summing up by the State Regent of the work in the State made from the individual reports of the Chapters. Miss Crowell stated that this would affect very much the size of the Proceedings and consequently the size of the bill for those Proceedings, without in any way affecting the interest of the members in reading the Proceedings. The reports that were prepared by Chapters for their State conference held in October, November, and December did not cover the same period of time that reports up to March 1 covered, and they were also much more intimate when presented to the conference than they should be for the Congress. The President General stated that the information would be given in the program that all reports must be turned over to the Recording Secretary General as soon as presented, otherwise they would not appear in the printed Proceedings. A general discussion ensued as to the advisability of eliminating the individual Chapter reports, and a motion by Mrs. Brumbaugh *that State Regents' reports consist only of a summing up of work done in the State, and Chapter reports usually appended be omitted,* was seconded by Mrs. Cook and carried. In connection with legislation on congressional matters, it was moved by Mrs. Johnston, seconded by Mrs. Talbott, and carried, *that Congressional rulings affecting the various offices shall be filed in the offices within three weeks after the close of Congress.*

Mrs. Brumbaugh moved *that the Treasurer General be authorized to deposit with the Treasurer of the Joint Committee for the Celebration of Washington's Birthday, the sum of* $75 *toward our share of expenses.* This was in addition to the sum already authorized by the Executive Committee to be deposited for the share of expenses of the National Society, it having been found that on account of the high cost of everything and the increased number of war committees and foreign missions, all of whom it was deemed most desirable to invite, the expense of the celebration was much more this year than it had been in previous years. The motion was seconded by Mrs. Foster and carried.

Invitations to attend State conferences were read by the Recording Secretary General and extended by the State Regents and Vice-Presidents General of their States.

A letter from the Navy League was read stating that many letters of thanks were coming to them for the work done by the Daughters in supplying knitted garments for the men of the navy. The gratitude of the Navy League was expressed to the National Society for the privilege of having been associated with the Daughters in their patriotic work.

A letter was also read from the National Committee of Patriotic Societies calling attention to the campaign inaugurated by the Navy Department to secure eyes for the navy, in which the offer was also made to furnish in any quantity the small poster which the Navy Department was putting out. The President General stated that a cut of this poster would appear in the March Magazine. The Organizing Secretary General called attention to a point never before to her knowledge brought out in connection with this campaign, that good opera glasses would also be very acceptable to the Navy Department—not the small pearl-handled opera glasses of the present day, but the old-fashioned black covered larger opera glasses, of which probably every Daughter possessed a pair packed away in a trunk.

A letter from French & Ward was also read, submitting a sample of knitted fabric from which to make sweaters, etc., and offering the material at wholesale to the women working for the soldiers and sailors. The President General stated that she had sent the list of the National Board of Management to this firm in order that they might reach the individual State regents and make their propositions direct.

Mrs. Harris gave an interesting account of the starting of their work for the Hostess House at Camp Sherman, of the hearty response by the Daughters of Ohio in the raising of the necessary money to furnish and equip the building, their personal service in attendance, and the splendid results obtained.

A recess was taken at 5.05 P.M. until ten o'clock the next morning.

The second day of the Board meeting was called to order by the President General Thursday morning, February 21, at 10.05 o'clock.

The Chaplain General, Miss Elisabeth F. Pierce, read one of the prayers contained in the Daily Sacrifice, a little prayer plan for each day, owned and carried by Washington. She dwelt also on the permanency and power of the Word as it was supplied to the Colonial Army and our own army to-day

and quoted a favorite expression of her aunt, Mrs. J. Ellen Foster, as to the intrinsic power of the truth. Miss Pierce read II Timothy, Chapter 1, and led in the Lord's Prayer, after which she availed herself of the permission granted to bring to the Board a message from the 48th Annual Session of the General Executive Committee of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society, to which she had taken greetings in October from the President General, and read the following reference from the account of the meeting: "Of noteworthy interest was the bringing of greetings from the President General of the Daughters of the American Revolution by the Chaplain General, Miss Elisabeth F. Pierce. The President General, Mrs. George Thacher Guernsey, who is a sister of Bishop Mitchell, embodied in her greetings a report of the War Relief Service Committee of the Daughters, who are rebuilding the French town of Tilloloy and equipping the homes for the habitation of refugees. Many of the Daughters of the American Revolution are members of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society, and now, as never before, are we realizing that patriotism and missions go hand in hand; for our Society is undertaking work for French orphans and is asking for $45,000 above the appropriations to carry it on."

The Recording Secretary General reported as to action taken by the Executive Committee since the last regular meeting, as follows:

October 29, 1917, reclassification of salaries of clerks as published on pages 394–397 of December Magazine.

January 25, 1918, That the Society take over the typewriter contracted for by Miss Denniston and refund to her family the sum already paid thereon.

That we authorize the advancing of $100 for the joint celebration of the 22nd of February, with the understanding that if the one-third of expenses do not amount to this sum, the amount unexpended is to be returned to the Society.

February 20, 1918, Amendment of classification of salaries of clerks, as adopted October 29 and published in December Magazine, made necessary by the resignations in the Treasurer General's office of Miss Myers, Miss Fischer, and Miss Brighton, by the employment of Miss Eloise Scarborough, Miss Grace Frazee and Miss Lucile Hardesty to be placed on permanent roll under the usual rules at $55 per month, the latter to be assigned to the record room at the close of Mrs. Adkins' term of office; Mrs. Adkins, a former chief clerk in the Treasurer General's office, having been employed until after Congress at $75 per month; also, the employing of Miss Elizabeth Heinbuch in the office of the Registrar General where under the usual rules, she is to be placed on the permanent roll; also the employment of Miss Anna S. Walton as clerk to Curator General until after Congress at $75 per month, she to give three days each week to work in the Museum as directed by the Curator General and three days each week in any office to which she may be detailed by the Committee having clerks in charge; and the transferring of Miss McCausland in the Treasurer General's office from Class H, clerks receiving $60 to $65 to Class F, clerks receiving $70 to $75, to receive $75 per month, the change to date from January 1, 1918.

That the Treasurer General use her discretion, subject to the approval of the Executive Committee in regard to the amounts that the clerks in her office may be bonded for.

The approval of the action of the Executive Committee, was moved by Miss Crowell, seconded by Miss Grace M. Pierce, and carried.

The President General expressed regret that illness prevented the State Vice Regent of North Carolina from attending the meeting of the Board. A telegram was read from Mrs. Mercer stating that all her arrangements had been made and she had not given up hope that she would be able to attend until the very day of the meeting.

The President General stated that it was her duty to bring up a subject which it was necessary to have clearly understood—that if rules were not meant to be carried out they should not be enacted by Congress or by the Board. A long-established rule of the National Society was that nothing could be placed in the Hall that had not been passed on by the Art Committee or some one appointed especially to pass on articles other than paintings, that because of this rule there had been in the past some very unpleasant experiences where portraits of esteemed members of the Society had had to be returned to the donors because the Art Committee would not allow them to be placed; that some time prior to the last Congress a committee of friends of the former President General decided on having a portrait painted of her to be placed in the Hall, and solicited contributions for this purpose from every Chapter in the Society. The portrait was painted, and on Monday afternoon of the opening day of the last Congress it was presented by Mrs. Baruch,

chairman of the self-constituted committee, and accepted by Mrs. Story in behalf of the National Society. The portrait was hung in the President General's room. Much unfavorable criticism was expressed by friends of Mrs. Story among others, that it was an extremely poor likeness, etc, etc. This led to an investigation as to whether the picture had been passed upon by the Art Committee, and it was found it had never been submitted to them. The appointment of a new Art Committee was delayed until the very last moment in the autumn in the unsuccessful effort to induce the Art Committee that had been appointed by Mrs. Story to pass upon the portrait. The picture was taken down by the Building and Grounds Committee because it had not been passed upon, and was carefully stored in one of the upper rooms. A little later a letter came from New York wishing to know why this picture was taken down, and the Chairman of the Building and Grounds Committee explained that it had never been passed on by the Art Committee, and, according to the rules, could not be placed until that had been done. The matter was taken up at the New York State Conference and the State Regent was made a committee of one to see what she could do to solve the difficulty. Mrs. Spraker had been all the day before trying to get together members of the Art Committee and had just succeeded in inducing some of these members to come to the Hall and look at the portrait, and they said if the artist would change the color of either the coat or the dress, and make the hands alike, and correct one or two other minor defects, the portrait might be submitted to them and they would pass upon it, but they would not consent to pass upon it in its present condition. Mrs. Spraker had just left for New York and trusted to be able to prevail upon the artist to make the changes indicated. This incident served to bring out more strongly the importance of people having gifts to present to the Hall arranging beforehand to have them passed on by the proper committee, and securing the decision of the committee in writing, which could be placed on record with the Building and Grounds Committee.

In reply to the question as to what had become of the chair presented to the Hall in honor of Mrs. Story, the President General stated that this had been carefully put away because it was broken; that it had had to go back to New York to be mended, and after a short time it had again to be mended—the cabinetmaker said it had been made with the wrong grain of the wood and that it would not stand ordinary wear and tear. A cover was made for the chair and it was put carefully away for safekeeping. The Treasurer General wished the minutes to show a correction, that when the chair was presented the statement was made that the money had been deposited in the national treasury to forever care for the chair, but that the money was never deposited in the national treasury, it was in the hands of the State Treasurer of New York State and Mrs. Johnston had a letter in her possession to that effect.

Miss Serpell expressed her gratification at hearing the explanation regarding the portrait and the chair, as it would enable her and the other members of the Board to convey the information to those making inquiry. She referred also to the map hanging in the District Room showing the location of the original boundary stones of the ten-mile square for the District of Columbia which had been marked by the District Chapters, and stated that the question had been raised at the Virginia State Conference as to whether in some instances these were properly marked. The President General announced that she would leave it to the State Regent of Virginia and the State Regent of the District of Columbia to decide as to who the committee should be to decide the question raised.

It was moved by Mrs. Buel, seconded by Mrs. Moody, and carried, *that the President General's statement in regard to the chair and the portrait of the former President General, Mrs. Story, be incorporated in the minutes for publication in the* MAGAZINE.

The Historian General referred to the condition existing in her office owing to the continued illness of Mrs. Johnston, Editor of the Lineage Book, and after some discussion it was moved by Mrs. Bahnsen, seconded by Mrs. Boone and carried, *that the Executive Committee be empowered to employ the necessary assistance for the compilation of the Lineage Books with the approval of the Historian General.* It was also moved by Mrs. Johnston, seconded by Mrs. Fowler and carried *that the Historian General have charge of the compilation of the Lineage Book and be responsible for same.* Mention was made of the fact that Mrs. Sarah Hall Johnston has served the Society in connection with the Lineage Book for twenty-four years, and following expressions of sympathy for her

in her illness, it was moved by Mrs. Wait, seconded by Mrs. Grant, and carried, *that the ruling regarding salaries be suspended in regard to Mrs. Sarah Hall Johnston, and her salary be paid to May* 1, 1918.

The question of the certificates remaining unsigned was then taken up and discussed, many of the members testifying to the dissatisfaction existing among members of Chapters where those joining within the past seven months had received their certificates, and others who had been members over two years had not yet received any. The feeling was expressed that as Mrs. Story had stated she desired to sign the certificates of the members admitted during her term of office as a matter of sentiment, it was only proper that she should promptly sign them and permit these members to have what belonged to them so that they might still appreciate that sentiment; members were writing in to say that they did not care who signed their certificates if only they might be sent them; that since the last Congress only 500 certificates, out of more than eleven thousand then remaining unsigned, had been signed by Mrs. Story, that if she would come to the Hall and sign a room would be placed at her disposal with a clerk in attendance to take off the certificates as they were signed. In response to queries from members of the Board it was explained that inasmuch as all these certificates bore the signatures of other officers from the past administration no other name could be affixed to them but the name of the President General serving during the same period, nor could a *fac simile* of her signature be used without permission, and this permission Mrs. Story had refused to grant. If necessary, the Society could destroy all these certificates and issue new certificates which could be signed by the officers at present in power, but as this would entail a large expenditure of money, it would be a question that the Congress might deal with if it thought best. After a general discussion, it was moved by Mrs. Boone, seconded by Mrs. Ellison, and carried without a dissenting vote, *that the Board authorize a letter be sent to Mrs. Story asking that she come to Memorial Continental Hall and sign all unsigned certificates issued during her administration before the twenty-seventh Continental Congress, or authorize a fac simile of her signature to be used on the said certificates.*

Mrs. Fletcher presented the following supplemental report:

Supplemental Report of Organizing Secretary General

Madam President General and Members of the National Board of Management:

Through the State Regent of New Jersey I wish to ask for the authorization of a Chapter at Paterson, N. J.

Also the confirmation of Mrs. Mabel L. Humphries Barham as organizing Regent at Nacogdoches, Texas.

Respectfully submitted,
ANNA LOUISE FLETCHER,
Organizing Secretary General.

The acceptance of the supplemental report of the Organizing Secretary General was moved by Mrs. Fletcher, seconded by Mrs. Fowler, and carried.

Mrs. Scott, Chairman of War Relief Service Committee, spoke of the work being done by that Committee, which would be shown in part by the reports presented by Mrs. Wait and Mrs. Hanger. She stated that she had written the treasurer in New York in the Tilloloy matter that detailed reports must be hereafter rendered the committee every month for every dollar sent and the way it has been expended, that it is the understanding of the Committee that the government is removing the débris and clearing out the old brick that can be used; there being no wood in that section, concrete would have to be used in place of other building material, but the first thought of the Committee is to furnish stock, etc., for the people who are living in all kinds of shacks in order that they may be started on the way to become self-supporting; that the Daughters might feel assured that their work on behalf of the French orphans and the restoration of Tilloloy would benefit the French people, notwithstanding the German propaganda to discredit and discourage the work undertaken by the Daughters. Mrs. Scott recounted some of the horrible atrocities practised on the unfortunate peoples now being despoiled by Germany and those fighting with her, so unthinkable as to be unprintable, and stated that it was from things such as this that the English and the French were protecting this country, and it was necessary for the Daughters everywhere to realize this—though she found it was not so understood in all sections of the country—and to appreciate the fact that what we could do for France was really done for our own country; that in the matter of food no one could do for our own army and for those others who are fighting

our battles as much as the women, aided and backed up by the men and children of the land, in the saving of those articles of food needed for shipment abroad, which did not in any way represent sacrifice, as so many articles of food were still left for our own use. When it was remembered that Germany had three million prisoners working in her mines and fields and her factories, thus releasing that number of men for the front, and that Germany had now more conquered territory than she had in 1914, and two hundred millions of conquered people were suffering under Germany's misrule on the verge of starvation, the time was ripe, Mrs. Scott declared, to spread the propaganda of help for the friends of America and for America herself. Mrs. Scott presented the following resolution, which had been seconded by Mrs. Grant and Mrs. Smith, and adopted at the meeting held the day before of the War Relief Service Committee:

"This $100,000, when raised, should be turned over to the United States Government, in exchange for Liberty Bonds, the government to pay the interest to our Treasurer General. When these bonds mature, it is the suggestion of your Committee, that the principal be appropriated for whatever might be the most pressing and worthy patriotic need, such as care for the orphans and other dependents of our own American men killed in the war, the training of our blinded and maimed soldiers, or some equally appropriate and compelling work of succor and of mercy.

"Your Committee would suggest that the annual interest paid to our Treasurer General be also appropriated to the same general purposes at the discretion of the Continental Congress or the National Board of Management.

"We may rest assured that when the time comes for action upon this matter our National Board of Management or our Continental Congress will act wisely with the best judgment and the highest patriotism."

A rising vote of thanks was given Mrs. Scott for her splendid report. After an animated and lengthy discussion, in which practically every member of the Board took part, and during which it was brought out that it was the understanding that when the $100,000 worth of bonds matured it was to be used for some large and worthy project in our own country arising out of the war which this sum might endow and carry on for a term of years, *the previous question* was moved by Mrs. Foster, seconded and carried. *The adoption of Mrs. Scott's resolution and report,* as previously moved by Mrs. Fowler and seconded by Mrs. Fletcher, was then put and carried.

During the morning session Mrs. Mary S. Lockwood, Honorary Chaplain General and Honorary Vice President General, honored the Board with her presence and took part in the discussion on the Liberty Bond question. Mrs. Hall, State Regent of Delaware, was present, having been prevented by illness from attending the first day's sessions.

At 12.45, on motion, adjournment was had for luncheon.

The afternoon session was called to order by the President General at 2.15 P.M.

Mrs. Wait, as Publicity Director of the War Relief Service Committee, presented the following report:

Report of Publicity Director, War Relief Service Committee

Madam President General and Members of the Board:

Following the meeting of the National Board, October 21, 1917, Bulletin No. 17, Summary of War Work, Bulletin No. 18, Tilloloy, Bulletin No. 19, Third Liberty Loan, Bulletin No. 20, War Business Items, were issued October 24 to our 1600 Chapters through District Directors and State Regents.

In January, Bulletin No. 21, Distribution of Jelly, and Bulletin No. 22, Canadian Trench Cap, Service Comfort Kit, etc., authorized by the President General were issued. The latter bulletin for each State Regent was accompanied by a picture and price list especially prepared for the Daughters. Folders explaining the kits have just come from the press and have been sent to District Directors for distribution to the Chapters. No expense for pictures, folders or lists have been borne by the Daughters, but by the firm making the kits, which was designed by a Daughter, Mrs. Charles F. Bathrick; nor does any Daughter or any Chapter receive any royalty or percentage of profits from sale of same, as it was desired that they should be sold at the lowest possible price to all Daughters.

Total number of bulletins sent since October 21, 1917, 9600, 1600 folders, 50 price lists, 50 pictures, 50 samples; total 11,350.

Letters on war-time business have also been sent out by the President General and Mrs. Scott, Chairman of this Committee.

By request this office has furnished a special report of our War Relief Service Committee work to Mrs. Heath for Smithsonian Report, and synopsis of our work to National Committee of Patriotic Societies,

to Bureau of Public Information and a State Librarian for State Library Bulletin.

Copies of our bulletins have been asked for by Bureau of Public Information, National Y. W. C. A., National Committee of Patriotic Societies, and at the request of the President General, files have been placed in the offices of the Recording Secretary General, Corresponding Secretary General and to Librarian General for Library.

The bulletins have also been given space in many newspapers, which are opening their pages so freely to the work of the Daughters that we are being approached by a Clipping Agency to give them our patronage. It would increase the proper public recognition of our War Work if all Chapters gave the press such information.

January 17 your Publicity Director received instructions from the President General to request each State Regent for a report of her State's work, to be compiled by this office for February Board meeting. In compliance with this request, a letter and the following outline, to facilitate compilation, were sent by me to every State Regent January 18:

WAR WORK

For the Army (this includes):

Work in cantonments, such as mending and so forth.

Number of knitted garments, comfort kits, and scrap books given soldiers.

Christmas celebrations and remembrances in cantonments.

Number of glasses of jelly sent cantonments.

Mess Funds.

Ambulances, Field Kitchens, etc.

Hospitality-Houses, Rooms, etc.

For the Navy (this includes):

Number of knitted garments and comfort kits given.

Name of boat if one has been adopted.

Name of boat to which miscellaneous garments have been sent, etc.

For Aviation Field:

This includes number knitted garments given, etc.

For Oversea Forces:

Gifts of any kind.

For Home Relief (this includes work for):

Dependent families.

Home Service.

Americanization.

For France:

Number of French Orphans taken.

Amount contributed to Tilloloy.

Number of garments contributed.

For National Surgical Dressings and Red Cross:

Total amount money.

Total number hospital garments given.

Total number surgical supplies given.

Name of any Daughters gone as Red Cross nurses from your State.

For Liberty Loan:

First Loan, amount taken by Chapter; by individual Daughters.

Second Loan, amount taken by Chapter; by individual Daughters.

Is D. A. R. plan for raising $100,000 for Third Liberty Loan receiving endorsement?

Miscellaneous:

Please state any new, original work that you have done which has met with success; work not mentioned in these headings that the whole Society may have the benefit of your experience; also any miscellaneous work.

It is with a feeling of deep appreciation of the splendid coöperation and support of State and Chapter Regents, in compiling quickly these most important data, that this report is made. It is far from being complete, as many State Regents found it impossible to respond for their States on such short notice and almost all of the State Regents could not get replies from all their Chapters in time. But the summary is indicative of the magnificent war work being done by the Daughters over the whole country, and makes every loyal Daughter earnestly hope that an official questionnaire may be endorsed by this Board, sent to the State Regents and Chapters at once and returned to Publicity Director in time for a full and complete report for Congress that the world may realize our strength as a national asset in time of war, and that we may be encouraged to do yet greater work for our country.

The summary is based on the following request in my letter of January 18th to State Regents. States which sent in their reports from April 22 to October 1 will please make this report from October 1, 1917 to February 1, 1918. States which did not send in report October 1st will please make the report from April 22 to February 1st. In a few cases this request was forgotten by Regents who had made October reports. In such cases, their October report was deducted from Febru-

ary Report, so that this summary is as nearly accurate as possible.

SUMMARY FROM OCTOBER 1 TO FEBRUARY 1

The following States are represented in the summary:

Colorado	New Jersey
Connecticut	New York
Delaware	North Carolina
District of Columbia	North Dakota
Florida	Ohio
Georgia	Oklahoma
Illinois	Oregon
Indiana	Pennsylvania
Iowa	Rhode Island
Kansas	South Carolina
Kentucky	Texas
Maine	Virginia
Maryland	Washington
Michigan	West Virginia
Minnesota	Wisconsin
Montana	Wyoming
Nebraska	Orient.

The latter, owing to the fact that the State Regent is now in this country.

SUMMARY FROM OCTOBER 1, 1917, TO FEBRUARY 1, 1918

Knitted garments, 85,962 or 21,490 sets @ $12	$257,880.00
Comfort Kit Bags, 6680, @ $2	13,360.00
French Orphans	24,794.39
Jelly, 16,901 glasses @ $0.25	4,225.25
Red Cross (money)	148,446.80
Y. M. C. A.	7,558.47
Y. W. C. A.	1,964.00
D. A. R. Lodge, Camp Sherman, Chillicothe, Ohio	21,500.00
Community House, Junction City, Kansas	1,027.00
D. A. R. Room, Kalamazoo, Mich.	300.00
Miscellaneous	31,598.88
Tilloloy	7,000.00
Total gifts	$519,654.79
Second Liberty Loan	$2,712,053.00
	$3,231,707.79

Miscellaneous gifts include gifts to oversea soldiers and sailors, Armenian, Polish and Belgian Relief, Italian Orphans, Permanent Blind Relief, Salvation Army Hut, Knight of Columbus, D. A. R. Mending Bureaus in camps, pictures and newspapers for Y. M. C. A. Huts, hot chocolate for aviators and guards, blankets and quilts, victrola records and pianos for Camp, Mess Funds, Hospitality Funds, free yarn, etc.

This financial statement does *not* include:

193 Aviator's jackets.
18 Ambulances.
600 Pillow-cases. (For oversea forces.)
36 Raincoats.
36 Razors.
569 Large boxes.
36 Gift packages.

Aid to Hospital in Flanders:

360 Garments, Home Service.
616,692 Surgical supplies, National surgical dressings and Red Cross.
80,073 Hospital garments.
Boxes of drug supplies.
34 Soldiers adopted.
20 Sailors and marines adopted by one Colorado Chapter.
Flowers for contagious wards in Base Hospitals.
Operating table.
Wheel chairs.
Entertainment of soldiers in private homes.
1013 Housewives.
13 Barrack bags.
973 Christmas baskets.
929 Christmas bags for France.
6261 Garments for French Children.
2 Boxes garments for children of southern France.
Flags presented to troops.
Picture puzzles.
Tobacco, cigars and candy in large quantities.
2643 Scrap-books.
4444 Books and $138.58.
2000 Christmas boxes.
Civilian Relief in Paris.
Collapsible organ given Base Hospital.
45 Mouth-organs.
Hot lunches and dinners served troops passing through towns.
Community Camp Service and cot equipment.
Standard of colors presented to regiment from Kansas.
Home Service, coal, food, etc.
Hogshead of fruit and jelly sent Naval Hospital, Los Animos.
Hundreds of magazines given troops en route.
$250 given by one Colorado Chapter for cafeteria for overworked girls and women in France.

It does not include:

$24,672 raised by one Daughter in New York for War Chest.

$5,000 raised by Chapter, New York, for Great Britain War Loan.

$1,400 raised by one Daughter in Maryland for Emergency Fund to Auxiliary and Relief Society.

Personal Service

Committees on Home Ties and War Records are spending time and money freely making and keeping War Records of each man in service from his county, writing each one that his own county is back of him and asking him what his own town folks can do for his comfort—thus helping the morale of the service.

Committees on Home Service are also doing much for the morale of the men by giving those whom they have left at home happy surprises, accounts of which will be written the man in service so that he will know some one back home is caring personally for the happiness of those dear to him.

Other Daughters are organizing and working as heads of departments, chairmen of committees and regular workers in Chapters of Red Cross; coöperating with Drive for Liberty Loan, Conservation, Women's Division, Council of National Defense, Housewives' League, National League for Women's Service, Work in Soldiers' and Sailors' Clubs and Military Census, serving as assistants on Legal Advisory Boards and Questionnaires, acting as hostesses in Hostess Houses D. A. R. Rooms for soldiers, giving time in Mending Bureaus, etc, etc. In China the Daughters are making pongee silk shirts for the men in foreign service, as it has been discovered that the cooties detest the odor of pongee.

But our most precious gift to our country is the brave men and women whom the Daughters are giving with a smile on our faces and tears in our hearts.

Among the number are the names of the following Daughters of the American Revolution in foreign service, the names being furnished by the State Regents. May we not all stand in their honor while their names are being read and may not letters of appreciation from this Board be sent to these our own members who are giving themselves to the call of their country, while we further testify to our faith and pride in them by having an honor-roll inscribed with their names and the names of all Daughters in the future who may serve abroad?

Daughters of the American Revolution in Foreign Service:

Connecticut:

Miss Ruth Daniels, Army Nurse, U. S. Hospital No. 15, American Expeditionary Force.

Miss Esther Vorhees Hasson, Army Nurse in France.

Miss Brooks, Mission to Palestine.

Miss Frances Hickox, Y. M. C. A. in France.

Miss Winslow, secretary to Miss Anne Morgan and head of her unit in France.

Georgia:

Mrs. Orme Campbell, a Georgia Daughter.

Illinois:

Miss Mabel Fuller, Northwestern Unit.

Miss Alice Pratt, Hospital Unit No. 11.

Indiana:

Miss Mary Goldwaite, Red Cross Nurse, place of service not given.

Iowa:

Miss Mildred Gilson, Unit K.

Miss Mary West, Unit R.

Kansas:

Miss Lucille Otto, Hospital Unit, leaving this month.

Miss Flora Adams, R. C. Nurse in France.

Kentucky:

Nurse, name not given.

New York:

Mrs. C. E. Flemming.

Mrs. Radcliff B. Lockwood.

Miss Sophie Palmer.

Miss Anna McPhearson.

Mrs. Hugh Pynter.

Miss Maude M. Woolsey.

Ohio:

Miss Katherine Geddes, Paris.

Miss Julia Norton, Paris.

Miss M. Sydna Sheldon, nurse in France in Welfare Work.

Oregon:

Miss Jessie Finch.

Rhode Island:

Mrs. Amelia Spicer Crane, R. C. Nurse. Special permission has been given Mrs. Crane to wear her D. A. R. insignia on her uniform.

Washington State:

Nurse en route to France (name not given).

Texas:
Miss Dorothy Love. Serving refreshments behind the lines in France.

West Virginia:
Civilian Relief Worker in France (name not given).

Wisconsin:
Miss Stella Matthews. Milwaukee Base Hospital (awaiting orders).

Respectfully submitted,

CLARA HADLEY WAIT.

Moved by Mrs. Hanger, seconded by Mrs. Ellison, and carried, *that we give Mrs. Wait a rising vote of thanks for her splendid work and report on War Relief Service.* Mrs. Wait then read the recommendations from the Committee and they were taken up one by one and acted on as follows: Recommendation No. 1, That the small poster "Will you supply eyes for the Navy?" and letter about same issued by National Committee of Patriotic Societies be distributed by Publicity Director; *adoption of Recommendation No.* 1 moved by Mrs. Brumbaugh, seconded by Mrs. Foster, and carried. Moved by Mrs. Buel, seconded by Mrs. Foster, and carried, *that Recommendation No. 2 of War Relief Service Committee be adopted;* that pamphlet and small posters of National Committee of Patriotic Societies embodying suggestions of what is being done of an intentionally unpatriotic nature be distributed by Publicity Director. Moved by Mrs. Grant, seconded by Mrs. Harris, and carried, *that Recommendation No. 3 be adopted;* that we endorse the work of the Woman's Naval Service Inc., and would be glad to distribute a bulletin prepared by that organization, relating to the following units (games, music, Sunday newspapers, magazine subscriptions). The announcement was made by Mrs. Wait that the President General had honored the Woman's Naval Service, Inc., by becoming one of the board of management, and an invitation had also come that morning to the Chairman of War Relief Service Committee to become one of the members of the board.

Recommendation No. 4, That the Daughters distribute to their members information prepared by the Woman's Naval Service, Inc., relative to the Training Camps and Company of States. Mrs. Wait here requested that Mrs. Hanger give her report at this time. The President General stated to those who were not present at the meeting of Memorial Continental Hall Committee and had not heard the magnificent report made by Mrs. Hanger that she had taken all the registration blanks that had come in from all over the country and sorted them out, and was devoting a great deal of time to summarizing the information given. Mrs. Hanger stated she would not tell the Board anything in regard to the registrations of the entire blank, but would confine herself to the fees pledged on those blanks for women to go into training camps; that she had found $19,432.50 pledged, with about 1500 blanks still to be looked over. In making this report, Mrs. Hanger said it should be borne in mind that a great many women say "if possible," "if necessary," "if absolutely necessary," so the sum is not certain, but there was no doubt that most of the women who had pledged these sums expected to redeem the pledge. Mrs. Hanger told of consulting with the Woman's Naval Service, Inc., in regard to the training camp, and they had offered to the National Society the privilege of forming what would be known as the Company of the States, which meant that each State would be represented by a woman selected by her State Regent who would come to Washington to take the training course of six weeks, that woman to be specially selected, with the idea that she would go back into her own State carrying the knowledge gained to others. These scholarships are to be paid for out of the money as pledged by the Daughters of the different States. Mrs. Hanger announced also that the School had given to the President General one scholarship for any woman over eighteen years of age whom she might select as her scholarship holder. Mrs. Wait stated that word had just came that morning that another scholarship had been offered by the Woman's Naval Service to the Chairman of War Relief Service Committee, Mrs. Matthew T. Scott. Mrs. Wait read a letter outlining the plan for the Company of States. Mrs. Hanger said that the names as found on these registration blanks were being typed and would be sent to the State Regents when the list was completed, but hoped they would not wait until they received the lists, but would begin at once to arouse interest in the school. *The adoption of Recommendation No.* 4 was moved by Mrs. Bahnsen, seconded by Mrs. Heath, and carried.

Moved by Mrs. Brumbaugh, seconded by Mrs. Clarke, and carried, *that we adopt Recommendation No.* 5; that the list of names of those pledging money for fees for Training Camps be sent to their State Regents for collection, moneys to be sent to the

Treasurer General, and name of woman entering the school to be sent to the Woman's Naval Service School not later than April 2nd for registration. Moved by Mrs. Wait, seconded by Mrs. Brumbaugh and carried, *that the Woman's Training Camp Scholarship be given under the name of the Daughters of the American Revolution Scholarship Fund.* It was further moved by Mrs. Buel, seconded by Mrs. Talbott, Mrs. Cook, and Mrs. Smith, and carried, *that we express to the Woman's Naval Service, Inc., our sincere appreciation of their action in giving to our President General, Mrs. Guernsey, and our Honorary President General, Mrs. Scott, the privilege of appointing a scholar each.* After some discussion as to the amount possible to collect from the more than nineteen thousand dollars pledged for the purpose, it was moved by Mrs. Hanger, seconded by Mrs. Hall, and carried, *that the actual expenses of those sent from the States to form the Daughters of the American Revolution Company of the States at the Woman's Naval Training Camp in* 1918 *be paid.*

Recommendation No. 6, that the Board refer the question of yarn (as presented by A. G. Clark) to the States to be taken up at their discretion, had reference to the offer made by Mr. Clark, of Seneca, N. Y., to supply yarn in quantities to the Daughters at greatly reduced rates. Samples of this yarn were shown at the President General's table so that State Regents and members of the Board might acquaint themselves with the quality. *The adoption of Recommendation No.* 6 was moved by Mrs. Hume, seconded by Mrs. Butterworth, and carried. Recommendation No. 7, That a bulletin be issued embodying suggestions of what is being done unconsciously of an unpatriotic nature, such as knitting of sweaters for personal use, crocheted flowers for decoration of knitting bags, hats, dresses, etc., etc., etc., and to avoid the use of all non-essentials, met with the instant approval of all the members present; Mrs. Fletcher called attention to the fact that women were being urged to refrain from buying woollen dresses in order that all this material might be appropriated to the needs of the army and navy, and told that if there was no demand for these colored shades of wool and woollen dress materials none would be manufactured. Moved by Mrs. Buel, seconded by Mrs. Talbott, and carried, *that Recommendation No.* 7 *be adopted.*

With reference to Recommendation No. 8, that a bulletin "To Keep Our Home Fires Burning" be issued, Mrs. Wait explained that it had been long in the minds of many Daughters that it was incumbent on the women of the country to keep their homes intact for the men to come back to, that it was just as patriotic to keep the home lines straight as it was for the men to keep the fighting lines firm, and in these days of stress almost unconsciously the home had been allowed to suffer. *The adoption of Recommendation No.* 8 was moved by Mrs. Hume, seconded by Mrs. Smith, and carried. *Adoption of Recommendation No.* 9, that reports on War Relief Service work be sent out twice a year, once in the fall and once before the Continental Congress, was moved by Mrs. Bahnsen, seconded by Mrs. Cook, and carried. Recommendation No. 10, that each State Regent send her State War Relief Service report to the Publicity Director, a duplicate copy to the Division Director, and keep one for her own records, was planned to assist the the Division Director in helping on the work in her district by keeping informed as to what was being done. She would then be able to advise and assist if some locality were weak in some particular line. *The adoption of Recommendation No.* 10 was moved by Mrs. Grant, seconded by Mrs. Smith, and carried. After some discussion as to the length of time that could be granted for sending in their reports, it was moved by Mrs. Buel, seconded by Mrs. Minor, and carried, *that the War Relief Service report for the year cover the period from April 22,* 1917, *to February* 1, 1918, *and that the State Regents be furnished with blanks for reporting this work, these blanks to be returned to the Publicity Director before March* 15, 1918. Moved by Mrs. Minor, seconded by Mrs. Brumbaugh, and carried, *that Recommendation No.* 11 *of the Publicity Director, War Relief Service Committee, be adopted,* that the Chairman of Publicity be empowered to order 2500 copies of each bulletin if in her judgment a smaller issue is not sufficient. The question having arisen as to the representation in New York City on the Committee engaged in collecting money for the restoration of the French villages, and in France to see about the handling of the money there, it was recommended by the War Relief Service Committee, that the question of representation in New York City and in France on the Committee for Tilloloy be left to the Chairman of War Relief Service Committee and the President General. *The adoption of Recommendation No.* 12 was thereupon moved by Mrs. Smith, seconded by Mrs. Heath, and carried. *The adoption of Recommendation No.* 13, that a Business

Bulletin be issued at once, containing letter of Baroness de la Grange to Publicity Director, Mrs. Hodgkins' statement in regard to French orphans, etc., was moved by Miss Crowell, seconded by Mrs. Johnston, and carried.

Mrs. Fletcher referred to the class of plays being brought to the theatres in Washington which were not of the highest order. They were played to crowded houses every night, and in one case the play ran two weeks instead of the one week for which it was scheduled; that the attempt was being made to keep the entertainments pure in the camps, and it did not seem right to allow these questionable plays to be given in the cities where there were so many of the soldiers on leave, and where thousands of young men and women were working for the government. Mrs. Fletcher moved *that the President General shall appoint committees near cantonments to investigate the class of plays being given in their vicinities.* This was seconded by Mrs. Pulsifer and carried.

Moved by Mrs. Talbott, seconded by Mrs. Foster, and carried, *that this Board recommend to the State Regents the advisability of urging all Chapters to continue their regular monthly meetings throughout the summers for the period of the war.*

The following resolutions were read by Mrs. Hume:

"WHEREAS, one of the special branches of the organization of the Daughters of the American Revolution is the Americanization of all foreigners who voluntarily seek American citizenship, and Whereas, American citizenship cannot be maintained without a fundamental education in the American language, Therefore be it Resolved, That the Daughters of the American Revolution urge upon all legislative authority the necessity of compulsory education of all children of school age in some recognized educational institution, and Resolved Further, that the teaching of any foreign language in any grade school recognized by the compulsory educational legislation be prohibited up to and including what is usually known as the eighth grade."

The adoption of these resolutions was moved by Mrs. Hume, seconded by Mrs. Bahnsen, and carried.

Moved by Mrs. Foster, seconded by Mrs. Talbott, and carried, *that it shall be the duty of every Daughter of the American Revolution to report to proper authorities all disloyal, pro-German propaganda, and giving names of such persons.*

The Treasurer General requested the reinstatement of two members, and moved *that the Recording Secretary General be authorized to cast the ballot for reinstatement of two members.* This was seconded by Mrs. Pulsifer and carried, and the Recording Secretary General announced that she had cast the ballot for the reinstatement of these members.

The Registrar General presented a supplemental report asking for the admission of 338 additional members, their papers having been verified since yesterday, this making a total of 740 members admitted at this meeting. Moved by Mrs. Talbott, seconded by Mrs. Hume, and carried, *that the supplemental report of the Registrar General be accepted and the 338 new names be enrolled.* The Recording Secretary General announced the casting of the ballot for the 338 applicants for membership, and they were declared elected by the President General.

The following letter addressed to the President General was read from Mrs. Smallwood:

"As Chairman of the Committee on Statistics for the first twenty-five years for the National Society I write to ask your assistance for the completion of our work. In January, 1915, every State Regent was sent blanks for each Chapter in her State, asking information of all work from their formation to October 1, 1915, the period of 25 years. A partial list having been received this was reported at the Congress of 1916. It was a record of such wonderful results it seems unfortunate to let it stand as the work of our whole Society when it is only for 32 States.

"At your request I have taken up the work again, but to complete it I need earnest and immediate help. At this Board meeting there may be State Regents whose State records have not been made. Possibly the Chapter records of their States may be somewhere on file and can be completed and sent at once; others may need new blanks; others may be able to get in touch with Chapter Regents and have not reported, and send me their records at the earliest possible dates.

"May I call to your attention, that as National Chairman I cannot compile data for any State. When loose Chapter records are sent me I am not authorized to make the State totals, as this would only be authoritative when reported by the State Regent. When a State Regent gives, as her report 'Many thousand dollars' or 'At least $10,000' I can make no report of the one and question the accuracy of the other. Will you bring this to the attention of the State Re-

gents present at this Board meeting and ask their earnest coöperation towards the completion of this magnificent record?

"The following States have not reported: Delaware, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, Missouri, Nevada, New Mexico, Rhode Island, Virginia and South Dakota.

"The following States are incomplete: Indiana, Maryland, Maine and Ohio."

The operation of the new postal law with its heavy burden on all publications, constituting practically a fifty to nine hundred per cent. increase in carrying cost, through the adoption of a zone system, was explained in detail by the Editor of the MAGAZINE and the Chairman of the Magazine Committee, and of its effect upon the MAGAZINE in the increased cost of the publication to subscribers in the various zones, and it was urged that this legislation be repealed at the present session of Congress, *and resolutions to this effect were adopted,* on motion of Mrs. Minor, seconded by Miss Grace M. Pierce.

The President General referred to the thoughtfulness of the Superintendent in preserving a piece of marble found in the débris when the lot back of the Hall was cleaned up left from the construction of the building, and having it cut as a gavel block, and spoke also of the flowers placed by him in the Board room for the meetings of the National Board. Moved by Mrs. Harris, seconded by Mrs. Moody, and carried, *that a vote of appreciation be extended to the Superintendent, Mr. Phillips, for his thoughtfulness in preserving the piece of marble to be used as a gavel block by the President General, and also for his gift of flowers for the meeting of the National Board.*

Moved by Mrs. Wait, seconded by Mrs. Buel, and carried, *that an honor roll be made and preserved of all Daughters of the American Revolution in foreign service during the World War.*

Miss Grace M. Pierce moved *that a letter of appreciation be sent to the Otis Elevator Company.* This was seconded by Mrs. Johnston and carried.

In expressing her appreciation of the vote of thanks tendered her by the Board, Mrs. Wait stated that she wished to move a vote of thanks to three women who had worked just as hard as she had, Mrs. Hanger, who had done an immense work in connection with the registration blanks, Mrs. Hodgkins, in the French Orphans work, and Mrs. Bowron, who had taken care of the Tilloloy slides. Her motion, *that Mrs. Hanger, Mrs. Hodgkins, and Mrs. Bowron be given a vote of thanks for their effective work in the interest of our War Relief Service,* was seconded by Mrs. Buel and carried.

Miss Crowell moved *that the Executive Committee be delegated to transact such business requiring attention before the next regular meeting of the Board.* Seconded by Miss Grace M. Pierce and carried.

That the usual appropriation be made for the use of the House Committee for Congress was also moved by Miss Crowell, seconded by Mrs. Hall, and carried.

Referring to the scholarships to the Woman's Training Camp Mrs. Talbott moved *that the scholarship to the Woman's Service Training Camp presented by the Daughters of the American Revolution shall be given to a Daughter of the American Revolution girl if possible.* This was seconded by Mrs. Foster and carried.

The President General announced that she would appoint as the Committee to investigate the character of the plays given in the theatres, Mrs. Fletcher, Chairman, Mrs. Pulsifer, and Miss Elisabeth F. Pierce.

The motions as passed were read by the Recording Secretary General, and, on motion, were accepted as the minutes of the meeting, and at 6.48, on motion, the meeting adjourned.

Respectfully submitted,

EMMA L. CROWELL,

Recording Secretary General.

THE NATIONAL SOCIETY OF THE DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION

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DAUGHTERS
OF THE
AMERICAN REVOLUTION
MAGAZINE

VOL. LII NO. 5

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ISSUED MONTHLY BY
THE NATIONAL SOCIETY OF THE DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION
PUBLICATION OFFICE, 227 SOUTH SIXTH STREET, PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA

MRS. GEORGE MAYNARD MINOR
Chairman Magazine Committee, Waterford, Conn.

MISS NATALIE SUMNER LINCOLN
Editor, Memorial Continental Hall, Washington, D. C.

MRS. MARGARET ROBERTS HODGES
Genealogical Editor, Annapolis, Md.

ENTERED DECEMBER 13, 1917, AT THE PHILADELPHIA, PA., POST OFFICE AS SECOND CLASS MATTER UNDER THE ACT OF MARCH 3, 1879

Single Copy, 15 Cents Yearly Subscription, $1.00 Canadian Postage, 30 Cents Additional

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HONORABLE ROBERT LANSING, SECRETARY OF STATE

DAUGHTERS
OF THE
AMERICAN REVOLUTION
MAGAZINE

VOL. LII, NO. 5 MAY, 1918 WHOLE NO. 310

TWENTY-SEVENTH CONTINENTAL CONGRESS

NATIONAL SOCIETY, DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION

IN a notable and patriotic address of welcome, Mrs. George Thacher Guernsey, President General, Daughters of the American Revolution, opened the Twenty-seventh Continental Congress in Memorial Continental Hall, Washington, D. C., on Monday morning, April 15, 1918.

Mrs. Guernsey's address, which was frequently interrupted with prolonged and enthusiastic applause, follows:

DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION:

I greet and welcome you to the 27th Continental Congress of our Society. We are again met in our annual gathering, but never before did our Congress meet under just such world-wide conditions. We are living in a great and awful time. We are staggered when we contemplate what is involved in this tremendous struggle, and yet, we are glad to be alive in such an age, and to have some part in so magnificent an enterprise as now engages the liberty-loving people of the whole world. Life now is solemn and majestic! Just to be living and having some worthy place in this world-upheaval is glorious.

Some complain of the high cost of living these days, but it is worth it! Every day is crowded with such momentous events as would have made any past century epochal. No one can imagine what a day may bring forth. Nothing seems to be absolutely certain, except this—Right shall surely triumph! Peace shall come only to men of good will, and Kaiserism must go down before the righteous and outraged democracy of the world.

Whatever may be the changing, shifting scenes of to-day, we are sure that on some future morrow the great cause for which we are fighting shall permanently triumph.

The present administration of our Society has been facing difficult problems during its first year of responsibility. We have been busy adjusting our work to the business policy to which we dedicated ourselves.

We have successfully sought to improve the ways and means by which the work of our Society should be conducted. We have introduced some needed reforms and we think the results will justify the changes that have been wrought, as we have sought only the best good of the Society, and we have also sought to follow such methods of procedure as had been projected by previous administrations and proved of value.

We have also been finding our part in the great program of the war. We are in hearty accord with our nation in the stand it has taken. All party preferences, all petty politics, all personal piques, all petulant and puerile complaints against the government, we have put aside; and we have kept ever before us the fact that we can only win the war by the united efforts of all our people.

We at once placed all the forces of this great patriotic body of loyal women at the service of the government. Whatever of proper and justifiable differences may exist among us as thinking women, we are tremendously in earnest in our united purpose to love our *Country* and defend it at any sacrifice of life or treasure.

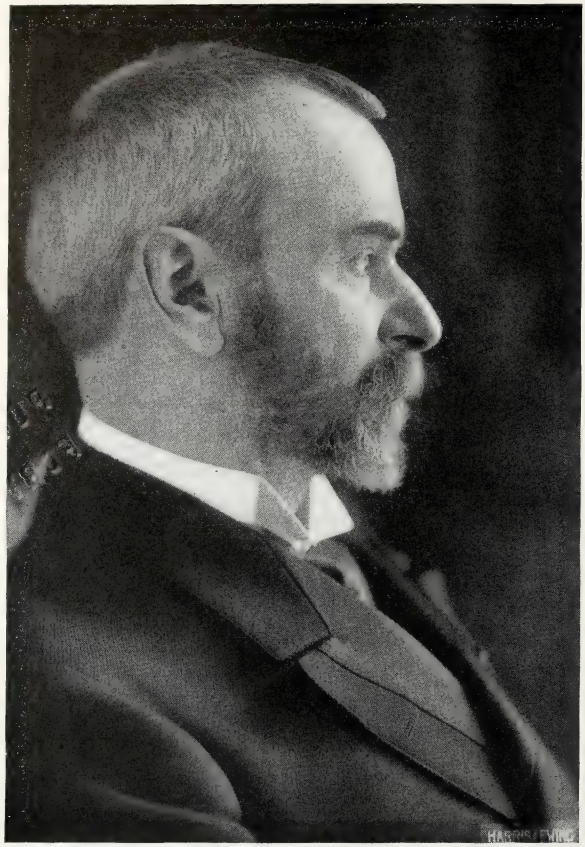
Our task has been to discover into what channel should flow the great currents of

energy which belongs to our Patriotic Society. Here are thousands of the best and brightest of American women! How shall they best promote all the fine and noble enterprises which the occasion creates and inspires?

The reports which will come before us will show that our Daughters have not been found wanting in this crucial hour. Like Kipling's ship, this great Patriotic Society has "found itself"—by coöperating with all other societies having common interests, and by methods peculiarly our own because of our history, organization, and genius, we have been adding our contribution to the vast immeasurable preparation which has gone forward with such unprecedented haste, in spite of annoying and perplexing delays.

So much has happened since last we assembled in this Memorial Hall that it seems like a thousand years! Our part in all the year's history is one that gives no cause for apology, but rather occasion for pride—we may have failed in doing all our hearts prompted, but we have the consciousness of having honestly tried to make our contribution to the Nation's firm resolve to "make the world safe for Democracy."

"We know not what the future hath of marvel or surprise"; but we are set in our purpose to play our part in this great struggle in which Democracy is engaged. The Daughters of the American Revolution see very clearly certain duties which they can perform and are determined in their purpose to fulfil them.



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M. JULES JUSSERAND
The French Ambassador

In the first place, our Society is absolutely behind the Government in its war program. This is no time to play the game of politics—the President is the Commander-in-Chief of our Army and Navy, and we are at War, and our only place is behind our Leader, and we show our loyalty by being unswervingly loyal to our chosen Commander. So long as our country is at war, there is but one place for all loyal citizens—*at* the back of the President!

We have another responsibility to face. We must give unstintedly our praise and support to our gallant Allies. We are giving them now some very belated aid. They were on the firing-line for two and a half years, fighting our battle, before we really awakened to discover that it *was* our battle. They were very patient with us; they said no harsh words about us; they seemed to feel confident that when we awoke we would see our place and perform our duty. Now they are most tragically awaiting some full measure of contribution in men, ships, munitions, and *food*. We should be the last nation to criticize our Allies, as we should be the last nation now to boast concerning what we will do to the enemy when our opportunity comes. We have practically everything to learn from England and France in the way of modern warfare. Our modesty should be equal to the help we render them.

There is a most insidious propaganda among us to-day against which we should be on our guard. We have many citizens who have such a hatred for England that they seem

willing to aid the enemy of the United States if only they can deal Britain a blow. They do not love Germany more, but hate England most! But we will not be deceived by them—anyone who is England's enemy is now *our* enemy! We understand them. They were glad when disloyal Irishmen in Ireland struck England a blow when England was fighting Germany. Loyal Americans to-day know full well why the American Colonists rebelled against the mother country. The heart of old England was in sympathy with her English Colonists in America. But it was the Hanoverian King, George III, who could not speak English without a German accent, who tyrannically imposed unfair taxes on the Americans. He had to hire German soldiers to cross the seas to fight the English Colonists. True Englishmen in England would not stoop to the depths of such depravity.

During the American Revolution we were fighting a German King and his hirelings as we are fighting Germans to-day. Let me give you a sure sign by which to test traitors. When you hear one criticizing England, rest assured you are within the hearing of a HUN!

Our national motto to-day must be, "Love me, love my ally."

We cannot overpraise the conduct of France ever since the German mad dog started for her throat. We, too, long misjudged the French nation. Her record in this war is unparallel on the pages of history. France has made herself immortal. And Belgium—what figure is quite so heroic as that of King Albert, and what people ever passed through such sacrificial fires and remained so unafraid and so undaunted!

The women of America know how to love and admire such allies as these that we are proud to fight with in such a glorious warfare. The great task the Daughters of the American Revolution have assumed in restoring the village of Tilloloy will not be given up until we have fulfilled our purpose and have given back to that suffering people their homes. We hope we may extend our labors in that good service and restore other places made waste by the devastating Hun.



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MAJOR GENERAL J. D. MACLACHLAN

Military Attaché of the British Embassy

The Daughters of the American Revolution see no finer way in which their devotion and loyalty can be expressed than by aiding in securing the *Third Liberty Loan.* To fail in securing it by a large popular subscription would be almost equal to the collapse of the Western battle line. It would make glad every enemy we have, both here and abroad. All spies and plotters here (and that, too, under the protection of our flag), will be insidously, with infinite finesse and sagacity, seeking to defeat this Loan—all this in order that it may appear that our citizens have no

faith in our cause, and that our enemies abroad may think that we have practically acknowledged defeat. We pledge to the Government our utmost power to carry forward this Third Liberty Loan to such victory that our enemies abroad will be dismayed and our enemies at home struck dumb.

The record of our Society during the past year in its relation to the Red Cross is a cause of pride. Hardly a Chapter has failed to report some fine work done for that noble institution whose record is beyond praise. We have sought in every way possible to cooperate with it. At the beginning of the war it was utterly overwhelmed with such a volume of worries and responsibilities that the wonder is that it so readily adapted its organization to meet the vast scale of its duties and also opportunities.

At first it was difficult to align all the organizations seeking to meet emergencies born of the war; but to-day we are all finding ourselves, and this Society assures the Red Cross Society that it will coöperate and aid in every way possible.



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MR. E. DE CARTIER DE MARCHIENNE
The Belgian Minister

Our Society recognizes the distinct boundary-lines which necessarily confine it to its own particular fields of activity. Yet every Daughter has been thrilled by what it has seen and heard of the work done by the Young Men's Christian Association, both at home and abroad, for the soldiers in camps and trenches. Their work has been simply incalculable, and without it, the present condition of our army and those of our Allies would have been impossible.

We recognize that as war progresses these great agencies must be increasingly aided by money and workers, and every Patriotic Daughter, regardless of religious preferences, will aid in every way these Protestant forces for good as well as the Roman Catholic agencies which are accomplishing so much for the morale and inspiration of their people. The patriotism and loyalty of Americans to-day know no boundary-lines of creeds or churches.

I wish to voice again in words what has been so eloquently proclaimed by deeds during the past year—it is this: The Daughters of the American Revolution intend to continue, with redoubled assiduity and diligence to lend all the force of its influence to the great task undertaken by the Food Administration. We might criticize certain uses to which breadstuffs are being prostituted, and we could suggest to the Food Administration some methods of conservation which reach beyond the appeals so eloquently made to housewives and homekeepers involving sacrifices on the part of that portion of our population not eligible to membership in a woman's Society, but so much has already been accomplished by that rare genius and true patriot, Mr. Herbert C. Hoover, and so much more is to be done by him and his faithful collaborators that we have not the heart to make even the suggestion of a criticism. We assure the Government that our Society stands ready as in the past to lend all the force of its powerful aid to make "food win the war."

We find facing our Society a task in which

we ought to be able to do a good service for the Nation. One of the greatest dangers which besets us to-day is the presence of alien enemies in all parts of this country, and especially right here under the shadow of the Capitol. In the name of "free speech" and "personal liberty" we have unwisely refrained from closing mouths that have too long and too loudly proclaimed treason. We have been so long at peace that we have forgotten how to defend ourselves against spies and traitors. We have gone too long on the theory that it is better for the nation to suffer direst disaster than for one citizen to be deprived of his liberty to make any seditious statement his unworthy mind might conceive. Loyal citizens can well afford at such a time as this to forego some of their highly-cherished prerogatives in order that the whole nation be not *betrayed*. Even a loyal Congressman ought to be willing to stop talking for the public good. Our newspapers have shown a fine loyalty in suppressing news that might in some way benefit the enemy. (Surely that fact is as fine example of self-denial as a lively fancy could imagine.) And yet our national press has done incalculable service in the cause of liberty by foregoing their claim for a "free press."

We stand ready as Daughters of the American Revolution to back up the Government in a procedure for more stringent censoring of *speech*, as well as press. We are bold to insist that the nation is ready for a more drastic dealing with alien enemies. It has been wondered if an American soldier sleeping at picket duty should receive the death penalty, there can be no longer any doubt that spies and intriguers who are aiding the enemy should be shot. We have been far too lenient with enemies in our midst who are plotting and conniving against us. We pledge the government that we will do all in our power to disclose treason and punish spies; and we further pledge ourselves as Daughters of the American Revolution to coöperate with all patriotic organizations which are doing their heroic part to defend the principles upon which our free Republic is founded. We pledge ourselves to maintain our national ideals and institutions, and the experiences of this war so far have convinced us that as a nation we have too long harbored within our borders societies and institutions which tended to continue the spirit, customs, ideals, and languages of the foreign lands from which their members had come, instead of fostering and developing Americanism. We do not cry "America for Americans," but do we raise ever the battle cry "America only for those who desire to become Americans" in absolute loyalty to our institutions, and readiness always to express that loyalty in the *language* of the United States. There can never be a true national life without the linguistic bond of one National language.

As we stand for our Flag we stand for our language. Henceforth, candidates for American citizenship should be compelled to go hungry unless they can ask for food in good old-fashioned English. When we go to Germany we ask for "brod"; when they come here they should learn to say "bread."

At this 27th Congress of our Society we are met under circumstances which strangely and strongly accent the value of such an organization as ours. If ever one doubted the value of our Society he can doubt it no longer. In the past we have been conserving the history already made by our forefathers, and preserving the proud relics of the past while seeking to inspire the present generation with a spirit of patriotic devotion such as characterizes our noble ancestors.

To-day we are helping to make *history*. We, with the other patriotic women of America, are seeking to so relate ourselves to this immortal struggle that we may gladly not only devote our loved ones to their heroic deeds of military valor, but also dedicate our own powers and talents to every endeavor which will usher in a better day for America and open up a new chapter of freedom for all the Sons and Daughters throughout the world.

Owing to war conditions it was a smaller Congress than customary which gathered in the historic Hall and pledged itself anew to loyal service, repeating the American's Creed: . . . "I therefore believe it is my duty to my country to love it; to support its constitution; to obey its laws; to respect its flag; and to defend it against all enemies." The thousand or more women assembled—the voting strength of the Congress was 961—dedicated their sessions to planning how best they could serve the Government and the country.

Mrs. Robert J. Johnston, Treasurer General and Chairman of the Credential Committee, gave the first report and others followed in swift succession, and when the morning and afternoon sessions stood recessed every report on the program had been heard and every piece of

business scheduled for that day had been promptly transacted.

Interesting reports which received repeated applause were given by the National Officers: the President General, Mrs. Guernsey; the Chaplain General, Miss Elisabeth F. Pierce; the Recording Secretary General, Miss Emma L. Crowell; and the Corresponding Secretary General, Mrs Woodbury Pulsifer.

The Registrar General, Miss Grace Pierce, showed in her report that since the Congress of 1917 to the present an increase of 7617 members to the national body had been made. The report further brought out the fact that 2399 supplemental papers of members had been filed and verified by the organization, 1965 of which on records of Revolutionary service never before recorded in the files of the society.

The same report stated that of nearly 1000 other applications for membership filed, 344 were returned unverified. Over 300 are still awaiting definite disposition. Permits issued for insignias, totaled 3002, while the demand for recognition pins reached 2490. Of permits for ancestral bars, there were 1332 recorded.

The active membership of the Society totals 102,223, while the total enrolment touches 139,365.

The report of the Organizing Secretary General, Mrs. Duncan U. Fletcher, showed that the total Chapters to date are 1631, with six Chapters in process of organization. Commissions issued during the year were as follows: National officers, 11; Vice-Presidents General, 8; State and State Vice Regents, 41; reëlection cards to State and State Vice Regents and national officers, 55; within the year 33 charters have been issued.

The annual report of the Treasurer General, Mrs. Robert J. Johnston, showed the total receipts for the year ending March 31, 1918, amounted to $181,987.61, while total disbursements of $146,930.72, leaving a balance of $34,056.89.

Reports followed from Mrs. Gaius M. Brumbaugh, Chairman of the Finance Committee; Mrs. G. Wallace W. Hanger, Chairman of the Auditing Committee; the Historian General, Mrs. George K. Clarke, and the Director General in Charge of Report to Smithsonian Institution, Mrs. Benjamin D. Heath, which aroused much interest.

The evening session was noteworthy in many respects, and seldom has Memorial Continental Hall witnessed a more distinguished gathering than assembled there on Monday night, when the representatives of the Allied Nations—France, Great Britain, Italy, Serbia, and Belgium—brought messages which reflected the gratitude of the Allies for the war work of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

The events on the program were:

Bugle Call.
Entrance of Pages escorting the President General.
March: "Our Glorious Banner" (Santelmann)—The Marine Band, Wm. Santelmann, Leader.
Invocation—Rt. Rev. Alfred C. Harding, Bishop of Washington.
March: "The Stars and Stripes Forever" (Sousa)—The Marine Band.
Song: "The Star-Spangled Banner"—Mrs. Charles W. Fairfax.
Song—Mrs. Newton D. Baker.
Greetings from some of the Allies—His Excellency J. J. Jusserand, Ambassador of the French Republic.
Song—"Le Marseillaise," Lieutenant Labat, Attaché French Military Mission.
His Excellency Count V. Macchi di Cellere, Ambassador of Italy.
Songs—(*a*) Italian National Hymn, (*b*) Notte Bianca (Renato Brogi), (*c*) Se tu M'ami, se sospri (Pergolesi), Mrs. Charles W. Fairfax.
Mr. Lioubomir Michailovitch, Minister of Serbia.

Mr. E. de Cartier de Marchienne, Belgian Minister.
Major General J. D. Maclachlan, D. S. O., Military Attaché British Embassy.
Cornet Solo: "Rule Britannia"—Mr. Arthur S. Witcomb.
Address—The Honorable Robert Lansing, Secretary of State.
Song: "Star-Spangled Banner"—Audience.
Benediction—Bishop Harding.

President Wilson at the last moment was unable to attend, and the Secretary of State, Hon. Robert Lansing, represented him and was the first speaker.

Secretary Lansing's address follows:

It is a fitting tribute to the spirit which inspired the Fathers of the Republic in their successful struggle for independence that so many distinguished representatives of the free nations of the earth should be assembled here to-night to do honor to this occasion.

The common spirit and common cause which draw us together find a more complete expression on the blood-stained fields of France and Belgium, through the plains and uplands of Italy and amidst the rugged mountains of Serbia. There the armies of the countries here represented, stand shoulder to shoulder, a barrier of steel which even Prussian fury has been unable to break. At this very hour the soldiers of our nations are valiantly fighting and bravely dying in the name of liberty. For the great common cause thousands of noble men are facing death so that we, their fellow-countrymen, may continue to possess the right to live free and independent. All honor to those gallant men, who are battling on land and sea against the Prussian hosts.

In the bond, which thus to-day unites the democracies of the New World with those of the Old World, resides the hope of mankind, the only possible surety to future generations that there will be preserved inviolate those principles of justice which have guided the nations into the paths of progress and of peace. If this bond of united purpose should be broken, or if the democracies of the earth should fail in their struggle against the military power of Prussia, civilization would be again plunged into that state of darkness and oppression, from which it took humanity centuries to emerge into the full light of liberty.

But this bond of union, this bond of democracy, will not be broken, nor will the great liberty-loving nations of this earth be defeated by the barbarous monster which to-day seeks to crush freedom and to impose upon mankind the evils of despotism. The monster is strong. He has demonstrated his strength on the battlefields of Europe, where the slain lie in heaps, the ghastly evidence of his barbarity. We cannot ignore his brute force or with such an enemy seek to compromise. The time will come when this savage foe will be driven back and when the legions of freedom will triumph over cruelty and inhumanity. The day is approaching when the insatiable greed of conquerors, which has cursed the earth, will come to an end and when this world, bleeding and gasping but safe from the tyranny of militarism, will build anew the prosperity which has been shattered and swept away by the madness of these dark years of bloodshed and ruin.

Often in former days the less thoughtful among us, imbued with the utilitarian spirit of the age, have asked the reason for the existence of the Daughters of the American Revolution. To-day no one asks that question; and no one will ever dare ask it in the future. The value of keeping alive the spirit of patriotism, of recalling Americans of this and every generation to the noble sacrifices of their forefathers, of awaking the memories of a glorious past, are to-day manifest to every man and woman who love their country and are devoted to those lofty ideals which have been the impulse of American thought since independence was won and which must continue to be if the Republic is to endure.

In times of peace, when the energies of the American people are absorbed in the advancement of their material welfare, when personal interest and the accumulation of individual wealth constitute the chief incentives to human effort, and when no great national crisis arises to stir the souls of men, the fires of patriotism smoulder and grow dim. They might even be extinguished were it not for the zeal of organizations such as this which will not permit us to forget the heritage transmitted to us by our ancestors, a heritage which we must transmit unimpaired to future generations of Americans

The noble sentiments and idealism, which have been so faithfully cherished by the Daughters of the American Revolution, have done much, more perhaps than any of you realize, to prepare the American people to meet bravely the hour of national trial and struggle and sacrifice which is upon us.

For many years we, as a nation, have been growing materialistic; we have thought less and less about our country and that for which it stands, and more and more about our own selfish interests. I do not say that this attitude has been universal but that it was the manifest tendency of the times. We would undoubtedly

have sunk deeper in this mire of selfishness which threatened to engulf the spiritual life of the nation, were it not for those who realized the value of sentiment and constantly appealed to our better natures and sought to quicken patriotism in our hearts. To you, Daughters of the American Revolution, and to all those inspired by the same spirit of loyalty the Republic owes a debt of gratitude which it is hard to estimate. It is in these days of conflict and of national peril that we realize your service and acknowledge our debt.

You have already accomplished much and you can accomplish even more in arousing your fellow-citizens to their duty as true Americans and in instilling in them that intense love of country and that profound reverence for liberty and justice which are the very bulwarks of our national life. If the heart of this great nation beats strong and true, nothing else matters. We can then rest content in the knowledge that our liberties are forever secure.



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COUNT V. MACCHI DI CELLERE
Italian Ambassador

Our fathers nearly a century and a half ago fought to establish freedom in this land. To-day the nation, which their toil and sacrifice brought into being, is called upon to protect that freedom from the pitiless enemy of all freedom. For the sake of America, for the sake of all mankind, we must win in this titanic struggle against the would-be conqueror of the world. Prussian militarism has challenged all free men to maintain their right to be free. They have appealed to force and with force they must be met. America, the cradle of freedom, will do her part. We look forward unafraid into the future, for we stand side by side with the great democracies of the earth, which have so long and so valiantly checked the ambitions of Germany's rulers. We must fight on until the aims proclaimed by the President are achieved. Win we must and win we will. There can be no other end to this war.

Daughters of the American Revolution, you have come into your own. Your country understands you and applauds you. That which you represent, that which gave you birth, that which you have so long proclaimed throughout the land, patriotism and unselfish devotion to American ideals, are the flames which will consume the enemies of liberty and forever purify the world of tyrrany. As guardians of the sacred fire may you long serve the Republic.

"Be of good cheer; we will not be dismayed, we have faced worse crises than this in the past," stated the French Ambassador, M. Jules Jusserand, Dean of the Diplomatic Corps in Washington, in his address, which conveyed the gratitude of his countrymen to the women and men of America. "They as well as the fatherless children of France, send you their greetings," said the Ambassador feelingly, "for the world had become a different world since the American Declaration of Independence that made li

erty, equality and fraternity a possibility for the human race."

Ambassador Jusserand paid high tribute to President Wilson. "Who will fire the last gun, you or we?" was one of the French Ambassador's queries.

Immediately upon the completion of his address the French National air "Le Marseillaise" was sung by Lieut. Labat, who is attaché of the French Mission.

The Italian Ambassador was the next speaker. He also paid tribute to the part women have taken in the world war, saying:

In such a time as this when the new destinies of the world are in the making, and when we recall Heine's prophecy that Germany's shroud would be woven with curses some day, no symbol seems better fitted than your star-spotted wheel and distaff, to suggest how the great strands of your nation's fate shall be woven by history in new banners of glory for your country. We all realize what a deep-reaching influence women are wielding in this war, and how vastly important is the field of their service: most fittingly so, because if other wars have been fought for other aims, this war is fought for civilization, it is fought for the safety of women and children even more than for the liberty of men; in other words, it is fought for those higher and nobler ideals of citizenship and humanity, which are best represented to our hearts and our mind by woman, the home-maker and the mother of the nations. Moreover, if this is a man' war by its hardships and technicalities, it is essentially a woman's war by its requirements of endurance, of thrift and of mercy in the rear-lines; and women must fight it alongside of the men; so much so that when it is finally and victoriously done, it will be realized that the women have fought it and won it as hard as the men.



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MR. LIOUBOMIR MICHAILOVITCH
Minister of Serbia

Our own women in Italy, though not politically organized or prepared for service, had within their hearts and minds the hereditary tradition of the struggle for liberty and nationality, and have stepped forward, falling in line with marvellous efficiency and unanimity, backing the men in the army from Royal palace to peasant's home, from hospital to munition plant. They have undertaken the task of looking after the soldiers' families as well as reconstructing and refitting for useful life the disdisabled men; of giving hands to the fields as well as to the factory. Practically every woman in Italy from sixteen to sixty is a war nurse or a volunteer war worker, and the whole nation is feeling the beneficent throb of their activity.

Ladies, I do not quote these facts to emphasize praise for the women of my country. I suggest them to you to show how deep and thorough are the bonds of human sympathies and affinities that bind all of us allies and

cobelligerents into one unit of work and vindication; how the flower of womanhood no less than the best flower of manhood is heart and soul throughout the civilized world in this flight for civilization. I mention it that you may feel how your sisters over the seas are with you in moral and material service and preparation, that you may realize how your American nurses and your American aviators in our Italian hospitals and fields will meet and recognize throughout our country the same traditions and the same activities that inspire us here. Italy is in the fight for democracy, for the rights of nationalities and civilization, alongside with her Allies, to the end, with the heart of her women no less than with the might of her men. And I am glad of this opportunity of conveying to you, representative women of America, vestals of America's noblest traditions, the heartfelt message and greeting of my country.

After the singing of the national airs of Italy, the Minister from Serbia, Mr. Lioubomir Michailovitch, was introduced by the President General, and he also paid tribute to American women, stating:

The Serbian people with their co-nationals; Croats and Slovens are living through the same experiences that your country went through during your fight for Independence and during your Revolution, which accomplished the Union and Independence of the United States. The American women had a great rôle in that sacred struggle and the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution has a fine and noble object: to perpetuate the memory of the spirit of those who achieved American Independence. What the American women did for their country the Serbian women are doing to-day for theirs, and I am happy to transmit to you the encouragement and the greetings of the Daughters of the Serbian Revolution.

Woman is the personification of life. Nature has given to her the care of life before and after birth. By her instinct woman defends life and her whole attention is directed to safeguarding it from actual or future danger. Men often fight for political reasons or are prompted by interests. Women understand fighting only if it leads to liberty, because life is only then worth living. The American women took part in the Revolution because they felt that it would bring to the American people entire liberty, and to-day we see that the sons of these women are sacrificing themselves for the liberty of other peoples.

Woman is the most sincere and powerful agent of liberty and of human progress, and she sees in that progress the only guaranty of independent life.

If the Serbians in this war have shown patriotism and real love of their country and if they always were ready to sacrifice themselves in its defense against the brutal forces which threaten to destroy liberty,—it is because we were taught by our mothers to do so. I have an old mother who has remained in our country. When we were attacked in 1915 by enemies from all sides and when Bulgaria treacherously stabbed the Serbian Army in the back, the Serbian Government and the Serbian Army decided to abandon the country in order to be able to continue the fight. A large part of the population accompanied the army, because it did not want to submit to foreign domination. My relatives were gathered at that time around my mother discussing the situation and asking advice what to do. "Go!" said the old Serbian lady; "don't become slaves, continue the fight. I will remain here and keep up the house, and I will greet you again—God willing—in our liberated fatherland."

The position of Serbian women who remained in Serbia is a very difficult one. Our enemies, the Germans, the Hungarians, and the Bulgars are treating them in the worst way. Hundreds and thousands of them have been killed or interned, which is the same as a sentence of death; and yet, in my unhappy country, it is the women who are keeping up the spirit of the Serbian nation, and who are encouraging us to continue to fight.

The Constitution of the Daughters of the American Revolution states as one of its objects:

"To cherish, maintain, and extend the institutions of American freedom, to foster true patriotism and love of country, and to aid in securing for mankind the blessings of liberty."

To-day the great American people are fighting for the liberty of mankind beside our Allies, and therefore the Serbian women,—whose greetings I beg to deliver to you—and the Serbian people with their co-nationals, believe in the final victory which will bring us all the blessings of liberty for which we are now, as ever, ready to sacrifice everything.

As the Serbian Minister concluded his address, the President General presented the next speaker, saying he brought greetings from a country, harried by war, but still unconquered and still unafraid—Belgium. Mr. E. de Cartier de Marchienne, the Belgium Minister, said in part:

I feel it a great honor to have this opportunity of addressing the Daughters of the American Revolution for a few minutes and gladly seize this occasion to convey to you a message from the women of Belgium to their sisters of America.

This message is a message of gratitude. . . . We Belgians will never forget that in those dark days of October, 1914, when things looked so menacing and difficult, when famine was threatening our devastated land, American efficiency, American sympathy, and American devotion came to our help.

In these days of anguish the women of Belgium find in our past history many examples which will strengthen their hearts and uphold their spirit in their present plight and thus assist in paving the way for "turning tragedy into triumph."

A message from "Mother" England was conveyed to the Congress by Maj. Gen. J. D. Maclachlan, D.S.O., military attaché of the British Embassy, who represented Earl Reading, the Ambassador. The general told of the work accomplished by the women of France in the earlier years of the war, and he said that English women are now doing their share and that the American women are "carrying on." He was for two years in the trenches and landed at the French front two weeks after the outbreak of the war. "We realized at that time," he said, "why France was, and always will be, unconquerable."

At the Tuesday afternoon session of Congress the War Relief Work report showed that the Daughters of the American Revolution have raised and contributed in war work approximately ten million dollars.

(The account of Congress for the week will be concluded in June magazine.)

HATS OFF TO THIS MOTHER!

By Hermann Hagedorn

(of The Vigilantes)

Regimental Sergt. Major William B. Jenkins, 304th Field Artillery, is dead at Camp Upton, but his soul is marching on. It is a question indeed whether in death he may not do more to defeat the Germans than he could ever have done in life. For his death has brought from his mother an utterance of stirring patriotism sure to rouse to greater effort the defenders of America abroad and at home.

Sergt. Major Jenkins came from Holaday, Tenn., and it is from there that his mother, Mrs. M. E. Jenkins, writes as follows to Major J. D. Whitman:

"Allow me as one who has lived until I am now an old woman to express to you my thanks and appreciation for your many courtesies to me as mother of Sergt. Major William B. Jenkins. I had hoped my boy would get his chance in France, but it was not to be, so I am as submissive to his death as if he had died in the trenches in Europe. Please accept my thanks for all your kindness and to any of his comrades that were with him in his sickness. With a sad heart I dictate these lines, but with a quickening pulse and an accelerated being I look forward to the day when victory shall come to the brave boys who are giving their lives for our beloved land. I shall ever love a soldier boy. May God's blessing be on you."

THE COCK OF TILLOLOY

Translated from "Le Matin"

By MARGARET H. HARD
Knickerbocker Chapter N. Y. C., D. A. R.

Le Matin, PARIS, JANUARY 13, 1918: The Daughters of the American Revolution, whose ancestors were the companions-in-arms of Washington, have decided to rebuild the little town of Tilloloy, Somme, France, destroyed by the Germans.

(From our accredited Army-War correspondent at the French front, February 14, 1918.)

FOR two hundred summers—for more than two hundred summers—the iron cock of Tilloloy from his perch on the belfry, had gazed upon the dawn which became day; for two hundred winters, buffeted by all tempests, he had been the sport of the night wind. One day—but on one day only—the cock of Tilloloy saw two suns at the same time, one in the sky, the other upon the steps of the chapel. Louis Fourteenth * came to pray. . . .

This was distinction. Behold him superb!

For long years, the cock had watched over his historic church of the Renaissance, flanked by massive towers; over the crypt also, where Ponthus de Belleforière and the lords of Soyecourt slept, their journeys ended.

This chanticleer was of a different strain from the "Crèvecœurs" and "Houdins."

To return—when thousands of storms of rain, sleet, snow, thousands of sunsets, had tempered his fighting blood—the cock of Tilloloy (remembering that his image had adorned the standards of the great period) wished that he, too, might go to war! And it is from the date of quitting his tower, that these adventures commence, and they are worth recounting.

On the first of June, 1915, at the hour of Complies, the office said after vesper service, a battle was raging in the orchards of Picardy. The German obus (shells) were directed upon the church and its beautiful windows; shattering walls and arches, profaning icons and altar. One of them with purring sound struck the turret, and the cock from amid the clouds was hurled to the ground.

He fell at the feet of a "poilu" who was loitering among the graves in the rustic cemetery of the church of Tilloloy.

The soldier stopped, considered the cock, and apostrophized him familiarly.

"Here you are, and you are hurt, but I like you!" In this connection, we remark the linking of circumstances which shape destiny.

The legionary (have I told you that the soldier was of the legion, and called himself Alfred Lavergne?) then took the injured bird, steadied him atop the armament of his capacious knapsack. And the cock departed for the combat.

Henceforth he was to be seen on plain or mountainside, each time there were blows to receive or blows to give. Elevated to a parapet overlooking an entanglement of barbed wire, he insolently challenged the Boche. At this game he lost his crest and finally—his head; certain splinters of shell riddled his thin body and left his plumage in sorry plight.

* "Le Roi Soleil."

What matter? Mutilated, he was seen nevertheless in the front rank, always erect. He has been in all the battles: Verdun, La Somme and La Champagne, and he has gained them all.

On the back of the soldier Lavergne the cock of Tilloloy went on a holiday, slept in shelters or by the wayside, between departures for the attack.

One evening, a sad evening, his master returned with him, somewhat fatigued, to the cantonment in the village of Bus, near Tilloloy. The knapsack was heavy, much heavier than formerly, because, added to the "armament" there were souvenirs—in all, a glorious burden. And Lavergne reflected that the cock was old and battered and miserable—so he said good-by to him and separated from him. . . .

Why? But will anyone ever know what passes through the brain of a soldier? Why did he consign his cock to the dark waters of a pool? Who will tell us?

But Lavergne, who had been transferred to the trenches in Flanders, read in this very journal that the "Filles de la Révolution Américaine" (D. A. R.) desired to erect a new church in the ruined Tilloloy. Whereupon he wrote to *Le Matin:*

"Look for him! I should be very glad if they find him—my old friend, the cock! He deserves to return to his perch on the restored church. . . ."

I (the war correspondent) have searched the marsh and found the cock! Here he is! It is Lavergne who presents him to the distant, magnificent Daughters.

Look at him—a poor thing! Heroism in rags. The artisan who fashioned him, plumed him to withstand all breezes, and we must believe that in this wreck of metal the spirit of the Gallic cock has come to abide.

Look at him—I am convinced that he can crow. And I am sure that on a morning of vigil, from the pinnacle of his church (the west wind having turned him towards the accursed empire) he will be heard to shout with renewed vigor the "coquerico" of victory, and in the pride of his spurs—cry as of old: "Notwithstanding!" "Forward!" at the first gleam of the blessed Aurora.

Yesterday we received (at the same time as the article just read), by special messenger, the mutilated cock—recovered from his watery bed. After certain days of exhibition, we shall deposit the precious relic with the Administrator of Fine Arts in charge of the historic church of Tilloloy.—*Editor* of "*Le Matin.*"

The National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, records with deep sorrow the loss by death on March 15, 1918, in Washington, D. C., of a former National officer, Mrs. Adolphus W. Greely (Henrietta Conger H. Nesmith), Vice-President General, 1890–1892.

A tribute to her memory will be published in the next volume of the Remembrance Book.

A CANNON FOUNDRY OF THE REVOLUTION

By CLIFTON ALLEN

THE story of the manufacture of the first cannon for the American Revolution takes on a new interest in these days of long-distance and rapid-fire guns.

The patriots of those early days could not have selected a more ideal place for the making of munitions in their endeavor to maintain secrecy and veil their operations from the prying eyes of their Tory neighbors and other sympathizers of King George. The spot where these cannon were made was a vale in old Stoughton, Mass., now on the Foxboro-Sharon Line. There, according to authenticated traditions, the Uriah Atherton furnace cast the first cannon and cannon balls for Washington's army. So valuable were the patterns that they were not considered properly safeguarded in the furnace and therefore were hidden in caves at night. The once famous structure has disappeared, but its identical site is known and those interested in historical research are in favor of having some suitable marker erected to commemorate the spot.

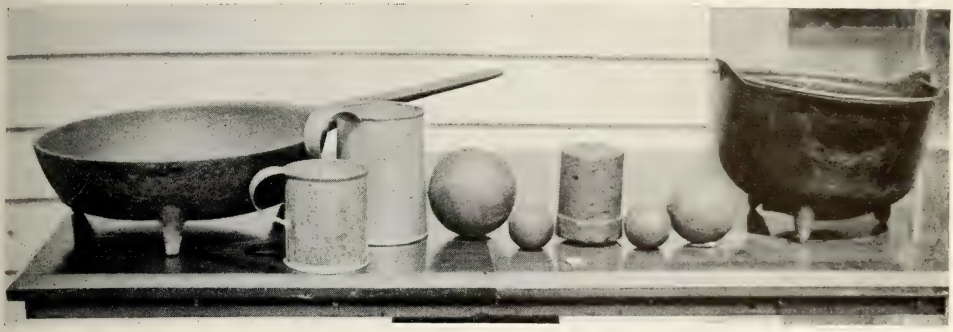


HOLMES' POND. THE MILL IN THE PICTURE OCCUPIES THE SITE OF THE URIAH ATHERTON FURNACE

On the ground occupied by the Atherton furnace now stands a mill. Information from a reliable source states that a flume from whose water-power the boring of the cannon of 1775 was crudely

performed, is the same flume, but little changed in appearance, of the present day at Holmes' Pond. Of course, the old wooden beams and the dam boards have been replaced. The pond may have changed its contour slightly, but judging from descriptions handed down from generations it is much the same water-way as the one that turned the huge water-wheel at the flume and furnished power at the furnace.

Were it easier of access patriotic societies and individuals would visit the historic place more often. Recently, the writer, after a weary tramp over country roads and woodland paths, finally reached the grounds of these Revolutionary War preparations, accompanied by Seth R. Boyden. Mr. Boyden, who has since died, was a great-grandson of Uriah Atherton.



ARTICLES CAST AT THE FURNACE, ALSO GROG CUPS USED TO SERVE SPIRIT RATIONS TO THE WORKMEN



SADDLE-BAGS IN WHICH PAUL REVERE CARRIED CURRENCY FROM BOSTON TO THE FURNACE OF URIAH ATHERTON

Stories of the Atherton works are undisputed and have been told from generation to generation, while articles made at the furnace (shown in the illustrations) are treasured heirlooms in the family.

There is an iron spider, a kettle, small cannon balls and a toy cannon, cast by Atherton for his young son. Grog cups, used at the furnace to deal out spirit rations to the workers, are also exhibited. Atherton's fine American character should not be misjudged by the above reference to drinking at the plant. It is common knowledge that in those days no considerable body of men could be assembled for work without the occasional serving of liquors.

Uriah Atherton built his furnace in 1738. By many it has been alluded to as Atherton's forge, but Mr. Boyden wished the author of this article to rectify the false impression, declaring that a forge works on malleable iron while a furnace engages in the casting of iron. The earliest products of the furnace were pots, kettles and other kitchen utensils.

Shortly before the patriots took up arms a Frenchman, whose name, to the best of memory, was Devoe, entered Mr. Atherton's employ. He was posted in the manufacture of cannon. With Devoe as a valuable asset, Atherton contracted with the government, agreeing to produce cannon. Atherton had limited financial means so that it was necessary for the government to furnish him, from time to time with Continental currency. Paul Revere, famous in history, conveyed the currency in saddle-bags from Boston to the munition plant in Stoughton Valley. On his last trip to the furnace, Revere left the saddle-bags with Susanna Atherton, daughter of the furnace manager, and never returned for them. Atherton preserved them, as have his descendants, and to-day they are a part of the late Mr. Boyden's collection. General Richard Gridley often paid visits of inspection to the furnace.



THE FLUME WHERE CANNON OF THE REVOLUTION WERE BORED

The following incident of transporting the first pieces of cannon to Dorchester is related: "The team started for Cambridge and Dorchester Heights, but the roads were in bad condition and it became apparent that more force was necessary to ensure its locomotion. In the emergency a Mr. Boyden, an ancestor of the late Seth R. Boyden, came to the rescue with a yoke of bulls and a stallion that was obliged to be worked in fetters. This furnished safe progress, as guaranteed by Mr. Boyden, for in case of meeting British forces the warlike cattle, at sight of red coats, would make a mad charge upon the enemy."

Owing to lack of power, great difficulties were encountered in the boring of the cannon. Beds nearby in the Atherton lot of 270 acres furnished the iron ore. The land was recorded as the 45th lot of the 25 divisions of land "lying in ye township of Dorchester, now Stoughton, county Suffolk." An article in a warrant issued in 1738, by Jonathan Ware, of Wrentham, was to determine "in what manner ye iron ore and stream in said land shall be divided or disposed of." It was voted that "the iron ore then and thereafter found shall be reserved to the use of all the proprietors according to their interest, each of whom may during and between the last Tuesday in August and October 'dirge oar' annually and at no other time." The brook or stream was also reserved for use of the proprietors to build a mill and dam "provided they do not raise such a head of water as to float adjacent lands or meadows other than between the first day of October and the 20th day of April annually."

Not only did Uriah Atherton make arms for his country but he answered the muster roll, with Captain Josiah Pratt's company, marching from Roxbury in Colonel Gill's regiment March 5, 1776.

Other places which have the distinction of making cannon for the Revolution, as well as prior to that period, are Bridgewater, Pembroke and Halifax, Mass. However, Atherton's historical papers say that foundrymen from these communities journeyed to his furnace, gained insight into the work, and returned to their own towns to turn out similar products.

As a memento of Atherton and his furnace Alexander Boyden presented to the town of Foxboro, in 1878, a cane made from the mudsill of the old foundry. Also as a reminder of Atherton, his fame and patriotic service in battle, a cannon ball of large dimensions, cast by himself, is deposited in Foxboro's Memorial Hall. Seth Boyden, inventor of malleable iron, for whom a monument stands in Newark, N. J., was of the Atherton family.

DAY OF PRAYER TO BE OBSERVED

May 12, Mothers' Day, will be observed by the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, as a day of prayer for the mothers of Defenders of Democracy, in accordance with a suggestion of the National Alliance of Social and Civic Education and Council of Woman's Committee of the Council of National Defense. A resolution to this effect was adopted by the Twenty-seventh Continental Congress.

THE D. A. R. LODGE AT CAMP SHERMAN

By Mrs. Fred S. Dunham

EARLY in the summer of 1917 when a camp for the selective service men of Ohio was established at Chillicothe within the borders of the State an unusual opportunity for patriotic service was presented to Ohio Daughters.

In accord with the sentiment voiced by the delegates to the Twenty-sixth Continental Congress that the Daughters of the American Revolution would stand solidly behind the government in its war preparations, Mrs. Edward L. Harris, State Regent of Ohio, in an interview with the Secretary of War expressed the hope that Ohio Daughters might be useful at this particular camp.

The suggestion was received with appreciation and in September a definite project was presented to the State Society, a request from Major Edwin F. Glenn, Commanding Officer of the Eighty-third Division, to erect a D. A. R. Lodge at Camp Sherman as a part of a community group of buildings for the accommodation of mothers and friends visiting the soldiers, and to provide for the soldiers themselves something of the home atmosphere.

The expense involved seemed large to add to the already heavy demands of war time upon our patriotic body, but as the imperative need for such a building became more and more evident, the State Regent confident that Ohio, the native State of the first President-General of the National Society, which had originated two important lines of patriotic work, now national,—the Sons of the Republic Clubs and the Girl Homemakers —would not fail to welcome a chance to respond to the direct appeal of the government and render new and distinguishing service. The concerted effort of many has accomplished what seemed a difficult task.

Officials from the camp presented the need of such a building to the Council in September. A unanimous vote to build the Lodge followed, and at the end of October at the State Conference, the project received the endorsement of the Chapters.

Three months after the Council meeting, called for the consideration of this project, a completely furnished building at a cost of $21,000 stood facing the plaza at the entrance to Camp Sherman bearing the insignia of our Society, electrically lighted,—a new monument to the patriotic zeal of the Ohio D. A. R. A large flag, the gift of the Catharine Avery Society, C. A. R., floats above it.

The Lodge provides sixty-five sleeping rooms, steam heated and electric lighted, furnished with small iron bed, dresser, sanitary washstand and chairs. Four large living rooms with open fireplaces and wide porches offer opportunities for meeting and parting in comparative privacy. Sad as it is, we know some mothers will see their sons for the last time within these walls. It would be out of place to mention specific instances, but since its completion the Lodge has already more than justified its existence.

Here may lodge any mother, not necessarily a D. A. R. The rate is reasonable, one dollar for twenty-four hours. No meals are served, as the Red Cross Com-



Photo, Hathaway Art Studio, Chillicothe, Ohio

THE D. A. R. LODGE, AT CAMP SHERMAN, OHIO
Erected by the Ohio Daughters of the American Revolution

munity House provides a restaurant. Many whose means would not permit of even a brief stay in Chillicothe, two miles away, with its exorbitant rates, will enjoy its privileges. It is planned that a Daughter from some one of the sixty-



MRS. EDWARD LANSING HARRIS
State Regent of Ohio

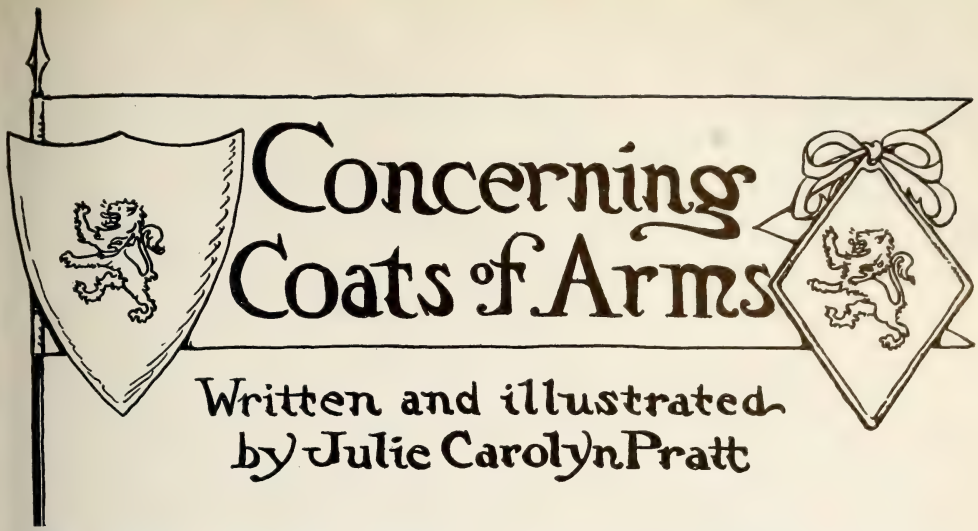
seven Chapters shall always be present as hostess.

In speaking of the dedication of the Lodge, which occurred December 19, 1917, the *Cleveland Leader* heralds it as "unquestionably the most significant moment in the history of organized Ohio women." One hundred Ohio Daughters were present when Mrs. Harris formally tendered the building to the Government "as the gift of the Ohio D. A. R. in memory of the Revolutionary patriots who fought for and established the liberty we now enjoy and from whose noble blood we are descended."

Major-General Glenn accepted the gift and emphasized the important service such a building accomplishes in maintaining happy associations for the men. Only a happy soldier is a good one. Among other things he said, "This Lodge, where legitimate visitors to this camp may be housed at small cost, is absolutely necessary to the success of the community project. It enables any gentleman or gentlewoman to participate regardless of rank and fortune. When our men get into the heat and strife of battle, this touch of home with its Christian influences will be worth infinitely more than it has cost or will cost."

A delightful luncheon followed at the Community House attended by the Daughters, Major-General Glenn and Mrs. Glenn, Captain Rhoades, Mrs. George C. Squires, Past State Regent of Minnesota, Mrs. Willard Holbrook, wife of Brigadier-General Holbrook, and others prominent in camp or D. A. R. work.

Mrs. John T. Mack, State Vice Regent, acted as Chairman on funds. Mrs. Mack was ably seconded by the efforts of the four district chairmen: Mrs. Charles H. Smith, of Western Reserve Chapter, Cleveland; Mrs. Lowell F. Hobart, Past Regent of the Cincinnati Chapter; Mrs. H. B. Gooding, Regent of the Dolly Todd Madison Chapter, of Tiffin; and Mrs. F. C. Martin, Past Regent of Columbus Chapter.



Concerning Coats of Arms

Written and illustrated by Julie Carolyn Pratt

THERE is something in Heraldry that even to this day stirs our imagination, touches the romantic sense and gives fire to that within us which responds to poetry and music and art. The quaint tracings, the crude cuttings in stone and wood, tapestries and broidered banners, these relics of bygone days and peoples have a strong hold on us.

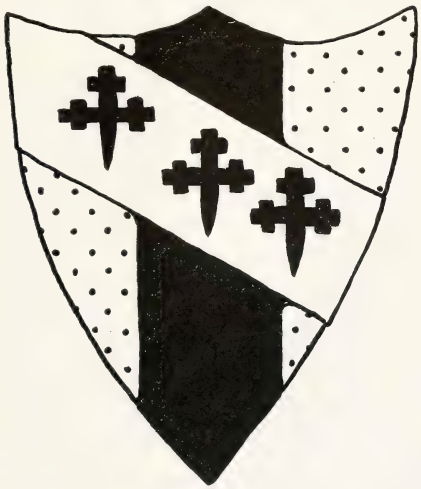
To-day in this highly practical age, when even the arts and poetry depict the character, be it ever so ugly, rather than the merely outwardly beautiful, our fundamental strivings are the same as in the days of The Field of the Cloth of Gold, and our reaching toward the ideal even greater, because the lowest born is equal to the highest born to-day if he keep his escutcheon spotless and perhaps raise it higher than those who bore it before him.

We may not believe in the worship of ancestors to the degree that the Japanese do, but there is not a man so low that he does not honor his forebears—a father, a grandsire or at least some one of his blood who in his eyes outshines the others. We all long for greatness, even just a certain mark among our kind, as poor "Sentimental Tommy" did, baby that he was, when his comrade boasted that his father had seen a man hanged and Tommy cried: "'Twas my father that was hanged."

Much has been said against the use of Coats of Arms by Americans—that it is a vulgar boasting on our part and often faked by those who have no right to bear them. But surely these arguments have no force; boasting and deception are deplorable in any cause, likewise vulgar misusage. All research which gives authentic data of the history of the peoples of the world as far back into time as can be determined is both of value and interest. Even the flowers, the birds and the animals have their places, their names, their families classified; then how much more important that man keep the records of his family and the symbols of its greatness. Why should he gather these evidences of his family's strivings and attainments, commissions of office, or his ancestral Arms if his records go far enough back, all evidences of recognized merit, and then burn them on an altar of self-effacement lest being a little man himself he be unable to stand the strain and so break into vulgar boasting? Rather preserve them and revere them by a never-dying determination to live up

to them and so add another laurel. These are the things the gods have given us to urge us on and—more than one honor has come to a family else we must lie down and die at the very beginning.

On the subject of Heraldry there are many writers and much complicated matter, not to mention the various languages the records are written in, but most of the authorities agree in the main, and the development of Heraldry into a definite science is most interesting, its rules simple and its usage logical.



COAT OF ARMS

Emblems or marks of certain persons have been used as far back as history reaches. The Egyptians had their signs emblematic of their gods and of their kings, the Greeks and Romans the same; the Orientals, the ancient South American tribes and so on down the ages the world over. Before lesser individuals had their personal emblems the generals of armies down to the heads of the different companies displayed their banners to designate the different divisions of the hosts.

Finally in the Middle Ages the knights in tournaments wore distinctive emblems on their shields, but before Coats of Arms were considered hereditary possessions a knight of noble birth bore his shield plain until by some martial exploit he achieved for himself the right to wear a device. Also a knight was permitted to adopt for himself the emblem of his vanquished enemy, and so thoroughly were nobles identified with the arms they bore that in old ballads they were enumerated not by their names but by their badges.

It was the custom of nobles to wear long surcoats over their armor, originally to protect the hauberks from the rain and the heat of the sun, which would render the armor uncomfortable to the wearer. On these surcoats were painted or embroidered in silks and metals the armorial bearings of the nobles and on the jacques of the common soldiers their lord's badge, worked in worsted or other inexpensive material. The knights also had their horses' trappings decorated with their arms; but from the surcoat, which eventually changed from the inconvenient long affair to a coat reaching, like a herald's, a little way below the waist, comes the term Coat-of-Arms. The old tombs which have the figures of the lords and their ladies carved upon them show the arms of the family displayed on the pennon, shield and surcoat of the noble and often on the gown of his gentle spouse. Finally, in the latter part of the Twelfth Century, a science of these emblems or Coats of Arms was arrived at, probably because the heralds found it necessary to evolve this when the hosts of Europe and Great Britain joined together in the third crusade to the Holy Land in 1189–1192. Some there are who think the whole system was adopted from the similar one used by the Infidels, and many of the figures we see in our Coats of Arms, known technically as Charges, are very like those the Saracens used in their per-

sonal emblems, though, of course, these emblems might have been chosen by the knights for their emblems because of attainments relating to them in the Holy Land. This science grew into what is known as the College of Heraldry, which to this day grants arms to men of valor.



CREST

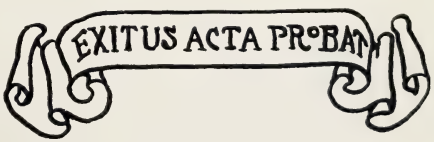
Crests, however, were a matter of much later use, and it was not until the latter part of the Fourteenth Century that all the great nobles had assumed and were using crests, and the lesser nobles not until the latter part of Elizabeth's reign and the time of the Stuarts, when scores of crests became widespread. Arms were necessary in warfare but not crests—they being decorations for the helmet worn in tournaments; one may have Arms with either crest nor motto.

A motto is an expressive word or short pithy sentence. There were originally two classes of mottoes—the Cri-de-Guerre or War Cry used by the knights' retainers in the field, and the motto proper which accompanied his Coat of Arms. Anyone entitled to armorial distinction was permitted to adopt the latter, but the Cri-de-guerre was forbidden those below the degree of Knight-Bannerat. Though generally transmitted with the family Arms, mottoes are not strictly hereditary and he is at liberty to affix to his escutcheon whatever motto his fancy dictates. It was not until the Fifteenth Century that mottoes were considered as an important adjunct to armorial bearings.

Finally supporters or figures of living creatures were placed at the sides of the armorial shield and appeared to support it. French writers distinguish the different forms as follows, giving the name of supports to animals, real or imaginary, thus employed; tenants to human figures and angels similarly used. Trees and other inanimate objects which are sometimes used are called Soutiens.

The origin of supporters is traced to two usages—one being the custom at tournaments of exposing the shields of the combatants for inspection guarded by servants or pages disguised in fanciful attire; the second being the filling in of designs made for seals—where the Coat-of-Arms displayed on a shield was placed in a circle and grotesque figures filled in the spaces left between the shield and circle.

With the cessation of tournaments we reach the period some writers have signalized as that of "paper heraldry," but they forget that from the earliest period Armory has been employed in martial use, in decorative use and as a symbol of ownership. But with the cessation of tournaments the decorative became the



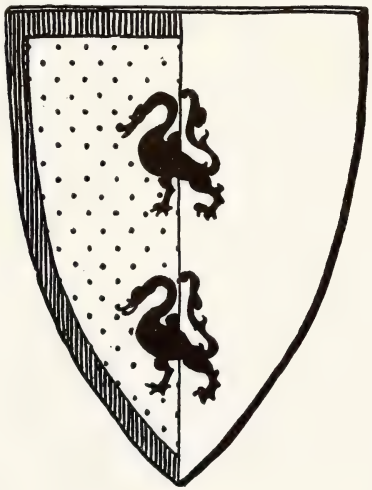
MOTTO

chief use of Arms and the crests soon ceased to have that distinctive adaptability to the purpose of a helmet ornament.

In France the use of crests is not nearly so general as in England or Germany, in Spain and Portugal less frequent still, and in Italy the use of a crest is excep-

tional. However, in Germany many crests for one family may be found, probably because each crest denotes a fief for which the proprietor had a right in the circles of the empire—for instance the nargraves Bromdenburg, Anspach, were entitled to no less than thirteen crests.

Women may not use crests—these belonging essentially to knights to render them conspicuous on the field—but a woman may use the Arms of her father or husband, and children may inherit



COAT OF ARMS SHOWING THE JOINING OF THE HERALDIC DEVICES OF MAN AND WIFE

their mother's as well as their father's Arms. Originally a man impaled his wife's Arms with his own; that is, divided his shield, putting his Arms on one side and his wife's on the other. This complicated matters, as the cutting in half and joining of certain Arms produced strange characters or charges; for instance, joining the front half of an animal to the back half of a bird or fish, so this custom was abandoned and that of inescutcheon adopted. This is the placing of the wife's arms on a smaller shield in the centre of the husband's, though this might not be done unless the wife's father were deceased and she the heires the children inheriting these arms sho ing them quartered. As women did n bear arms, that is, implements of war armor, they did not, and still may n display their Coats of Arms on shiel but in lozenge or diamond-shaped figur as badges of their families. So in mar ing her personal possessions a wom should never show her Coat of Arms a shield, as one so often sees done; t is proper only for the male head of t house and on the family possessions.

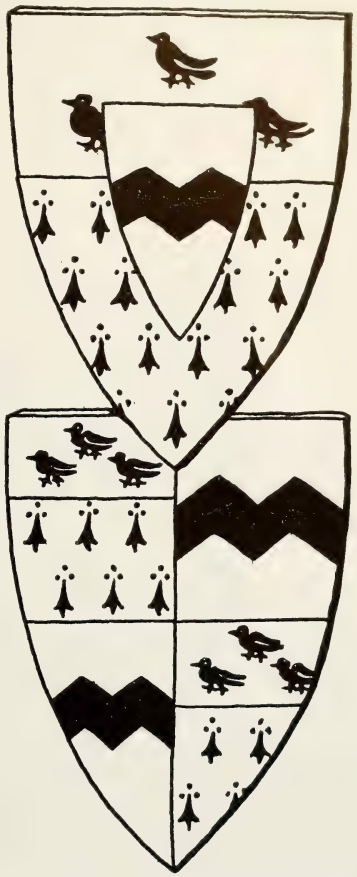
Beside the Arms of families there a Arms of guilds of workers and the Ar and Seals of cities and provinces. T United States of America has a beauti Coat of Arms made up of old Charg and armorial colors, and each of o States has a Coat of Arms, some of wh are very beautiful, especially the origi thirteen. Maryland's Seal and Flag u the Arms of Lord Baltimore and are c spicuous for their great beauty. T Seal of New York City, Manhattan, interesting and the original form quaint modeling. In Litchfield, one of Conn ticut's historic towns, the village libr displays two shields, one bearing Arms of Governor Wolcott, the first G ernor of Connecticut and a Signer of Declaration of Independence, whose fa ily gave many volumes to the library, a the other shield bearing a copy of grant from the Indians for the purch of the township of Litchfield.

So throughout our country and the O World there are many interesting Ar and Seals, and the following from C san's Hand Book of Heraldry shows other phase: "In cases where lineal scendants have been wanting, armo bearings have frequently been the me of indicating the consanguinity of collateral branches of the family, thereby evincing their right of inh

ance. A remarkable instance of the sig-
ıal service thus rendered by Heraldry is
iven by Lord Eldon: ' While a barrister
n the Northern circuit,' writes his Lord-
hip, ' I was council in a cause, the fate of
/hich depended on our being able to make
ut who was the founder of an ancient
hapel in the neighborhood. I went to
iew it. There was nothing to be ob-
erved which gave any indication of its
ate or history; however, I observed that
ıe Ten Commandments were written on
ome old plaster which from its position
conjectured might cover an arch. Act-
g on this I bribed a clerk with five shil-
ngs to allow me to chip away a part of
ıe plaster; and after two or three at-
mpts I found the keystone of an arch,
ı which were engraved the Arms of an
ncestor of one of the parties in the law
ıse. This evidence decided the cause,
ıd I ever afterwards had reason to re-
ember with some satisfaction my hav-
g on that occasion broken the Ten
ommandments.' "

In Coats of Arms as marks of owner-
ip we find many interesting examples
ıd articles greatly beautified by them,
om the possessions of officials of the
ate and the Church to those of lesser
rsonages. Arms carved, embroidered,
ıd engraved are used in architecture and
garments, as well as used in seals and
documents; even to the marking of
ver, linen, book plates; also on coaches
d barges of state, and finally automo-
les. Our own great Washington was
oud to carry his family badge with
n through our War for Independence;
d the cup he carried through his cam-
igns in the War of the Revolution is
ırked with his family crest. A picture
it may be found in the February num-
r of the DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN
EVOLUTION MAGAZINE.

Crests and Coats of Arms are described in detail as to the figures used, their placing and the colors employed, but it is impossible to give these terms and much less their meaning in a brief article. However, any good handbook on the subject gives this information, and Arthur Charles Fox-Davies' books, from which some of the foregoing matter is quoted, are very clear in statement and profusely illustrated.



ESCUTCHEON SHOWING THE QUARTERING OF COATS OF ARMS

In embrazoning Arms there are a few rules to follow. The crest and Arms should be carried out in strict accordance to the detail given, but the shape of the shield is a matter of choice and the

general arrangement left to the decorative sense of the artist. For instance, if no supporters are described, and they seldom are, what is known as Mantling may be used; this is generally in the form of drapery dependent from the helmet on which the crest rests and the colors are a matter of choice, though generally the main tinctures are those used in the shield. Sometimes, however, a finer tracery surrounds the shield, as in the Washingt Arms. And again the shield and cr (rising from a crown) are used with mantling and are very effective.

As a mark of the family there is not ing more beautiful or dignified than Arms, and even those who do not care display them should at least preserve the with their heirlooms, with the Bible a the family record beneath its covers.

CENTENNIAL ANNIVERSARY OF THE STARS AND STRIPES

The American flag, as adopted in its present form, was one hundred years old on April 4, 1918. For the first time in history it is now flying over European battlefields.

As originally planned, the flag was to consist of alternate stripes of red and white for each State, with a white star in the blue union likewise representing the different States. Territorial expansion had so progressed by 1818 that the flag had twenty stripes and twenty corresponding stars, a design so cumbersome that a change was recognized as necessary. That very year Congress enacted a law fixing the number of stripes at thirteen (for the thirteen original States), with the then twenty stars, one star to be added thereafter for every new State admitted to the Union. However, the new law provided for no definite placing of the stars, the result being that many styles and forms of arrangement were in use.

On October 29, 1912, President Taft in an executive order prescribed the arrangement of the stars in six horizontal rows of eight stars each. Starting in the left-hand corner and placing each row from left to right, the star to each State is named in the order of the State's rati cation of the Constitution.

The following list shows which State represented by each star:

First row—No. 1, Delaware; 2, Pen sylvania; 3, New Jersey; 4, Georgia; Connecticut; 6, Massachusetts; Maryland; 8, South Carolina.

Second row—No. 9, New Hampshi 10, Virginia; 11, New York; 12, No Carolina; 13, Rhode Island; 14, V mont; 15, Kentucky; 16, Tennessee.

Third row—No. 17, Ohio; 18, Lou iana; 19, Indiana; 20, Mississippi; Illinois; 22, Alabama; 23, Maine; Missouri.

Fourth row—No. 25, Arkansas; Michigan; 27, Florida; 28, Texas; Iowa; 30, Wisconsin; 31, California; Minnesota.

Fifth row—No. 33, Oregon; 34, K sas; 35, West Virginia; 36, Nevada; Nebraska; 38, Colorado; 39, North D kota; 40, South Dakota.

Sixth row—No. 41, Montana; Washington; 43, Idaho; 44, Wyomi 45, Utah; 46, Oklahoma; 47, New M ico; 48, Arizona.

—*Washington Evening Star*

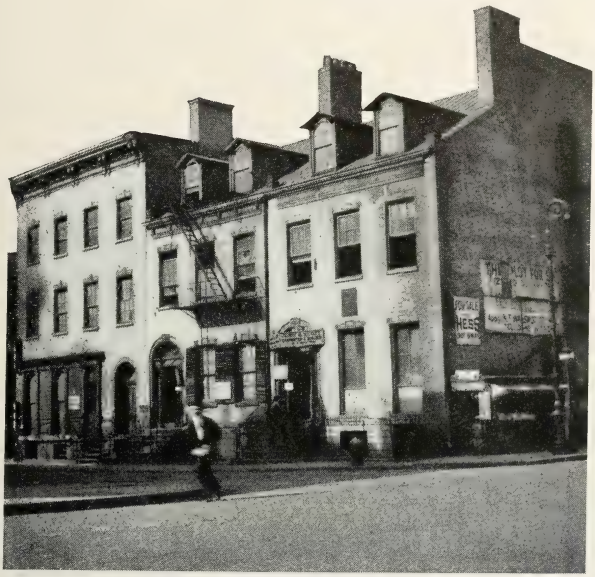
SOME QUAINT REMINDERS OF HISTORY IN NEW YORK CITY

By Augusta Huiell Seaman

THE LAST HOME OF A PRESIDENT

WE would never guess it to look at it! Indeed, we would probably pass by it with an exclamation of disgust, stepping gingerly along the street where it stands. Were we passing this way casually, we would doubtless make a hasty exit out of the region by way of the Spring Street subway station or over to Broadway, breathing a sigh of relief to find ourselves in purer air. And we would never dream that we had just overlooked one of history's footprints.

It is only a little three-storied, dormer-windowed house of the soon-to-be-completely-forgotten period, standing on the corner of Prince and Marion Streets. The region is an Italian quarter, and the chief occupation seems to be rag-picking, rag-collecting and rag-sorting. The atmosphere reeks of rags. Every window and doorway overflows with them. Carts loaded with great bales of this choice commodity stand in front of every shop. And we catch glimpses of dark, unventilated interiors where men, women and even children are apparently devoting their lives to one absorbing pursuit—sorting rags.



THE LAST HOME OF PRESIDENT MONROE

The house we are interested in is no exception to the rag-mania. But let us forget for a moment the evidences of this very unsavory trade, and notice the quaint architecture of this modest little dwelling. It takes us back to the early days of the nineteenth century, when Prince Street was a region of quiet respectability. It was never really *fashionable,* like Wall Street, Bowling Green, or St. John's Park, but was the home of many people of more modertate means. It rather astonishes us to learn that in this little house President Monroe spent the final years of his life. Why, we wonder, should a United States ex-President be reduced to living in a state so unassuming? As the old expression runs—"Thereby hangs a tale!", the beginning of which goes back to the days of James Monroe's young manhood.

He was a Virginian by birth, and at the outbreak of the Revolution, eighteen years old. He promptly joined the army under Washington, then stationed at New York, and conducted himself with merit, throughout the war. Thus we see his public career beginning in New York—and ending there. In the years following the declaration of peace, he was first a delegate to Congress and later Governor of Virginia. But it is what came after this that had a direct bearing on the circumstances of his declining years. In 1794, he was chosen to go as envoy to France.

It was an exceedingly difficult task. France was then in the grip of her own terrible Revolution, and our new representative had to maintain the most careful tactics. Hundreds of our citizens were in Paris or the French seaports, many of them imprisoned, and all treated as enemies. Monroe was constantly called upon to see that their rights were protected. Another important matter also engaged his attention. Lafayette, who had done so much to assist in the fight for American freedom, was himself imprisoned at Olmütz. Monroe bent every effort toward obtaining his release, and finally won it, together with the great Frenchman's everlasting gratitude.

He occupied this position two years, returning to America in 1797. In 1803 he was again appointed envoy to France, England and Spain. This time his mission was even more important. He was to negotiate the Louisiana Purchase—a momentous step in our history. In this also, Monroe acquitted himself most honorably, and returned to America in 1807.

But—these five years abroad, as representative of his country, had cost him a pretty penny, and his country was very much disinclined to reimburse him completely for his expenditures on her behalf. We may think this a strange state of affairs, but the same condition obtains to-day. The position of envoy or ambassador to foreign countries entails such great expenses, and the salary is so inadequate, that a new president often has difficulty in finding men willing enough, or wealthy enough to undertake the responsibility. At any rate, Monroe was obliged to draw heavily on his own resources. And in after years he felt the pinch of limited means.

Then came his greatest honors. In 1817, he was elected fifth President of the United States, and served his country in this capacity for two terms. They were quiet years of peace and prosperity. The famous "Monroe Doctrine" is the main thing that renders them notable.

In 1825, he found himself again a private citizen, and disinclined to anything further in the line of a public career. He had a married daughter in New York City, Mrs. Samuel Gouverneur, living comfortably but unassumingly in the little house on the corner of Prince and Marion Streets. Between her house and his own old home in Oak Hill, Virginia he and his wife divided their time. But in 1830 his wife died at Oak Hill, and he had not the heart to remain there any longer alone.

As has been said, he was no longer in affluent circumstances. Even his year of being the highest salaried official in the land, had not helped to remedy this. He decided to sell his Virginia property and buy a little home in New York near his daughter. He came North with this intention and lived for a year with her in the Prince Street house. Before he could carry out his plans, however, his own call came, and he passed away in the same little house on July 4, 1831.

For years the little residence stood

unnoticed. People came and went, and the neighborhood gradually deteriorated to what it now is. Time threatened to wipe out all trace of this quiet home and its connection with history. But the house was finally rescued from complete forgetfulness by the Women's Auxiliary to the American Scenic and Historic Preservation Society, who placed above its front windows the bronze tablet that marks it.

Unfortunately this tablet is so small and high that to read it is almost impossible, and it generally passes unnoticed. The growth of new buildings, invading this region, predicts that the little house is not going to have a very long existence in the future. But while it remains, it is well worth a pilgrimage to all who are genuinely interested in the historic landmarks of old New York.

VIRGINIA STATE LIBRARY OPENS ARCHIVES ROOM TO PUBLIC

It will be good news to the many interested in Virginia's records to know that rapid and far-reaching improvements in the past year have made the Archives Room of the Virginia State Library available for workers. The room has been entirely cleared, and the investigator finds scientifically-prepared indexes enable one to secure immediately the desired document, if that document be included in a classification of material which has been finally worked out.

The file of Legislative Petitions (at present about 22,000) has been indexed by counties; the County Records—from tidewater counties and copied under authority of an Act of Assembly of 1892—are here; and the Personal Property Books of the counties (usually from 1782 to 1863) are arranged by counties, those from Accomac to Craig, alphabetically, being bound and serially numbered in chronological order under each county, and indexed by volume, so that the tax returns for any of these years from any county can be had instantly.

This Department is the storehouse of records of the military services of those Virginians who served in the Colonial Wars, the Revolution, the War of 1812, and the War between the States; and it is the desire of the library officials that persons seeking membership in patriotic organizations, the eligibility rules of which require evidence of service by the applicant's ancestor, should come to the Library and personally consult the original documents concerning one's ancestor. If these persons are unable to make the personal examination, they should write to the State Librarian, Richmond, Va., for the desired information.

Morgan P. Robinson,
Archivist.

THE HEROISM OF RICHARD WALLACE

A True Story of the American Revolution

By EVERETT T. TOMLINSON

Author of "The Colonial Boys," "The Boys of Old Monmouth," Etc.

IT is but a few years ago since the old Fort at Ticonderoga, New York, was restored. Today one can stand upon its walls and look out upon almost the same sights that greeted Ethan Allen and his Green Mountain Boys in 1775. The shining waters of Lake Champlain still glisten in the sunlight; the beauty of the Green Mountains and the haze resting over the distant Adirondacks are unchanged. There stand the same doors which Nathan Beeman and Ethan Allen entered one May morning after awakening the British commandant, Captain Delaplace, who desired the reason for the intrusion and received from Ethan Allen the famous summons whose echo still rolls down the aisles of Time: "I demand the surrender of this Fort in the name of the great Jehovah and the Continental Congress."

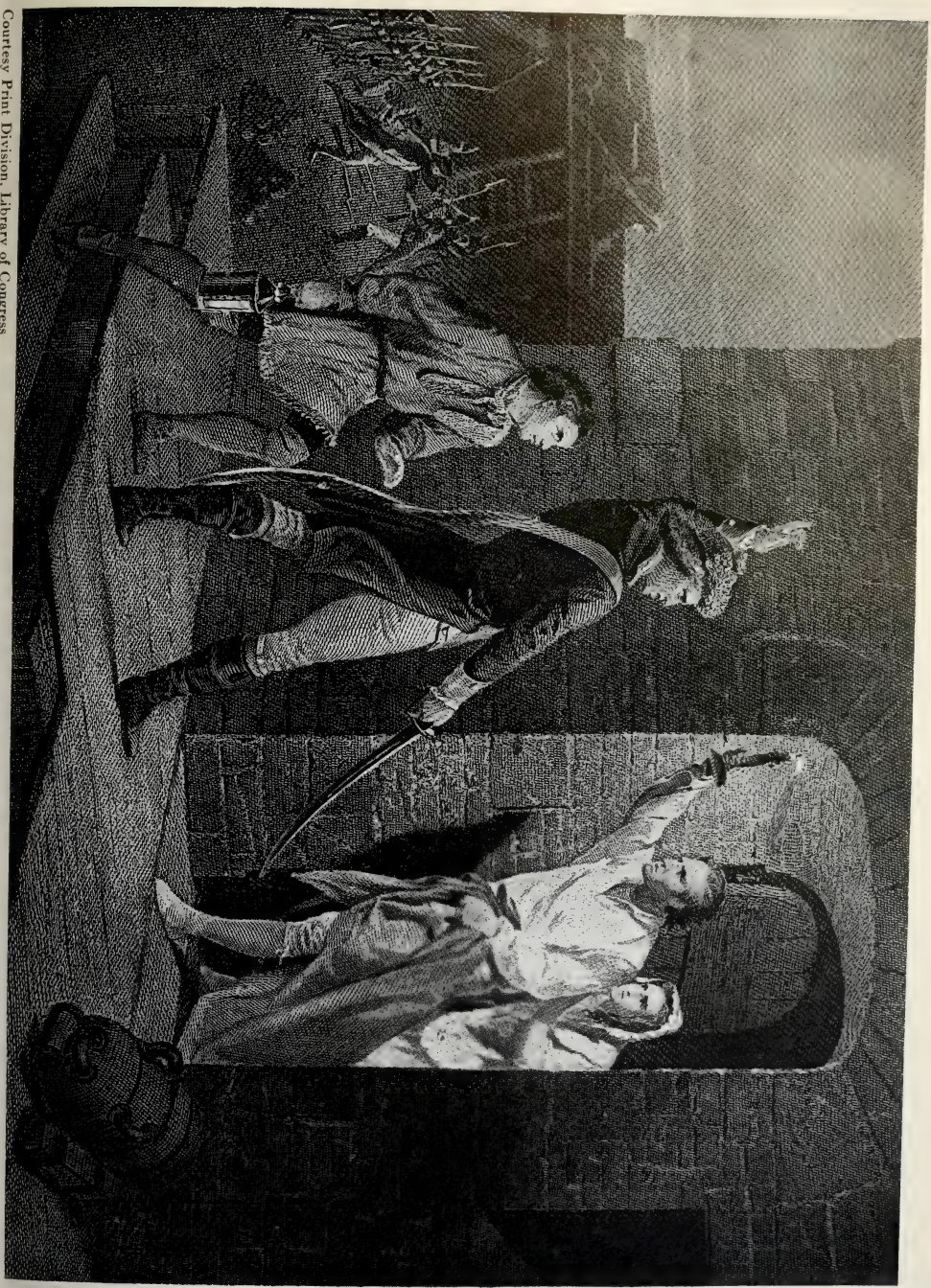
In the shifting fortunes of war Fort Ticonderoga was retaken by the British, but late in 1777 it was again in the hands of the Americans.

The American commandant of the fort was seriously troubled. He had received word that General Burgoyne was still strong enough to send attacking parties against Lincoln and his men who had worked their way in behind the enemy and were harassing them in every conceivable manner. It was Lincoln's ambition to seize and hold the little Fort across Lake Champlain nearly opposite Fort Ticonderoga. The night after the message was received telling of Lincoln's contemplated move against the small fort, the commandant at Ticonderoga learned Burgoyne planned a surprise attack on Lincoln's troops with an overwhelming force. How was the commandant to send a word of warning across Lake Champlain to Lincoln? Vessels of the British fleet were patrolling the waters between the two forts, and a boat attempting to run the blockade would surely be captured. To go by land was impossible; yet Lincoln *must* be informed of his peril.

Finally in the middle of the afternoon the troubled commandant assembled his men and frankly told them of the dire peril threatening General Lincoln and his command unless they could be warned in time. With equal frankness he pointed out the danger of crossing the lake, for the dispatch bearer must swim two miles find his way among the enemy's fleet and face the risk of capture or even death Cramps due to the cold water, loss of way and exhaustion—all these were among the possibilities.

When the commandant ceased speaking there was silence in the room—tense and eloquent. The men glanced stealthily at one another with set, stern faces Every soldier realized that their leader had not stated too strongly the peril besetting the man who should volunteer for the service. And yet there was the unspoken appeal of Lincoln's troops—ignorant of their approaching danger.

The stillness became oppressive. The commandant said no more; as yet no man had responded to his appeal. The white faces of the soldiers indicated the struggle going on within them.



Courtesy Print Division, Library of Congress

THE CAPTURE OF FORT TICONDEROGA BY ETHAN ALLEN

Suddenly young Richard Wallace rose. "I will go," he announced.

Instantly the eyes of all were turned toward the courageous young Vermonter. His Scotch blood was up and his face was shining with strength of will and unselfish devotion to his country.

"Well said, Wallace!" exclaimed the commandant, touched by the heroic spirit of his boyish soldier and elated that his appeal had not been in vain.

"And I will go with Wallace," spoke up young Webster from the opposite side of the room. The reaction had now set in and the soldiers were loud in their praise and applause; possibly the loudest were those whose conscience most troubled them. The soldiers soon dispersed, talking loudly as they departed.

Young Wallace and Webster remained for a conference with the commandant. After details had been discussed and arrangements made for their desperate venture, they decided to start as soon as darkness fell upon the lake.

The hours that intervened were slow and heavy for the waiting volunteers. They talked over their affairs with friends, writing and leaving messages for their relatives in case they did not return. Their impatience increased as the minutes dragged slowly on. At last the moment for starting arrived and without the attendance or knowledge of any save the commandant they hurried down to the shore of Lake Champlain. The night air was cold and biting and the water reminded them of a sheet of ice. There was no time for speculating on what might befall, and both prepared at once for their plunge into the lake.

Each had a duplicate of the message for General Lincoln concealed in his clothing. They had also been told its contents so that if one failed to gain the distant shore the other, provided he succeeded in crossing, could, in the eventuality of the loss of the dispatch, inform Lincoln of Burgoyne's trap.

The young soldiers stripped in the chill air and tied their clothing in a bundle, making one end fast about their foreheads so that the bundles would be towed along as they swam forward. Just after starting, Wallace's band slipped off his forehead and becoming fast about his neck nearly strangled him before he could free himself.

Slowly, silently, keeping well together, the two daring swimmers plunged into Lake Champlain. For a time their exertions served to keep them measurably warm, but the water was even colder than they had suspected. Frequently they had to stop to avoid discovery by the British patrol boats. The cry of the guards, "All's well," reached them distinctly; but so far they had detected no sign of pursuit. At last they were safely past the fleet, but a mile of water front still lay before them. Already their strength was failing and their bodies becoming numb—but they pressed forward!

Wallace, whose endurance was much the greater, kept near his friend to assist him in case of sudden need. Several times Webster almost gave out and but for Wallace's help he would have disappeared beneath the waters. Cold, numb, with gasping breath the two lads struggled onward, though neither with his failing sight could distinguish the outline of the shore. Every action was mechanical, every foot gained increased the suffering.

Suddenly Wallace felt the ground beneath his feet, and instantly abandoning all effort to swim he stumbled forward. Twice he fell, but regained his footing and with one more desperate effort reached the shore. As he drew in his bundle of clothing he remembered Webster. A vague something bobbing up and down in the water caught his

eye, and unmindful of his own condition he plunged again into the lake and reached Webster who, within ten feet of the land, was unable to move.

Seizing him by his hair, Wallace, with great difficulty, dragged his friend ashore. Webster was too exhausted even to stand; he was in dire need of a stimulant, but none was at hand. In sheer desperation Wallace took his knife and cut several hickory switches with which he "soundly warmed the jacket" of his comrade, or rather he warmed him *without* a jacket. And the improvised restorative worked admirably. In a brief time Webster revived and "soundly berated his restorer." Wallace, however, did not desist until he was convinced that his friend was once more able to walk, and then the two chilled, shivering young patriots donned their wet, heavy clothing and set out for Lincoln's camp.

Their troubles, however, were not at an end. Guards doubtless had been established at the outposts, and as neither of the lads knew the countersign there was great danger of their being fired upon by Lincoln's sentries before they could explain their presence. Undeterred by the fresh danger and summoning their little remaining strength they pushed forward into the woods.

Onward they hurried in the darkness unable to avoid the rocks and sudden pitfalls. The sharp tines of the hemlock and spruce trees scratched their faces and tore their clothing. In a general way they were familiar with the region, and the commandant at Ticonderoga had told them where they might expect to find General Lincoln encamped. Several times they feared they had lost their way as they paused and listened for sounds indicating the presence of the American forces. Only the shadowy outlines of the forest trees and the sighing of the wind had rewarded their efforts. It was after one of these stops that both were startled by a sharp and sudden challenge.

"Halt!" called an unseen sentry. "Who goes there?"

Wallace was the first to recover his self-control. "Friends," he managed to ejaculate with chattering teeth.

"Advance, friends, and give the countersign," demanded the sentry, stepping into view.

"We don't know the countersign, but we are friends. We have a message for General Lincoln. We have just swam across the lake——"

"What!" interrupted the guard sharply. "That's a likely story!" He advanced cautiously, holding his rifle in readiness in case of attack; manifestly he feared for his own safety. The story of swimming Lake Champlain on such an intensely cold night was altogether improbable. He stopped before the shivering young soldiers. Even in the dim light he was able to discern their plight.

"Are you telling me the truth?" he asked. "Did you swim from old Fort Ty?"

"We did."

"Why did you do it?"

"Because we have a message for General Lincoln. There was no other way, and some one had to come," said Wallace simply. "It is a matter of life and death."

"Hand me the message!"

"I cannot. It is for General Lincoln's hand, alone."

The sentry hesitated; some spark of the quiet heroism in the brave eyes which met his lit his own.

"Follow me," he ordered, and in another instant the dispatch was in the hands of General Lincoln.

So the trap conceived by Burgoyne failed, but the part taken by Richard Wallace and young Webster has been a forgotten story.

NEW IOWA REGIMENTAL FLAG

The Iowa flag, reproduction of which is given, was designed by Mrs. Dixie Cornell Gebhardt, of Knoxville, then State Regent, Iowa D. A. R. The idea of having the flag was originated by Mrs. Gebhardt and her flag committee, of which Mrs. Lue Prentiss, of Iowa City, is State Chairman. The flag was presented for approval to Governor Harding and the State Council of Defense on May 11, 1917, and a committee was authorized to prepare flags to present to each outgoing regiment of Iowa, the object being to identify our own boys among other States of the Union.



MRS. DIXIE CORNELL GEBHARDT

The D. A. R.'s of Iowa provided money for eight of these flags, one of them now being with the old Third Iowa, somewhere in France. Seven were presented by Governor Harding to the Iowa units at Camp Cody.

The flag design consists of three vertical stripes in blue, white and red, French colors, Iowa having been first French territory, part of the Louisiana purchase. Upon the central white stripe is a spreading eagle from the seal of Iowa, bearing in its beak blue streamers, on which is inscribed the State motto, " Our Liberty We Prize and Our Rights We Will Maintain." Beneath in red is the word "Iowa." Mothers feel that " Iowa " in the color of of blood is a symbol of the sacrifice our boys may make for us.

The flags are now being manufactured and ten per cent. of every sale is donated to the American Red Cross for war relief purposes.

WAR WORK AMONG THE CHILDREN

BY HELEN E. STOUT
State Director D. C. C. A. R.

THE C. A. R. of the District of Columbia have done splendid War Relief work this year.

There are five different societies in the District and the total enrollment is about 450. The societies are: The Gov. Thos. Welles, Mrs. Clayton E. Emig, President; The Capital, Mrs. E. S. Nagle, President; The Lieut. John Shaw, Miss Ella B. Lowe, President; The Col. Ann Hawks Hays, Mrs. E. O. Merchant, President, and The Lieut. John Armstrong, Miss Mary Wingate, President.

Each society is doing individual work which the presidents report separately, and a record is kept of the work of every child. The ages of the children range from 5 to 18 for the girls and to 21 for the boys.

Every Saturday morning in Memorial Continental Hall a class is held for knitting, sewing, cutting clippings for fracture pillows, making hospital magazines, picture puzzles and trench candles. Each little girl wears a red veil with white band and blue square and a star or seal of the C. A. R. insignia in the centre. The boys wear arm bands of the same. This has appealed to them greatly and created interest in the work as only workers are allowed to wear them. The class is well attended and has accomplished a good bit of work as the following report shows: since July 26, 1917, when the class was first started, to March 6, 1918: 49 fracture or comfort pillows; 279 comfort bags; 703 cards of darning cotton for comfort bags; 213 needle cases; 344 pin balls made from milk-bottle tops; 310 puzzle pictures; 36 button bags; 12 wash cloths; 12 knitted wash cloths; 1 knitted eye bandage; 768 clothes pins for comfort bags; 48 khaki handkerchiefs; 12 white handkerchiefs; 18 fracture pillow cases; 3 pairs hospital bed socks; 31 post card booklets; 63 hospital magazines pasted; 33 glasses of jelly and preserves; 61 clipping envelopes filled for Navy League; 25 pounds tin foil collected to sell for melting pot; 14 tray cloths hemmed; 24 trench candles; 40 knitted sweaters; 16 scarfs; 22 pairs wristlets; 7 helmets; 72 afghan squares from which 2 afghans were made for Belgian children. A club that four little girls formed and called "Uncle Sam's Industrious Girls" donated alone 21 squares in two weeks' time.

The children have sent Christmas packages to Walter Reed and Naval Hospitals, one society alone giving 133 notebooks, 21 glasses of jelly and 196 magazines to the Naval Hospital. Other donations have been sent to the Washington Ward, American Hospital, Neuilly, France; the Legion of Loyal Women; Comfort Committee of the Navy League; Conservation Committee D. A. R.; Hoot Owl Hollow School for Mountain Whites; Relief for Liberated Villages in France; Sixth Division Engineers, Washington Barracks, and soldiers at Camp Meigs.

Nine thousand dollars' worth of Liberty Bonds were taken by the children and nearly all are buying Thrift Stamps.

A number of the girls have taken courses in First Aid and are members

of the Red Cross and Girl Scouts. There is also an Honor Roll and twenty-eight boys have gone from the District.

Dances and entertainments have been held by the different societies for Red Cross benefits. Miss Alice Hutchins Drake gave an interesting talk entitled, "The Christmas Story in Art," for the benefit of C. A. R. War Relief work. Our Chaplain General of the D. A. R., Miss Elisabeth Pierce, gave a prologue talk at the same time to the children.

Mrs. Daniel Lothrop, National Chairman and Founder of the C. A. R., donated a set of twelve volumes of her "Little Pepper" stories to the C. A. R. room, and they are to be read aloud while the children work. We think they will learn to know and love the Founder of their organization better in these readings.

At our regular 22d of February celebration the children themselves took part in the program. One of the interesting features was the presentation of a service flag of eighteen stars to the Gov. Thos. Welles Society by the Regent of the Constitution Chapter D. A. R. We were fortunate in having our beloved National President, Mrs. Albert Cummins, with us. Her greeting to the children was very pleasing, and it was with the greatest sorrow we learned of her death four days later. Her memory will always be cherished with love and reverence by the children and those associated with her in the work of the C. A. R.

A REVOLUTIONARY WAR LETTER

The public of 1918 can hardly be surprised at not knowing where U. S. troops are stationed, when the whereabouts of the soldiers of the Continental Army were equally veiled in secrecy.

The following is an original letter on file in the Pension application of Benjamin Hartwell, of Massachusetts, Widow's file No. 23196. Copied by Mrs. Ruth Griswold Pealer from files in U. S. Pension Office.

LUNENBURG, MASSACHUSETTS, October the 14th, 1778.

My Dear Grand Child:

We Recd your Letter Dated october the 2d and was glad to here you was well, as we are at this time, but are all in morning for your Dear Brother Joseph, which we heare is Dead We hope and trust in God you will be in time Returned to your friends again Laden with Expirience of the goodness of God towards you. My Love to you, hoping and trusting you will put your trust in all mighty God for his Devine protection towards you. These lines are from your aged Grandfather who has a tender Regard for you.

EDWARD HARTWELL.

To Benjamin Hartwell,

In the Service of the United States of North America,

at Fairfield or Horseneck or New York or elsewhere.

STATE CONFERENCES

Connecticut

The State Conference of the Connecticut Daughters of the American Revolution was held at the Congregational Parish House, Windsor, March 21, Abigail Wolcott Ellsworth Chapter acting as hostess for the occasion. Miss Jennie Loomis, Regent of the Chapter, graciously and cordially welcomed the guests.

Mrs. John Laidlaw Buel, of Litchfield, was reëlected State Regent; Mrs. Charles Humphrey Bissell, Southington, State Vice-Regent; Mrs. Starr Clifford Barnum, State Recording Secretary; and Miss Jennie Loomis, Treasurer of the Utility Fund. Mrs. Frederick A. Strong, Bridgeport; Miss Florence S. M. Crofut, Hartford, and Mrs. H. Maria Barber, Seymour, were elected Councilors.

In order to better carry on the war relief work it was voted to continue Chapter meetings through the summer.

Although war relief has taken precedence, reports showed increased activities along all lines of patriotic and historical work. Graves of 88 Revolutionary soldiers have been marked and 164 located. $5480 has been spent in memorial work; 27 full and 6 partial scholarships for Southern mountaineers have been maintained and other educational institutions assisted. There have been prizes for pupils of public schools and gifts to Continental Hall, the Ellsworth Homestead and public libraries.

For the first Liberty Loan $838,475 was subscribed; for the second, $1,112,350.

For Red Cross has been given $33,917, exclusive of dues; 31,259 hospital garments; 128,094 surgical dressings; 2840 knitted garments. Ninety-three per cent. of Connecticut Daughters are members of the Red Cross and 248 are Red Cross officers.

$934 and thousands of supplies have been contributed to the Surgical Dressings Committee.

217 French War Orphans have been adopted; $2903 has been contributed for the restoration of Tilloloy in addition to other foreign and home relief contributions.

Connecticut's special work has been knitting for the aviators at Mineola; 2531 knitted garments have been made for the men of U. S. S. Connecticut; 12,003 knitted garments and 1734 glasses of jelly have been made for soldiers; also comfort kits, scrap-books and clippings.

Five Connecticut Daughters are in service overseas. The State Regent is a member of the Woman's Committee of the Council of National Defence and was elected a Vice-chairman of the Executive Committee of the Connecticut Division The State Chairman of the Liberty Loan Committee is a Daughter. Connecticut Daughters are represented on the Farm Bureau, the War Bureau, Speakers' Bureau, the Housewives' Army, Food Conservation and other war relief organizations of the State and nation.

This is but a partial summary of the year's activities. Connecticut has gone over the top in every branch of war relief service undertaken and plans to surpass her own record in the coming year.

In her address to the Conference, the State Regent urged an even deeper loyalty to the principles of the Society, a broader, more intense patriotic service. She said: "We are assembled here to-day to dedicate ourselves as Daughters of the American Revolution to the cause of God and His victory. We are here to consider how we can best serve. Fifty per cent of the burden of victory lies with the women.

"With God's help in the coming year the Daughters of the American Revolution of Connecticut will bravely, unceasingly, uncomplainingly work on, in the high endeavor to bear this burden without flinching and to contribute to the fullest of their powers towards the woman's share in victory."

Louise Lyon Barnum,
State Recording Secretary.

Indiana

By invitation of the State Regent, Mrs. Henry A. Beck, the Seventeenth Annual Conference of the Daughters of the American Revolution of Indiana, was held November 7,

8 and 9, 1917, in the Claypool Hotel, Indianapolis.

Members of the three Chapters of the city, Caroline Scott Harrison, General Arthur St. Clair, and the Cornelia Cole Fairbanks, received the Daughters in the parlors of the hotel, where they registered and were served tea.

The business sessions were held in the assembly room of the hotel, and opened at 8 o'clock on the evening of the 7th, with Mrs. Beck presiding.

The keynote of the meeting was patriotism and service, and every report and address gave evidence of these two things being paramount in the minds of all.

The Hon. Charles W. Fairbanks, in his address of welcome, said: "Whoever can add to the sum of patriotism in the hearts of the people is doing a great work, and no organization is better fitted to stimulate patriotism than the Daughters of the American Revolution."

Dr. Wm. Chalmers Covert, pastor of the First Presbyterian Church of Chicago, who was the principal speaker at the opening session, and whose subject was, "Woman's Work in the War," said: "The supreme test of our democracy is in food control."

He declared he had no anxiety about the army, nor about the sale of Liberty Bonds, but that his anxiety lay in the twenty million kitchens of our land.

He brought conviction to every woman who heard him when he said: "You women have your hands on the sword of every general in Europe. There is not any door for practical service so wide open and inviting as the door of consecrated, painstaking food conservation work."

The reports of State officers and Chapter Regents, which were made during the following sessions, showed that some such thoughts had been in the minds of the Daughters for the greater part of the past year.

The fifty-five Chapters of the State brought messages of fine work accomplished along all lines of war service, as well as the regular lines, and were most enthusiastic in taking up the suggestions for work to be done the coming year.

A feature of the first business session was the address by the State Regent. She expressed her gratitude to the Indiana Daughters, who have worked so faithfully and loyally with her during her three years of service, and her message gave to us a fuller knowledge of the patriotic devotion which has prompted her acts and works.

Her recommendation that the Daughters of Indiana raise $2500 for an ambulance to be used in Europe was unanimously adopted, and Mrs. Beck made chairman of a committee to raise the money. This will be known as a D. A. R. ambulance, and will bear the new Indiana banner as well as the Stars and Stripes. Mrs. E. C. Atkins, our beloved State Chaplain, said she would be happy to give the State banner for the ambulance.

One of the most interesting features of this session was the story, and the presentation of the State banner to the Conference by Mrs. John Newman Carey, Honorary Vice-President General, who was a member of the State Flag Committee.

Mrs. James M. Fowler, Librarian General, brought greetings from the National Society, and asked our coöperation in the two lines of patriotic activity determined upon by the National Board of Management, (1) the entire rebuilding of a French village, and (2) the subscribing $100,000 to the next Liberty Loan.

Other speakers during the Conference were: Dr. H. E. Barnard, Federal food director for Indiana; Miss Elizabeth Cowan, assistant director of the urban emergency home demonstration work; Mrs. Felix McWhirter, who spoke on "Americanization"; Mrs. L. M. Brown, of the St. Louis division of the woman's bureau, American Red Cross, and Mrs. Mary H. Flanner, who gave an illustrated lecture on "The Devastation and Restoration of the Village of Tilloloy."

The patriotic songs, "Star Spangled Banner," the "Battle Hymn of the Republic," and the "Marseillaise," were beautifully sung during the sessions.

Mrs. John Hume, State Regent of Wisconsin, was a guest at the Conference and spoke briefly, urging the Daughters to preserve for posterity, all records of history in the making, by having them filed at Memorial Continental Hall.

Mrs. S. E. Perkins entertained the National and State officers and all visiting delegates at an informal luncheon at the Department Club Thursday, and in the evening Mrs. John Newman Carey was hostess to the Indianapolis and visiting Daughters at a beautiful reception at her home. A generous sprinkling of soldiers from Fort Benjamin Harrison added interest and enjoyment to a delightful evening.

The report of the resolutions committee as adopted, provided for:

(1) Our hearty endorsement of the justice and necessity of the declaration of war between the United States of America, through its President and Congress, and the Imperial Government of Germany.

(2) Our reconsecration, as descendants of the heroes of the American Revolution, to

the great work and sacrifice necessary in this world struggle.

(3) The giving of every assistance in our power to the great and noble work inaugurated and carried on by the American Red Cross Society, and the lending of every aid to the alleviation of the French and Belgian people through the agencies of the French relief societies and the Belgian aid society.

(4) Our urgent appeal to those in authority to assist in having enacted such legislation as will conserve our wool supply for our soldiers and sailors, and to reduce the price to Red Cross societies and the Navy League.

(5) The observance of one tobaccoless day each week, and also a beerless day.

(6) Our support of Secretary Daniels' earnest advocacy of the single standard of morals.

(7) Our support and coöperation as a State organization to the National Y. M. C. A., which has assumed the responsibility of raising the sum of $4,000,000 to assist in the necessary work among women at this time, both in this country and abroad.

(8) Our affirmation and declaration that this organization is in full accord with all legislation which makes for the full enfranchisement of women, and we believe it therefore to be a measure of immediate necessity in conservation that women should be permitted to share with men the making of our foreign policies, as well as the responsibility in upholding our national ideas.

The election of officers resulted in the election of Mrs. F. B. Felter, of Huntington, Regent; Mrs. Otto Rott, of Bloomington, Vice-Regent; Mrs. J. B. Crankshaw, of Fort Wayne, Treasurer; Mrs. H. C. Sheridan, of Frankfort, Historian; Miss Goldthwait, of Marion, Auditor; Miss Fitch, of Jeffersonville, Librarian; Mrs. E. C. Atkins, of Indianapolis, Chaplain.

Mrs. Wm. A. Guthrie, of Madison, was indorsed as candidate for Vice-President General National Society, D. A. R.

The interest of the Daughters in the work in hand was shown by the fact that they were willing to continue the Conference for another session in order to hear the Chapter Regents' reports, which were well worth the time of an added session.

(Mrs. Wm. G.) Carrie Sutphen Clark,
State Historian.

New Jersey

The Twenty-seventh Annual State Conference of Regents, Delegates or Alternates was held in Trenton on Wednesday, March 20, 1918. As an election for State Regent was an interesting feature of the meeting, it attracted a large gathering of Daughters. Mrs. William D. Sherrerd was elected to succeed herself by a large majority, as was Mrs. James F. Fielder for State Vice-regent, and Mrs. Charles Thomas for State Historian. Interesting reports were read from the different State and National organizations, and an intense interest manifest in all branches of war relief work. The work of restoration for Tilloloy has been generously contributed to, and great effort is to be made for the third Liberty Loan, some Chapters fulfilling the request of our President General, Mrs. George Thacher Guernsey, by collecting the $1.00 per member, as far as possible. The Pemberton Soldiers' Club is receiving the support of all the Chapters, and a beautiful D. A. R. flag has been placed in their club-room by Haddonfield Chapter. A large service flag, twelve feet long, containing 216 stars, representing the sons and grandsons of members of the Society in New Jersey, has been purchased, and was presented by Mrs. George William Gedney, Vice-President General for New Jersey, in a most patriotic and stirring speech, closing with the quotation:

He has sounded forth the trumpet that shall
never call retreat;
He is sifting out the hearts of men before His
judgment-seat.
Oh, be swift my soul to answer Him; be
jubilant, my feet!
Our God is marching on.

The Society was invited by General Lafayette Chapter to hold its meeting, in October, at Atlantic City, at which time we are looking forward with pleasure to entertaining our President General, Mrs. George Thacher Guernsey.

Gertrude J. Lippincott,
State Secretary.

Rhode Island

The Twenty-fourth Annual State Meeting of the Rhode Island Daughters of the American Revolution was held in Churchill House, Providence, R. I., March 14, 1918, with a good attendance. The State Regent, Mrs. Albert L. Calder, 2nd, presided. Pawtucket Chapter, Miss Claribel Crandall, Regent, was the hostess Chapter. The honored guests were Mrs. Charles Edmund Longley, Vice-President General of Rhode Island and Mrs. Frank Dexter Ellison, State Regent of Massachusetts.

A meeting of the delegates was held at 9.30 A.M. for the election of State Regent and State Vice-Regent, and Mrs. Albert L. Calder, 2nd, and Miss Edith May Tilley were unanimously reëlected for the ensuing year.

The regular morning session opened at 10.30 A.M. Prayer was offered by Rev. Albert B. Cohoe, Pastor of First Baptist Church, Provi-

dence. A cordial address of welcome was given by Miss Claribel Crandall, Regent of the hostess Chapter, which was graciously responded to by the State Regent in behalf of the other Chapters. This was followed by reports of the State officers and committees. Reports of war relief work were given by the Regents of the different Chapters, which showed a large amount work carried on during the year, that accomplished by the Pawtucket Chapter being simply marvellous. It was voted to donate $30 to the One Hundred Thousand Dollar Bond of the new Liberty Loan, toward the restoration of Tilloloy, and $25 towards General Nathanael Greene Memorial, and $5 for books for Memorial Continental Hall Library. Adjournment for luncheon was taken at 12.30.

The afternoon session opened at 2.00 P.M. and the following program was carried out: Prayer by Rev. Frank Rector, D.D., Pastor of the First Baptist Church of Pawtucket. Greetings from Mrs. Albert L. Calder, 2nd, State Regent, in the following words:

"We meet to-day in a most solemn hour of the world's history. A year ago to-day we, as a nation, were asleep, but now we are awake and at war with the most terrible enemy the world has ever known.

"Our boys are in a foreign land, hand in hand with England and France, fighting this monstrous enemy, and what a coincidence. When we were fighting for our liberty in 1776, it was France who came to us to help us free ourselves from a mighty nation, and now we are like brothers, all fighting for one mighty human cause, liberty for the whole world.

"When Count Ishii, head of the Japanese Mission, was here and paid a visit to Mount Vernon, he stood before the tomb of Washington and said, 'Washington was an American, but America, great as she is, powerful as she is, certain as she is of her splendid destiny, can lay no exclusive claim to this immortal name. Washington is now a citizen of the world; to-day he belongs to mankind, and so men come here from the ends of the earth to honor his memory and to reiterate their faith in the principles to which his great life was devoted.'

"The Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution was founded on the principles laid down by Washington, and in this most critical hour in the history of our country, its members stand ready with loyal hearts and willing hands to do their bit, and to live up to their motto, 'For Home and Country.'

"The eyes of the world are upon America to-day, and it almost seems as if the destiny of the whole world was in her keeping. In this terrible hour, let us turn to Washington, and live up to the principles in his farewell address, 'To cherish, maintain and extend the institutions of American freedom, to foster true patriotism and love of country, and to aid in securing for mankind all the blessings of liberty.'"

Mrs. Calder was followed by Mrs. Charles E. Longley, Vice-President General of Rhode Island, and Mrs. Frank Dexter Ellison, State Regent of Massachusetts, who spoke on "A Glimpse of the National Board Meeting," also Mrs. Franklin P. Shumway, State Vice-Regent, Massachusetts, Mrs. Richard Jackson Barker, Ex-Vice-President General of Rhode Island.

After the singing of "My Rhode Island" by a quartet from the Pawtucket Congregational Church, it was unanimously voted to adopt it for a State song.

"My Rhode Island."

Rugged shores, green hills and valleys,
Of my dear New England home,
Where the Pilgrim found his refuge,
Calls me back where'er I roam.
Peaceful homes with peaceful tenants,
Stalwart friends, both tried and true,
Live in Hope and call it "What Cheer,"
Absent sons, it calls for you.

Chorus.

Dear Rhode Island, land of promise!
Dear Rhode Island, when I roam,
In my heart I have a longing
For my old New England home.
On the shores of Narragansett,
Where the cooling breezes sigh,
I will rest, when life is over,
Underneath Rhode Island sky.

How I love you, dear Rhode Island,
With your bays and rocky shore!
How I love your hills and valleys,
And the ocean's mighty roar!
Bless the land of Roger Williams,
With its homes; may peace be there.
Bless the State of dear Rhode Island,
Will forever be my prayer. (Chorus.)

One of the most interesting features of the occasion was the eloquent patriotic address of Hon. Herbert A. Rice, Attorney-General of Rhode Island.

The formal exercises of the day closed with a salute to the flag, and the singing of "The Star Spangled Banner," and were followed by a reception.

Nettie C. Lewis,
State Historian.

PARLIAMENTARY PAGE

Conducted By General Henry M. Robert

Send all Parliamentary Questions, signed, to The Editor, Memorial Continental Hall, Washington, D. C. General Robert's answers will appear promptly in the MAGAZINE.

Query: Is it permissible to carry out the evident will of an organization in an irregular way? The Chapter by-law on amendments calls for a "two-thirds vote of the members" to alter its by-laws. Composed of nearly 100 members, on the suburbs of a city and from surrounding towns, for two years it has been impossible to get the required number of members at a regular meeting to amend the by-laws, which seems necessary for the best interests of the Chapter; and is the unanimous will of the organization tied up by a law which was probably not intended to be so prohibitive of change? Absentee voting or a written note, while acceptable to the Chapter, conflicts with the laws under which the N. S. D. A. R. is incorporated. Can we do what is an admittedly irregular thing with the full consent of the members, the reason being that it serves the best interests of the Chapter to amend a law that hampers their government and business?

Answer: If, as you state, it is the unanimous wish of the members of the Chapter to amend their by-laws, and yet a provision in these by-laws, on account of changed and unforeseen conditions, has made it and will probably always make it, impossible for them to carry out their wish without violating this by-law, then I think the Chapter justified in violating it, provided every precaution is taken to get at the will of the entire Chapter. As you are prohibited from taking a vote by mail, you should send out a circular stating the inability for two years to secure the attendance of a majority of the members of the Chapter, and asking each member to sign and mail to the secretary the enclosed slip stating whether she would approve the action of the Chapter if, at its next meeting, by a three-fourths vote it adopted as a substitute for the by-law on amendments the following: "These by-laws may be amended at any meeting of the Chapter by a two-thirds vote, notice of the proposed change having been given at the previous meeting." Notice of this amendment, as well as of any others it is desired to act upon immediately, should be given at the meeting where it is decided to send out the circular. If necessary, a special meeting could be called to expedite matters. All these steps should be fully entered on the record.

This case illustrates the trouble that may arise from lack of foresight in adopting by-laws. The expression, "two-thirds vote," should be used, instead of a "vote of two-thirds of the members."

Query: Is it legal or in accordance with parliamentary law, for a Chapter meeting to vote to appropriate money for the revision of the Chapter by-laws when no notice has been given before the meeting that such action is contemplated?

Answer: Yes, unless your by-laws require previous notice for motions making appropriations for money. If members present thought the appropriation should not be made without notice to the Chapter, their object could have been easily accomplished by the use of the motion to "reconsider and have entered on the minutes," as fully explained on pages 165 and 166, Roberts' Rules of Order Revised. Even at any future meeting, the action may be rescinded by a majority vote if previous notice has been given, or by a two-thirds vote without notice, provided no contract has been made or money paid under the resolution. See page 169, R. R. O. R.

Query: Does a President forfeit the right to second motions while occupying the chair?

Answer: No. The chair has a right to second a motion when it will affect the result, just as under the same circumstances, she has a right to vote. But she should never "second" the motion audibly: if she favors it she may simply state the motion, thereby showing that she seconds it. While she has this right she should avoid using it except under extreme circumstances, or in the case of routine motions. She can nearly always obtain a second for a proper motion by calling for it.

Query: If a motion is made that a committee of one or more be appointed from the floor, do you consider the word "appointed" the same as "nominated"?

Answer: Appointment from the floor is equivalent to nomination from the floor and election.

WORK of the CHAPTERS

To Insure Accuracy in the Reading of Names and Promptness in Publication Chapter Reports must be Typewritten EDITOR

St. Louis Chapter (St. Louis, Mo.) entered upon its official war relief work in September last, a committee being appointed to undertake the supervision of kit-making and knitted garments for the Army and Navy.

The Chapter treasury was drawn upon from time to time to supply necessary money for materials, and individual Daughters also made liberal donations. At no time has the Chapter retrenched on its regular line of work or in its accustomed annual contributions, such as the $100 Ozark scholarship; the $10 tubercular subscription; the library dues; $10 to the G. A. R. for grave decorations; $5 for Mrs. Storey's portrait and some civic subscriptions. In addition many worthy calls have been answered, and splendid war work promulgated. The Chapter supports five French orphans; generously assists its own Daughter, now a trained nurse with Unit 21; gave $100 towards a Missouri ambulance; $25 toward the fund for restoration of French towns; $2000 in the Red Cross drive, and $8000 in subscriptions to the second Liberty Loan.

The committee has sent eight hundred glasses of jelly to the hospital at Fort Riley, Kans., and fifty glasses to the Bethesda Home for Orphans.

In November, a box was sent direct to the *U. S. S. Missouri* valued at $359 and containing one hundred complete comfort kits and sets of knitted garments. A Thanksgiving box containing twenty-five comfort kits was sent to Camp Funston. This committee has made and given out two hundred and eighty-five knitted garments; hundreds of books and magazines; forty (40) pound boxes of candy; five (5) Christmas cakes; dozens of cakes of soap, and writing materials with stamps for one hundred boys have been sent to nearby camps, also to Fort Sill, Camp Green, N. C., and the Great Lakes Naval Training Station. Special delegations visited the hospital at Jefferson Barracks, taking with them jelly, dozens of potted plants, magazines, stamped post cards, and Victor records to the value of $70.

Added to its regular Fridays at the Red Cross sewing rooms and the hospital days, the Chapter has now undertaken systematic knitting for the Red Cross, which will add greatly to its present activities.

(Mrs. Wilson) Helen S. Keyser,
Chairman of War Relief Committee.

Dorothy Q. Chapter (Crawfordsville, Ind.) reports 1917 as a busy and prosperous year. Washington's Birthday was celebrated with the usual party and patriotic program. In deference to war needs, conservation was strictly observed in expense. Immediately after the declaration of war, fifty dollars was collected for French Relief, and the work was given new impetus by the request of the Continental Congress. On Lafayette Day $251.19 was raised by the sale of French cockades.

A local church provided a room for sewing and from June 1 to January 1, 1918, the following work was completed:

One thousand and seventy-nine garments, consisting of pajama suits, bed shirts, day shirts and pneumonia coats were made for French relief.

Twelve pajama suits, twenty-four bed shirts, twenty-four pillow cases, thirty sheets and thirty wash-cloths were made for the Red Cross, besides one hundred and fifty-four ambulance pillows, eighty-two comfort bags, and eighty-two comfort kits.

Knitted for Navy League and battleship Indiana, one hundred and fifty-five large pieces and sixty-two small ones.

One French orphan was adopted by the Chapter.

On Flag Day the Chapter was entertained by a member in an adjoining county. The automobile trip was thoroughly enjoyed and the program given in a new spirit of consecration. All literary exercises were prepared as scheduled before war work was begun.

Fifteen new members were added and a cheerful response sent to the appeal from our State Regent for the Indiana ambulance and Tilloloy funds, and also the Liberty Loan. All money has been secured.

Washington's Birthday this year was observed in a practical and social way. A war-

supper and parcel post sale preceded a bright and interesting talk on Martha Washington's husband, by Professor Rollo W. Brown, of Wabash College, at the home of the Regent.

Our programs this year will be typewritten and placed in covers, donated by an artist member.

JULIA DAVIDSON WAUGH.

Butler Johnson Chapter (Sutton, Neb.) was organized June 17, 1915, with fourteen charter members, and was chartered June 30, 1916. The charter was a gift from four members who were granted the privilege of naming the Chapter, one of whom, Mrs. C. M. Brown, was our first Regent and through whose splendid efforts our Chapter was organized. On her retirement from office the Chapter presented her with a bar pin.

Our meetings are held once a month at the homes of the members and our programs are along study lines, this year being, "The Colonies and Colonial Women." We have had two social meetings, one of them was the entertaining of our neighbor Chapter (Stephen Bennett), Fairmont, Neb.

The Regent, Mrs. Brown, compiled Clay County history for Nebraska Pioneer Reminiscences, issued by the State Conference, D. A. R.

On April 29, 1917, the Chapter presented the first public flag and staff to Sutton City for the city library. A patriotic program was given.

On November 10, 1917, we had a miscellaneous auction sale of stock and produce donated by citizens throughout the town and country. The net proceeds were $525, and were divided equally between the Red Cross and Y. M. C. A. War Fund.

We are growing, though slowly, averaging one new member a year since organized, making seventeen members at present with one application in Washington.

Our Chapter has donated to Red Cross, Belgian Relief, French Orphans, Patriotic Education, Restoration of Belgium, Liberty Loans, and also helped in the knitting and sewing for Red Cross.

MRS. ALICE R. DUNHAM,
Historian.

Blooming Grove Chapter (Blooming Grove, N. Y.) held monthly meetings during 1917, December excepted, when it is the custom to take a winter recess.

At the April meeting an effort was made to organize a Red Cross Auxiliary, later a town society was organized, open to all. The Daughters rented a room for the work, and one day each week is set aside as D. A. R. day, when Daughters are especially requested to attend. A member of Blooming Grove Chapter is director of the surgical work in a neighboring Red Cross auxiliary, and our oldest member has knitted sixteen sweaters, eight pairs of socks, two caps, and one pair of wristlets for the Red Cross between August and January 1.

A contribution of $13 was made to the French War Orphans' Fund and a number of clipping packets was sent to the Army and Navy League. A large quantity of literature was sent to Camp Mills, Long Island.

The Chapter members individually bought $5000 worth of Liberty Bonds of the first issue.

A contribution was sent to the Martha Berry School, and annual prizes were given to the pupils in the two village schools standing highest in United States History. Another prize was given for the best essay on an historical subject selected by the Chapter.

The annual dinner to the veterans of the G. A. R. was served on Memorial Day, and the reading of the prize essay was part of the program.

No social entertainments have been held, and knitting is the order of the day at our regular meetings.

AUGUSTA H. WOODHULL,
Historian.

Menominee Chapter (Menominee, Mich.). During the year (1917–1918) the Chapter has held nine regular meetings, three special meetings and five knitting picnics.

All-day meetings have been a feature of the Chapter, which took up auxiliary Red Cross work; making surgical dressings, hospital garments, knitting, and sending 76 cheer-bags to soldiers in France for Christmas. Appropriation of $5 for American soldiers' library fund, reports of committees, including Regent's report of National Convention in April, and the volunteer contribution to the State budget.

Programs were given at several regular meetings, among them on March 6, at the home of Mrs. Thompson; on April 6, at the home of Mrs. Vennema.

On Memorial Day, the Boys' Club, 150 strong, marched as Guard of Honor for the Grand Army Veterans, and decorated all soldiers' graves at the cemetery with flags. Members of the Chapter marched with the boys.

On June 1, 1917, the Chapter held an all-day meeting at the Public Library to finish surgical dressings. Mrs. Ralph Wells announced the gift of a fine bronze tablet from the Regent, Mrs. McCormick, who wished it used to mark an Indian trail.

October 5 was Guest Day; the meeting was

held at the home of the Regent; fifteen members were present and thirty-seven guests. The Regent gave a brief outline of the winter's work. This was followed by a musical program and refreshments.

On Colonial Day, November 9, the meeting was held at the home of Mrs. Blesch and most of the members were in Colonial costume. The program included Colonial music on harpsichord, oldtime songs and a reading on "Colonial Schools." One feature was the dancing of the minuet in Colonial dress by little Miss Doris Crawford and Master Morrison McCormick.

At the meeting, December 15, at the home of Mrs. Wm. Webb Harmon, the business session was followed by a travel talk by Mrs. Ralph Wells.

At an adjourned meeting held at the home of Mrs. Bowdish, January 10, 1918, a committee was appointed to preserve the names of all men going into military service from Menominee County. After this, the Regent, Mrs. McCormick, gave an interesting account of her trip to Porto Rico.

JOSEPHINE SAWYER,
Historian.

Lowville Chapter (Lowville, N. Y.). Realizing fully the importance of our home public library in all educational and patriotic undertakings, our Chapter has always been deeply interested in its library building fund, established some years ago. A year ago, a three-day carnival met with warm response and contributed largely to this fund.

Another more recent social event was our guest evening, our honor guests being Mrs. Spraker, State Regent; Mrs. Page, Vice State Regent, and Mrs. Augsbury, their National Historian General and Past State Regent. This reception was most enjoyable. And all present, hearing Mrs. Spraker's stirring speech, responded to her appeal with a thrill of real patriotic fervor, and registered a vow to do and dare all for our country in this time of stress and peril.

For the most part, the note of gaiety in our Chapter has been merged into a bugle call for action. It was at a meeting of our Chapter that our local Red Cross work was begun in the smallest way, and two of our churches kindly contributed rooms, to which a few of us went when we could. Looking back now at these humble beginnings, we are justly proud of the results—a large and flourishing County Red Cross Organization with headquarters here; with work-rooms in the County Court House, open every day, and skilled and faithful workers from all the town organizations.

We are proud, too, of our Liberty Bond for $1800, and our two French babies.

Among the beautiful trees of our little park at the head of our principal street, flies a flag—given by the Women's Clubs of our town and hoisted there last Memorial Day.

Again we are justly proud of our inspiring and comprehensive Flag Code, arranged and published by our Regent, Mrs. Boshart, who is also State Chairman of the Committee D. A. R., to Prevent Desecration of the Flag.

Our allegiance to the flag is given with a new significance; old songs possess new significance; our prayers ring truer; our papers say less and less about the glory of past achievement, more and more of the splendid stirring present, in which we are privileged to live, and on which we, the Daughters of the American Revolution, are even now writing our bit of history. Though it be but a line in the sum-total of our Nation's heroism, God grant it be sublime.

ALICE E. ALLEN,
Historian.

The Emily Virginia Mason Chapter (Hastings, Mich.) was a pioneer in undertaking sponsorship of men in service, the county being used as the unit. In October last the Chapter began a record of the name, address, family history and present wishes or needs of every man in service born in Barry County, or having lived there long enough to establish a residence. More than three hundred names are now on the roll and personal letters have gone to each of these men, and in a great many cases several letters have followed. Three hundred and sixty knitted garments, sixty comfort kits and many papers and magazines have been sent to these men since November 1. This small county in Michigan has nearly one hundred men with Pershing and we plan to forward magazines to them.

This work of our Chapter was so inspiring that the State Regent of Michigan added to her war committees one known as the Home Ties and War Records Committee, with Mrs. William M. Stebbins, Regent of the Emily Virginia Mason Chapter, as State Chairman. The Chapters in the State will take up this work of preserving records which has been done in Barry County, and Michigan, through this committee, will have records making it easier for future generations to trace ancestry.

The Chapter is not, however, neglecting its regular lines of work. One glass of jelly per member went to the hospital at Camp Custer at Christmas, also a contribution of fifty books has been made to the Y. M. C. A. library there. Twelve copies of the Constitution are being framed and placed in public buildings

through Barry County. The Chapter celebrated its ninth birthday by presenting to the new public school building a silk flag with staff and standard. The State Regent, Mrs. William Henry Wait, delivered a splendid public address on Woman's work in the war. The Regent entertained the Chapter at a Hoover tea in honor of Mrs. Wait.

All philanthropic work planned for in the State Budget will receive the desired support. A unique method of meeting the budget was evolved by the Chapter; a package of ten tiny envelopes was presented to each member, each envelope bearing the member's name, the object of the contribution and the amount allotted for same. At each meeting the member turns in one or more of her envelopes filled and sealed, thus the budget is met without a drain on the treasury. The Chapter is supplying to every Barry County man "over there" the name and address of its two French orphans hoping thus to learn from eye witnesses, some interesting facts about little Leontine and Émile Bauzac, who live in Salignac, in the Department de la Haute-Loire.

SARAH ROBERTS COOK,
Historian.

Monmouth Chapter (Red Bank, N. J.). Our meetings are always opened with a "Salute to the Flag"—singing of the "Star Spangled Banner," and closing with "America."

Owing to the war, our Chapter has had a busy year. Forty-four knitted garments were sent to the Navy League, and the Red Cross is constantly receiving knitting and sewing, while many of our members are spending much time at the Red Cross rooms daily.

To our adopted daughter in France we sent at Christmas a generously provided box of newly-made clothing, and a good supply of toys.

The restoration of the village of Tilloloy in France by the New Jersey Chapters was discussed and responded to cheerfully by our members, to testify our appreciation of the people of France and what they did for us in helping us to become a Republic in the family of nations.

We have not been too busy to look after the literary part of our work, for while most of the ladies brought their knitting bags and were weaving comfortable garments for our boys "Somewhere in France," highly interesting, instructive and inspiring papers were given at the different meetings.

We have sent our yearly contribution to the "Martha Berry School." Many of the boys educated there have joined the colors and are helping to defend the cause of freedom.

At the request of the State Regent, Mrs. Sherrerd, the following resolution was submitted by the Chapter Regent, Mrs. White: WHEREAS, we are convinced that the time has come when all men and women should unite in recognizing the danger which confronts us as a nation, in view of the teachings of current history in respect to a united people, *Therefore, be it resolved* that we New Jersey Daughters of the American Revolution, true to the ideals of our forefathers, pledge the President of these United States our loyalty and personal service, whenever and wherever needed in that spirit of patriotism which embodies not only the safeguarding of our own individual liberties, but even more, the inspirations and sacrifices to meet the Nation's need.

This resolution was unanimously indorsed.

(MISS) SARAH E. ELDRIDGE,
Historian.

George Clinton Chapter (Wilmington, O.). On April 26, 1917, a branch of the National League for Woman's Service was organized and Mrs. Nina Pugh Smith, State Secretary of the League, addressed the mass meeting. After an appeal from our State Regent, Mrs. Edward L. Harris, a meeting was called and the Chapter decided to assist the Navy League by furnishing yarn and needles to knit sweaters, scarfs and wristlets for the sailors. Mrs. Hale reported the distribution of 500 copies of the law regarding the desecration of the flag.

We are successfully conducting the Children's Story Hour at the public library. A picnic was given them in May.

At the October meeting Mrs. Skimming gave practical suggestions of coöperating with the government in food conservation.

A reception was given by George Clinton Chapter, D. A. R., at the home of Mrs. C. C. Nichols to the State Regent, Mrs. Edward L. Harris, and Mrs. Charles H. Smith, Member of the Governor's Board. Mrs. E. E. Terrell, Regent of the Chapter, gave a résumé of things accomplished in War Relief work, and intentions for the future. Mrs. Terrell introduced the State Regent, Mrs. Harris, who presented the cause of the D. A. R. Lodge at Camp Sherman.

At a special meeting in August it was voted to support a French war orphan. At the September meeting the committee on knitting reported 9 sweaters, 11 scarfs, 10 pairs of wristlets, finished and sent to our boys. Mrs. Nichols, who had received from Washington, D. C., an appointment as Director General, explained the war fund for libraries for our soldiers and sailors.

At the State Conference at Dayton we had

the privilege of hearing Major General Glenn, of Camp Sherman, Captain Hunter, of Camp Sherman, Captain R. P. Hobson and Ralph A. Hayes, Private Secretary to Newton D. Baker, Secretary of War.

In December we held an all-day sewing at the home of the Regent, making comfort kits for boys at Camp Sherman. On December 13, a Silver Tea was given at the home of Mrs. G. W. Wood for benefit of D. A. R. Lodge at Camp Sherman. The December meeting was at the home of Mrs. D. C. Austin. Christmas kits equipped at cost of $31.85 had been forwarded.

Six representatives from George Clinton Chapter went to the dedication of the D. A. R. Lodge at Camp Sherman. The State Regent, Mrs. Harris, presented the Lodge to Major General Glenn, who said that from Mrs. Harris' suggestion had come the great Red Cross Community House, the Y. W. C. A. Lodge, the Masonic Home and eleven lodges which the Woman's Auxiliary is planning to group about the Red Cross Building.

The D. A. R. Lodge contains sixty bedrooms, three parlors, and an assembly room.

The Chapter celebrated Washington's Birthday with an informal luncheon. The afternoon was spent in knitting and a short business session. We voted $25 to Red Cross for layette fund, also $15 to comfort kit fund. We have sent scrap books to Fort Thomas and Camp Sherman, have given eighty volumes of literature to Public Library. To Wilmington Public Library, $96.53; to Library War Fund, $275.95; D. A. R. Lodge, $175; comfort kits, $46.87; layettes, $25; restoration of French village of Tilloloy, $8.50; support French child, $36.50; Christmas boxes, Camp Sheridan, $10; bird lecture, $5; flag law, $2.50.

(Mrs. W. R.) Amy Fuller Hale,
Historian.

Philip Schuyler Chapter (Troy, N. Y.). We have coöperated heartily with the Red Cross and the National League for Women's Service, being one of the first organizations in the city to respond. The Soldier Relief work has also been materially assisted, our Chapter taking a responsible part in the city tag day, and sending supplies to soldiers on the Mexican border.

A meeting was held at the Troy Orphanage, when a flag was presented by the Chapter. Forefathers' Day and Washington's Birthday were appropriately observed.

Christmas charities of the city have been aided, and a visit made to the camp of Boy Scouts, with a quantity of food.

Fifteen of the older cemeteries of the county have been carefully investigated and their fading inscriptions copied, in some instances disclosing valuable historical data.

The Chapter entertained the New York State Conference November 8 and 9, 1917.

(Mrs. Leonard H.) Anna L. Giles,
Regent.

The Rebecca Cornell Chapter (Rahway, N. J.) has closed its second year of work. While we have been unable to respond to all appeals, we feel that we have made progress along several lines.

This has been a year when all our time and ability is needed by the Red Cross. While we have not given knitted garments as a Chapter, each member, as individuals, has sent knitted garments, jellies, boxes, newspapers and magazines to the boys at the front and in camps. As individuals they have given to the Y. M. C. A. and have purchased Liberty Bonds and Thrift Stamps.

In connection with the Civic Club, the Chapter, by means of an entertainment, sent $100 to the Red Cross in Rahway. The Chapter also sent $5 to Tilloloy Fund, $5 to the Local City Nurse Fund, $8 to the Continental Hall and $5 toward waste basket for New Jersey room.

Two prizes were offered to High School pupils for essays on patriotic subjects.

On account of the splendid work done at McKee, Ky., by one of the members, Mrs. Messler, we are especially interested in this field. A flag was presented to McKee Academy, two pictures were given to the Orphanage and money for educational works in the Academy. Letters received from students there show splendid progress and the Chapter realizes it has been worth while to help these people.

Ada Boyd Woodruff,
Historian.

Priscilla Alden Chapter (Carroll, Iowa). Ten regular meetings were held at the homes of members the first Saturday of the month during 1917, with an average attendance of twelve members. Our meetings have been interesting, instructive and patriotic, the programs consisting of papers and magazine articles. The meetings open by singing "America" and using the Ritual. Washington's Birthday was celebrated with a party, and Flag Day with a picnic, when the members' husbands were guests of the Chapter.

Mrs. Ruth O. Culbertson, of Annapolis, Md. Founder of the Chapter, and still a member attended the Continental Congress, as our delegate, and sent a splendid report of the meeting. Two of our members attended the State Conference and gave interesting reports.

Every member has been actively engaged in knitting and many have sewed for the Red Cross. Six dozen glasses of jelly were sent

to the Base Hospital at Camp Dodge. Envelopes of clippings, stories and pictures have been sent to the Navy. Six dollars was given to the fund for the new State flag. We have six subscribers to the DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE. The Chapter has received two new members, and three by transfer. One member resigned and we report with sorrow the death of one Daughter, Euphemia Huston Housh. The roll at present includes 29 members, 19 resident and 10 non-resident.

(MRS. THOMAS) L. M. LEFFINGWELL,
Historian.

Rochester Chapter (Rochester, Minn.) contributed fifty dollars to the local Red Cross by exhibiting an old panorama of the Indian uprising in Minnesota in 1862.

This panorama was painted by John Stevens, an artist of Rochester, who became interested in the subject through the sufferings of Mrs. Eastlick, whose husband and two children were killed by the Indians. Her description of the horrors, through which she passed, caused him to paint these pictures. There are thirty-seven in number, 5 by 6 feet in size, and though crude, they are most interesting as an illustration of the means of entertainment of sixty years ago. The last of the pictures shows the hanging of thirty-eight Indians at Mankato, in December, 1862.

The panorama disappeared many years ago and was finally located by Burt W. Eaton, of this city, who gave a graphic account of the uprising and history, and causes leading thereto; to violations by the Government of the Indian treaties of 1851 and 1853 by which the Indians ceded to the Government thirty-five millions of acres of land in Minnesota and Iowa.

Mr. Eaton was several years searching for the panorama and finally located it in the hands of some negroes in Winona in whose possession it had been for over twenty years, and he secured it for the purpose of preserving the panorama for its historical value.

FRANCES FAITOUTE GOODING,
Historian.

Ruth Hart Chapter (Meriden, Conn.) celebrated its twenty-fifth birthday, February 1918.

Owing to the present stirring times of war, we waived our customary banquet and our celebration took the form of a great patriotic war rally.

The auditorium was decorated with palms, flowers and flags, and the building was filled to capacity with a representative audience.

On the platform were the present Regent, Mrs. John G. Nagel and her officers, past Regents of the Chapter and guests.

A company of Boy Scouts was on duty at the door, and while the orchestra played "The Stars and Stripes Forever," the speakers and guests marched through the centre aisle, along which twelve young members, dressed in white and carrying flags, were stationed on either side.

The meeting was opened with prayer by the Rev. Bert N. Timbie, after which Mrs. Nagel welcomed the gathering. Our Regent then introduced the State Regent, Mrs. John Laidlaw Buel. After congratulating the Chapter upon its twenty-fifth birthday, she spoke most earnestly of the work of the Daughters of the American Revolution at this time, and said that "one of the basic principles of the society was to aid in securing for mankind all the blessings of liberty, and that there are now one hundred and eight thousand women in the United States pledged to this object, and honor bound to stand back of President Wilson in this war to make the world safe for democracy."

Mrs. George Maynard Minor, Vice-President General of the D. A. R., was then introduced, and devoted a few minutes to "The careful consideration of the deeper meanings of the organization," in order to impress upon the public that it has tangible work to perform along memorial and educational lines.

Mrs. Minor was followed by an historical résumé of the Chapter, given by Miss Florence Fisherdick, who brought to mind that Ruth Hart was the fifth Chapter to be organized in Connecticut.

The speaker of the evening, the Hon. George B. Chandler, of the State Council of Defense, then gave a patriotic address. He closed his address with the wish that, "In this hour when civilization is trembling, when the world is swaying and shaken to its very foundations, when Europe is bleeding, may God grant that we may give to our country one hundred per cent. of ourselves and our sacrifices, both material and physical."

The Liberty Chorus of two hundred voices closed the meeting by singing "The Star Spangled Banner."

MARY FRENCH HOMAN,
Historian.

The Chicago Chapter (Chicago, Ill.) no longer merely perpetuates the glories of past achievements, but is actively participating in history-making. The last year's work has been the most important the Chapter has ever undertaken.

Early in the year, many circles were formed for Red Cross work. Classes in Elementary Hygiene and Home Care of the Sick were organized. Twenty members took the course, and received certificates.

In June, on the illness and resignation of the Regent, Mrs. Sarah E. Raymond Fitz-

William, Mrs. William Baden Austin became Regent. She made the suggestion that, as the Chicago Chapter is the oldest and largest in the United States, it was only fitting that we give an ambulance to France. After a few months the required amount of $350 was in the hands of the committee, and the ambulance was purchased and turned over to Base Hospital No. 13. Soldiers and sailors were entertained in various ways during the summer, and the homes of many members are open to them on Sundays and holidays.

The Chapter has given $200 for Liberty Bonds; $100 to the Y. M. C. A. drive; $280 to the D. A. R. Liberty Loan; $145 toward the restoration of a French village; $775 for the Conservation of the Home, and smaller sums to various other relief works. Several members have given ambulances. One member is educating two blind soldiers. One member raised $10,000 in ten days for the War Savings Stamp Drive, and another organized a circle of Daughters and their friends, who gave 3008 pounds of jam and marmalade to be sent to European prison camps and hospitals.

In October, the semi-annual presentation of a medal to the recruit attaining the highest degree of efficiency at the Great Lakes Naval Training Station was made. Several hundred copies of the Constitution of the United States were printed and distributed.

The Chapter maintains one of the largest Red Cross branches in Chicago,—Auxiliary Number 1—in quarters donated by generous friends. Members are in charge each day, and with their assistants, have turned over to date (March 16, 1918), 1940 knitted garments, 376 comfort kits; 50 scrap books; 11,500 dressings; 275 sewed garments, and fitted out 26 aviators. Twelve members are Red Cross instructors, two are Red Cross speakers, and one is President of the Navy League of the Red Cross. We have a service emblem of 72 stars in honor of sons of members, with two additional stars for two members who are doing hospital service in France.

The membership has increased materially during the present year, owing to the efficiency of our Regent, the wider acquaintanceship of people through Red Cross activities, and the fine programs at our monthly meetings. Many prominent men gave addresses. Among them were the Hon. T. P. O'Connor and Captain Richmond Pearson Hobson. The Chapter has eighty-five subscribers to the DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE.

At the reception and luncheon on George Washington's Birthday, over 500 members and guests were present.

The activities of the Chapter show no sign of decreasing, but will probably increase dur ing the continuation of the war.

JESSIE DUNLAP CASTLE,
Historian.

Muskogee Indian Territory Chapter (Mu kogee, Okla.). Red Cross has been the mediu through which most of our activity has show itself. We meet each Thursday afternoon i the Red Cross rooms, and make surgical dres ings. During December our D. A. R. tabl with a member as instructor, made 1838 su gical dressings, and since then we have ave aged 300 dressings at each meeting. Ma of our members are at the workrooms ea day, and have given of their time and streng in organizing, teaching, buying supplies a doing all in their power to further the wo of the Red Cross.

At our Flag Day meeting last June, v decided to put less money in the printing our year-books, and buy yarn. Our first pu chase was twelve (12) pounds, and during t summer we met one morning each week in t Parish House to knit. Thus far, we ha purchased thirty (30) pounds of yarn, a sent to our State Regent, to be forwarded the U. S. S. Thornton, fifty-seven (57) knitt garments as follows: 14 sweaters, 17 helme 13 wristlets, and 13 scarfs. We have also se a set to a Muskogee boy stationed at S Antonio; to another in Alaska, and supplied Canadian aviator with knitted garments.

During Fair week two members made $ commission from the sale of coffee and flo and we made $60 from the sale of Christm cards and novelties. We gave $10 to the C Folks Home at Thanksgiving; $10 to the S gical Dressings Fund, and sent the *Americ Magazine* and the *Saturday Evening Post* the battleship Oklahoma.

Our meetings are held at the homes members the last Wednesday of each mon a miscellaneous program being given. T October meeting came during Food Conser tion week, and the hostesses, instead of serv refreshments, gave the money to the yarn fu

We had a Washington's Birthday lunch at the Agency Hill Tea Room, the most h toric spot near here. At this meeting Chapter voted to give its portion towards restoration of Tilloloy.

It seems a long ways back to the days '76, but the need of active patriotism is j as apparent to-day as then. Let us honor th of the past by serving our country to-day, it shall not be true of us, as Artemus W said: "People who exploit their ancestors like potatoes—the best part of them un ground."

(MRS. W. L.) LUCY G. LINDBARD,
Historia

Rainier Chapter (Seattle, Wash.) is approaching the close of its twenty-second year with a membership of 270 and a most encouraging outlook.

The programs at the regular monthly meetings have been made up of the best material the city afforded; musicians and patriotic speakers from all branches of the service. The study class is continuing last year's "Mexico and Current Events," and taking up "Belgium, and Other Countries at War." The Junior Department is doing special work in a creditable manner and usually holds separate meetings.

Most of the twelve or thirteen Red Cross circles under the D.A.R. in Seattle have as chairman a member of Rainier Chapter. The Chapter bought $500 worth of Liberty Bonds with Chapter money, and through Chapter committees, individual members purchased others. A prominent part was taken in the Seattle Girls' War Relief Bazaar in December, when over $100,000 was raised to outfit a base hospital, and for other patriotic work.

In March the Chapter gave a military ball at the Soldiers' and Sailors' Club for the enlisted men of Camp Lewis, Bremerton, and of the Naval Training Station at the University of Washington. The next afternoon, Sunday, March 24, we presented a program for their entertainment at the same place.

Under the energetic leadership of Mrs. Eliza F. Leary, Vice-President General from the State of Washington; Mrs. Edmund Bowden, former State Regent, and Mrs. H. D. Hurley, present Regent, Rainier Chapter is working, working, working, and is trying to prove that the Daughters of the American Revolution of the State of Washington are worthy descendants of their Revolutionary sires.

ELINOR INGERSOLL-THORNE,
Historian.

Winchester Chapter (Winchester, Ind.) celebrated Washington's Birthday at the home of Miss Grace Kelley, who, with Mrs. Platt, assisting hostess, were in Colonial costume. Many of the D.A.R. and guests were also dressed in the style of other days. The rooms were decorated with flowers and flags.

A Penny contest was first on the program; later Miss Kelley and pupils gave several musical numbers. Refreshments were served at small tables, and at a late hour the D.A.R. and guests departed, feeling that the party had proved a great success. The March meeting was held at the home of Mrs. Carrie Leavell Barnes. Interesting readings on Italy were given by Miss Edna Engle and Mrs. J. H. Linkead. Business was brought up at this meeting. On March 14, our County Superintendent, Mr. Driver, gave an illustrated lecture on the Revolutionary War, under the auspices of the D.A.R., when a neat sum of money was realized for war relief work.

We have given to the Ambulance fund, the Tilloloy fund, also to the Red Cross and Y. M. C. A. The society has done much war relief work, and the members are actively engaged in Red Cross sewing, surgical dressings and knitting. Our Chapter is small but is trying to do its bit.

ANN E. JAQUA STAKEBAKE,
Regent.

General Benjamin Lincoln Chapter (East Boston, Mass.) recently celebrated its twenty-second birthday. The subject on this occasion was "Our Debt to France," and during the program the Regent, Mrs. John R. Story, announced that the Chapter's quota of the Tilloloy fund was complete.

Our present membership of 58 is a scattered one, extending to Maine, Florida, California, Japan, and Korea, and we have many "real granddaughters."

We have done our share of knitting, expending several hundred dollars, a portion of which was raised by entertainments and donations. Sons of members in the service have been provided with complete knitted outfits. We have contributed knitted articles to the State D.A.R., and now have on hand wool, cotton, etc., for outfits in the fall for the enlisted sons of members. We shall soon have over $50 from the sale of a silk quilt, which will be a nucleus for our October work. We knitted 68 pairs of thumbless mitts for Company M, Massachusetts State Guard (whose Captain is the son of the Chairman of our War Relief Committee).

Individuals in the Chapter have subscribed to every Liberty Loan issue and purchased War Savings Stamps. We conducted a drive for kid gloves for vests and pieces of silk for hospital pillows, and sent 150 hospital bags to France. One group of members is at work on surgical dressings. The subscriptions to the DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE have been increased and we find it extremely helpful in planning the programs for our meetings.

There are many other organizations engaged in war relief work with which we endeavor to coöperate. The Chairman of our War Relief Committee, Mrs. Joseph H. Branes, is a "granddaughter," 84 years old, who was actively engaged in similar work during the Civil War (her husband being Captain of an East Boston Company and later Lieutenant Colonel of the 29th Massachusetts Regiment) and also in the Spanish War.

C. AGNES GODBOLD,
Secretary.

GENEALOGICAL DEPARTMENT

Mrs. Margaret Roberts Hodges, Genealogical Editor, Annapolis, Maryland

1. In answers to "Queries" it is essential to give Liber and Folio or "Bible Reference."
2. Queries will be inserted as early as possible after they are received.
3. Answers, partial answers, or any information regarding queries are requested. In answering queries please give the date of the magazine and the number of the query.
4. All letters to be forwarded to contributors must be unsealed and sent in blank, stamped envelopes, accompanied with the number of the query and its signature. The Genealogical Editor reserves the right to print anything contained in the communication and will then forward the letter to the one sending the query.

ANSWERS

5058. BRYAN. Ancestry of David C. Bryan and Ruth Bryan, of Huntington, N. Y. I have reason to believe that these people may be relatives of mine. My name was Beulah Bryan. My father's name was Thomas Edwin and his father's name was Cornelius Bryan, and his mother's name was Margaret S. Bryan. They came from Ohio to Iowa in an early day. My father was b in Nobles County, O. My grandfather Cornelius had two brothers, Thomas (who never married, he was a half-brother) and Peter, who married and had four children, Benjamin, Cornelius, Mary Elizabeth and Wesley. My grandfather had eight children and my father being the second child; all the others were girls. My father had three children: myself, brother Arthur Gaylord Bryan and Redford Cornelius. I know that my great-grandfather was a relative of the Betsey Bryan that married Daniel Boone. I want to know whether you can give me the names of the brothers and sisters of Betsey Bryan, and tell me what relation she was to the William Bryan, at Bryan's Station in Kentucky, and who his children were. I have heard my grandfather tell of his father being connected with Daniel Boone and that Boone's wife was our relative. Did you find out anything about these Bryans, Chester and Ruth, and did it help you to connect them with the Morgan Bryan, the emigrant?—*Beulah Bryan Chehock,* Clear Lake, Iowa.

5105. LOOKER. Othniel Looker, my Revolutionary ancestor, was b October 7, 1756. One record gives the place as Long Island, N. Y., another record gives it Morris County, N. J. He was the son of John Looker, a native of England, who d in 1759, when Othniel was two years old.

His mother, with four small children, r turned to her native place, Hanover, N. J where she taught school to support her famil Othniel Looker (my great-great-grandfathe was a private in the Revolutionary War. H was a member of the Legislature. He went Ohio in 1804 and served in the Ohio Legisl ture. He was Speaker of the Assembly, wh Return Meigs was Governor of Ohio. In 18 Governor Meigs was appointed Postmast General, and Othniel Looker, by virtue of h office as Speaker of the Assembly, becan acting Governor of Ohio.

I have no record of the three other childr of John Looker. I see by family letters, the is an old family Bible with dates going ba two hundred years; the dates are 1670, a 1672.

I am trying to get in touch with the pers who owns this Bible. I imagine, howev that it is a family Bible of Othniel Looke wife's family, who was Pamela Clark, a ne relative of Abram Clark, a signer of t Declaration of Independence. I have in m possession a picture of Harriet Clark, said be a sister of Abram. For many years portrait of Abram Clark, which unaccountab disappeared, hung in the dining-room of m grandmother's home in Cincinnati. An i cident my mother has often spoken of in co nection with the portrait is as follows:

A long hall separated the dining-room fr the other part of the house; the hall had door at either end and a favorite pastime the children "between the dark and the da light," was to step into the hall, close the do and walk to the other end of the hall, op the dining-room door, salute the portrait Abram Clark, crying out, "Who's afraid the dark? Abram Clark! Abram Clark

and then rush back where the other children were waiting.

I do not know whether my Looker family is your Looker family, but I would be pleased to hear from you.—*Mrs. Elizabeth Emery,* 925 Cass Street, La Crosse, Wis.

5120. Brown. "Life of John Brown," by Redpath, or if she will communicate with the undersigned, she will learn much to her interest concerning the ancestors of John Brown of Harpers' Ferry fame.—*Ralph A. Barnette,* Meadville, Pa. (See Mag. Md. Hist. Soc., Sept., 1917.—M. R. H., Editor.)

5128. Lee. My ancestor John Lee had several sons, Hancock, John Jr., and Philip. Philip Lee, called Col. Philip Lee of Nomini in Dr. Edmund J. Lee's book, "Lees of Virginia," was my ancestor, and he married Mary Jaquelin Smith, who was a daughter of Rev. Thomas Smith, last Colonial Rector of Cople Parish, Westmoreland County, Va. "Lees of Virginia" states that this Mrs. Mary Jaquelin (Smith) Lee, wife of Col. Philip Lee, was a daughter of John Smith.

In this statement Doctor Lee is incorrect, as proof in possession of my relatives show her old original Bible and legal papers, besides a number of her great-grandchildren still living who distinctly remember her. She was a granddaughter of John Smith on her mother's side. Her mother, Mary Smith, married the Rev. Thomas Smith. I merely make this explanation because of the mistake in Doctor Lee's book, "Lees of Virginia."

I send you a little outline of my Lee family if it will help you clear up matters for W. T. W., Query Number 2.

Lee family of Virginia (my side): Col. Richard Lee, the immigrant, died 1663. Previous to 1642 he married Anne. Their son, Richard Lee, 2d, born 1647, died 1714, married 1674, Laetitia Corbin, who was born 1657, died 1706; their son Philip Lee, 3d, born 1681, died 1744, married 1725, Elizabeth Sewell; their son, John Lee, 4th, born 1738, died 1777, married near 1758, Susannah Smith, who was born 1740; their son, Col. Philip Lee, 5th, of "Nomini," who married 1786 Mary Jaquelin Smith; their daughter, Mary Smith Lee, who married James C. Anthony, and here the name Lee ends in my family.

Gen. Robert E. Lee, 6th, is a great-great-grandson of Richard Lee and Laetitia Corbin through their other son, Henry Lee, 3d.—*Linnie Walker Womble,* Thomaston, Upson County, Ga.

5131. Smith–Jones. I have had a list of the sons and daughters of Elijah Jones (first). They number seventeen persons, my grandfather, Elijah Jones (second), was one of them. Anson was younger, Elijah (first) served in the Revolution in a Connecticut Regiment, was in the battles of Long Island and White Plains, N. Y. This is mentioned in a book issued by the Adjutant General of Connecticut; there is a tradition in the family, and published in a history of a soldier of Raleigh, Wake County, N. C., who enlisted in the first North Carolina Regiment, 1777, in Captain Bowen's company and General Clark's regiment. He was married twice and had eighteen sons and four daughters. I should like to know the name of these wives and children. Philip Turner, son of above John, mother's name unknown, was born in Raleigh, Wake County, N. C., 1762, was my great-grandfather and moved from Raleigh to Madison County, Ky., and later to Fayette, Howard County, Mo., where he died in 1852. His wife was Abigail Hickman, of Raleigh, N. C.; she died in Fayette, and was buried by the side of her husband. I should like these Johns and Phillips identified. Could they possibly be the same? The two accounts vary as to where they came from. Is it possible for you to put me on the track of someone who can help me?—*Annie Cockeill Pulliam,* St. Louis, Mo.

5140. Phillips. According to Connecticut Revolutionary records, Squire Phillips enlisted as a private from Preston, Conn., in Capt. Elijah Avery's Company, Colonel Parson's regiment, 17th October, 1777.

Isaac Gates, according to Preston records, married Deborah Partridge 27 August, 1733, not 1773. His will is of date 10 July, 1787. He was too old for Revolutionary service. Cyrus Gates, of Preston, was in the Revolution; though not mentioned in the will of Isaac Gates, there is a little ground for thinking he may have been a son of Isaac.

I have a good deal of data relative to Phillips–Gates families.—*William H. Powers,* Brookings, S. D.

QUERIES

6072. Barnes.—Moses Barnes (Barnes Genealogy 205 C. S. 71, B28, 1903. Compiled by Rev. George Barnes Conneant, Ohio Congressional Library) was born New Haven, Conn., 1740. A son of Daniel Barnes and Zurich Edgar (daughter of Abraham Edgar and wife Lydia).

Moses Barnes and Sarah Bannister his wife, his only son or child known of, Abijah Barnes, born January 3, 1770, at Litchfield, Conn., he died 1883, his wife was Abi Brayford, name given by (aged granddaughter) now living. Abijah Barnes died in Erie County, Pennsylvania, Conneaut twp.; his children were Anna, born Mass., 1797, married Harmon; (2) Daniel, born Mass., 1799, died Pennsylvania,

1867, married Philinda Martin; (3) Stephen, born Mass., 1800, moved with his parents in 1800 to Erie County, Pennsylvania, 1818 married Margaret Walker, born 1806, moved to Illinois. He died 1853. Stephen Barnes and Margaret Walker had Rebecca, married R. R. Bullock, William, Sarah, Jane, Abion married Abraham Woolston my ancestor; (4) Hosea Barnes, born New Ashford, Mass., Berkshire County, 1802, married Betsy Marcy; (5) Abigail, born 1804, married —— Bacon, (6) Hilda, born 1806, unmarried; (7) Abijah Jr., born 1808, Mary Blackwell; (8) Norman, born 1810 married Sarah Ann Marcy; (9) Robert, born New Ashford, Mass., married Mary Ann Barnes of New York, no relation. Moses Barnes served in Revolutionary War in 6th Conn. Regt., commanded by Col. J. Meigs (adjutant General War Dept., Washington, D. C.). He is shown to have entered service February 1, 1777, in Captain Stephen Potter's company of that regiment, to have been transferred to invalid corps November 24, 1779. Adjt. Gen. War Dept. also Moses Barnes, said soldier, received family supplies from Wallingford, 1777–1782, discharged from Capt. Hill's Corps Invalids April 23, 1783, Adjutant General Military Department, Hartford, Conn. Moses Barnes enlisted in Continental Army February 1, 1777, served one year, re-enlisted, was promoted to captain, was discharged 1783.

Can any one tell me where or when Moses Barnes died? Did he die in Litchfield, Conn., where his son was born or where in Wallingford his family received supplies in 1777, or Erie County, Pennsylvania, where his son Abijah moved in 1818, or at the house of his grandchildren in Berkshire County, Mass.?—D. B.

6073. (1) Smith-Layne.—Who were the parents or brothers of Lydia Layne of Virginia? Lydia Layne and Temple Smith were married prior to 1791 and their children were Gustavus, Anne, Joseph, Jennie, Macafa, Nancy, Betsy, Nellie and Hannah. Hardage Smith who was the second wife of William Elliott Boswell who was a general in the War of 1812. Hannah Smith Boswell died in 1864 in Kentucky.

Who were the parents or brothers of Temple Smith? Any information will be of much value.—M. B. S.

6073. (2) Boswell-Fitzhue.—Who were the parents of George Boswell, and did any of the family render Revolutionary service? George Boswell came from Leesburg, Loudoun County, Virginia, to Kentucky about 1790, where he lived until his death in 1817. His wife's name was Hannah Fitzhue.

Any information about her family is greatly desired.—M. B. S.

6074. Stoner.—Information is desired of the dates and places of birth, marriage, and death of David Stoner, who enlisted from Cumberland County, Pennsylvania, in Revolutionary War. Also name of his wife, and date of birth and death, and names of children.—M. M. D.

6075. (1) Roker-Rooker.—Information desired concerning —— Roaker, who is said to have been an officer in the Continental Army and to have been at one time on Washington's staff. He had two sisters Clarkia and Jael. Jael married Richard Harding, of Philadelphia, and went to Nova Scotia, with the Loyalists. Family tradition claims, that these people were from South Carolina, but Sabin gives Richard Harding as being from Philadelphia. Any data or service concerning this Roaker will be appreciated.—E. H. V. T.

6075. (2) Horn-Vick.—Thomas Horn, wife Selah Vick, lived in Wayne County, North Carolina. Did Thomas Horn have Revolutionary service? Who was his father? And did he have Revolutionary service? Who were the parents of Selah Vick Horn, and did her father have Revolutionary service? E. H. V. T.

6076. Lewis. Wanted to correspond with descendants of Charles Lewis, who died in Pittsylvania County, Va., 1805. His daughters were Mary Keats and Lucreasy Clements, and his sons Charles, Zachariah, Edward, James, John and William Lewis.—D. L. D.

6077. Hirst or Hurst. John Hirst and his wife Ann came to Pennsylvania in 1737 from England. He was a Presbyterian minister, but they bought a farm near Philadelphia. Their children were John, William, Sarah, Judith and Richard. John Hirst married Mary Heston and moved to Loudoun County, Va. Judith married Edward Cunard. Their descendants live in Knox and Morrow Counties, Ohio. William married Ann Thomas of Maryland and moved to Huntingdon County, Pa.

Is there a complete history of the Hirst family including Revolutionary services? Who were the parents of Ann Thomas, and did they render patriotic service?—B. W.

6078. Preston. My grandfather was Robert Simpson Preston, b June 14, 1795, at Centre County, Pa. His father was Abijah Preston, who married Margaret Simpson. She was b August 14, 1760. I think they were married in Centre County, Pa.

According to grandfather, his father, Abijah Preston, served in the Revolution. The New Jersey Rolls, page 874, show Abijah Preston,

a boatman on frontier of Cumberland and Cape May, also a private. The New Jersey Rolls, page 874, shows James Simpson, boatman on frontier of Cumberland and Cape May, also in militia.

I wish to find proof of Revolutionary service of the Abijah Preston, who is the father of Robert Simpson Preston.—J. S. P.

6079. Ellerson. (1). Names of parents of David Elerson, also birthplace supposed to be Fairfax, Va.

Shaw (2). Shaw ancestry of Freelove Shaw, who married Storm Slingerland at Two Steeple Church, Albany, N. Y., in 1811. Parents' name desired. Perhaps of Oneida County, N. Y.—C. H. H.

6079. Rainsford (3). Descendants of Edward Rainsford, Sr., of Boston, Mass., 1630, and data that will help to connect family. Maiden name of second wife, Elizabeth ——? Maiden name of wife of Edward Rainsford, Jr., Abigail ——? of Cambridge, Mass., and Canterbury, Conn. Also maiden name of wife of Thomas Rainsford Rhoda ——? Sheffield, Mass.—A. R. H.

6080. Waggener. Wanted, Waggener genealogy, showing the father of John Waggener who was married in Virginia in 1785, and of William Phillips who was in Kentucky in 1780, and of Lettico, wife of Osborn Bland, who was captured by the Indians. See Collins's History of Kentucky.—C. B. P,

6081. Pierson. I am seeking information of Captain Azel Pierson, who commanded Second Regiment, Cumberland County, New Jersey Militia, 1776; company from lower Hopewell Township. Was appointed recruiting officer of Cumberland County for Continental Service with rendezvous at Bridgeton, N. J., October 10, 1777. I want date and place of birth, death and marriage.—L. A. S.

6082. Allen. Ebenezer Allen, who married Lucy Chapman. November 21, 1786, at Hanover, N. H. Some of our family say he was a brother of Ethan Allen and that he served in the Revolutionary War; others think that he was his cousin. In the Court House at Rochester, N. Y., the cornerstone is the millwheel of this Ebenezer Allen and a tablet states the fact that he was often called "Indian" Allen.

I am the granddaughter of Seneca Allen, son of Ebenezer. Seneca was born in Genesee, N. Y., February 18, 1788, and was married at Delaware, Upper Canada, June 9, 1809, to Fanny Brigham, who was b in Hanover, N. H. I want to know Ebenezer Allen's relationship to Ethan Allen, and if he served in the Revolution.—N. S. G.

6083. Wallis. Date of birth, marriage and death desired of Thomas Wallis (Wallace), a Revolutionary soldier. He married Ann McLean b 1751, d 1838. Any genealogical or Revolutionary data desired.—D. J. C.

6084. Smith–Collis (1). John Collis, b 1742, Boston, died 1809 in Warren, married Loas Smith in Warren, Mass., 1769. Who were Loas Smith's parents? Did her father have Revolutionary service? Is there a genealogy of this Smith family?

Collis–Parker (2). Jonathan Collis (1790–1868), son of John and Loas (Smith) Collis, married in 1810 Phebe Parker, daughter of Reuben Parker, a Revolutionary soldier, and his wife Lucy.

Can anyone tell me the maiden name of Lucy or anything of her parents? Did her father serve in the Revolution? Would like Reuben Parker's war record. Is there a Parker genealogy on this branch of the family?

Sanger (3). Sergeant Stephen Converse (1745–1823), married November 19, 1768, Zerriah Sanger, who died April 27, 1777—who were her parents, and was her father in the Revolution?

Converse–Whipple (4). Stephen Converse (1775–1864), son of Sergeant Stephen Converse and Zerriah (Sanger) Converse, married Nellie Whipple (1773–1856). Who were her parents, and was her father in the Revolution? When and where was she born? Was she a daughter of Thomas Whipple, who served in the Revolution from Warren, Mass.? Was this Thomas, the one born in Grafton, Mass., 1759, son of Captain Moses Whipple, who moved to Craydon, New Hampshire, in 1766?

Blanchard–Griswold (5). Who were the parents of Charlotte Blanchard, who married Dickson Griswold or George Dickson Griswold, November 16, 1826, in Windsor, Conn.? Is there Revolutionary service in this line? Who were George Dickson Griswold's parents? Was his father in the Revolution?

Locke (6). Did Jethro Locke (1727–1807), married 1748 to Hannah Rand (1729–1831), have Revolutionary service? He signed the Association Test in Barrington, N. H. Would this entitle one to join the D. A. R.?

Rand–Seawards (7). James Rand, of Rye, N. H., d 1881, married November 3, 1796, Sarah Seawards (1774–1865). Who were their parents, and was there Revolutionary service in either family?

Gray (8). Wanted, information of "Trumpeter" Gray, an immigrant from England. When did he come to America? Information of his descendants desired.—G. C. H.

6085. Chamberlaine. Daniel Chamberlain, a Revolutionary soldier from Massachusetts, b 1753, Westboro, d July 14, 1825, married, January 4, 1775, Lydia Harrington; their son

Eli b October 4, 1789, married November 30, 1815, Ascha Forbes, b June 22, 1794, d Sept. 16, 1880. Ancestry of Lydia Harrington and Ascha Forbes desired, with dates of birth and death.—H. L. S.

6086. Clark (1). Would like ancestry and posterity of Wartrus Clark, who was sergeant-major in third regiment, Colonel Isaiah Putman, May, 1775, to December, 1775, residence, Norwich, Conn.; Ensign, Colonel, John Durkees' Regiment, 20th Continentals, 1776. This regiment was Colonel Putman's in 1775 and reorganized. Whom did he marry and was he the Watrus Clark who lived in Lynn in May, 1760, and in Derby prior to 1768?

Reed (2). Would like genealogy of William Reed, commander of schooner Turn of Sinnes 1775–1783. Was he the William Reed, commander of sloop Young Cromwell? Also genealogy of John Reed who enlisted March 1, 1777, in Colonel Lamb's Artillery, served in 1780–1781. What was his wife's maiden name? —H. R. M.

6087. Miller. John Miller b 1766, his wife Hannah b 1770, lived in Scott County, Ky. Twelve sons and daughters born to them. Wanted, Hannah's maiden name. John Miller was general in the war following the Revolution and fought with General Harrison on the Lakes. Could he have Revolutionary record, though so young? Who was his father and from what State did they emigrate to Kentucky? My impression is Hannah's maiden name was Applegate. Did her father have Revolutionary record? Did John Miller's father have Revolutionary record? The Millers are long-lived and many of their grandchildren are living in Louisiana and Mississippi. One granddaughter lives in Pennsylvania.—E. M. G.

6088. Peterson–Bass (1). William Peterson married Miss Bass, lived either in Maryland or Georgia. Wanted dates of his birth, death and marriage. Her given name, names of her parents and dates of birth and death.

Dupre–Dortch (2). Wanted, given names of Miss Dortch, who married a Dupre, about 1775, also dates of their marriage. They had several children, one named Elizabeth, who married Ben Peterson.—T. A.

6089. Rogers. Captain John Rogers, born at Beaver, Pa., July 5, 1780, founder of Fort Smith, Ark.

He was military storekeeper during War of 1812, and also for some years afterward held the same position in New Orleans, La. He came here several years after the battle of New Orleans, in 1822, with the Seventh Regiment, U. S. Infantry. His nephew, Jerry Kennady, born in Beaver, Beaver County, Pa., February 11, 1817, moved to Hebron, O., while an infant; came with Captain Rogers to Fort Smith in 1836. In 1832, 1833, and 1836, Captain Rogers purchased from the Government and others the tract of land on which the military post and the city of Fort Smith were built. In 1838 he sold 300 acres of land to United States on which the old military post was situated, also in 1838, he had the land laid out in town lots.

Captain Rogers married Mary (it is thought she was Mary Gould, of Massachusetts, but know nothing of his wife's family, not even her surname). She joined him here in the spring of 1827. She died September, 1854. They had twelve children, six of whom died. The ones that lived were: William Rogers (first Mayor of Fort Smith); Hickory, Woods B., John, Margaret and Emma Cecella, who was b Dec. 16, 1843, Fort Smith, Ark., d June 22, 1905.

Emma Cecella Rogers was married at her father's death-bed, October 7, 1860, to James A. Johnston. Issue of Emma Cecella Rogers and James Alonza Johnston: Nina Virginia, b Sept. 3, 1861, Fort Smith; Mary Rogers, b April 17, 1865, Fort Smith; Gussie Meredith, b June 3, 1868, Fort Smith; Albert Sidney, b January 21, 1870, Fort Smith.

Nina Virginia Johnston married James Mitchell Sparks, December 15, 1885. Their only son, James Mitchell Sparks, Jr., b March 27, 1893, is the great-grandson of Captain Rogers.

James Alonza Johnston was the son of John Independence Johnston, b in Ireland. Married Eliza Virginia Meredith in 1838, at Rome, Ga. Eliza Virginia Meredith was b July 17, 1817, Rome, Ga.

As State Chairman Genealogical Committee of 1916–1917, I would like very much to trace the line of John Rogers, founder of Fort Smith and first permanent white settler of Western Arkansas.

Will be very glad to correspond with any Rogers family of Beaver County, Pa., or any one who can throw any light on his parentage and history of his ancestors. Also to know if they had Revolutionary records.—A. W. I.

6090. White (1). Revolutionary service desired. Huey married Jane White. He came from Ireland to Butler County, Pa., in 1772. Ancestors of Jane White, of Butler County, Pa., wanted.

Dugal–Wilson (2). Rev. Samuel Dugal married Mary J. Wilson, of Harrisburg, Pa., in 1774. He came from Scotland. Ancestors of Mary J. Wilson, of Harrisburg, Pa., desired.—L. B. S.

Anderson–Wilson (3). John Anderson married Elizabeth Wilson in 1784. He came

from Ireland in 1765 and located in Conococheaque Valley, Pa., east of the mountains, moving later to Westmoreland County, Pa. Ancestors of Eliza Wilson requested.

GLASGOW (4). Sarah Glasgow married Moses T. Anderson in 1829. He was born May 29, 1808, in Butler County, Pa. Ancestors of Sarah Glasgow desired.

(5). Information desired of a regiment of Troy soldiers, called Patterson's Regiment, they seem to have gone to Nova Scotia at the close of the Revolution.—L. B. S.

6092. ZEIGLER–DRAKE. Did Daniel Zeigler, b 1779, married Anna Mary Geiselman, have a brother George Zeigler? Who married Elizabeth Beaver? (My grandfather). My father, Daniel Zeigler, married Margaret Drake.

Can Query, Number 40756, descendant of Noah Drake, give the issue of Noah Drake, Sr., born 1758, and his wife Anna Parson? Also the issue of his son Noah Drake, Jr., and Polly Flyer, his wife. My grandfather, Noah Drake, married Margaret Marden.—E. Z. E.

6093. WALKER. Can you tell me where I can obtain a complete list of General Elijah Clark's descendants? Also a genealogy of the Harrison family, of Virginia? Also genealogy of the Waltons, of Georgia? What volume of lineage books contains Taylor genealogy and what is the price of same?—G. C. T.

LIDIA STEEL'S PETITION

Court Record, Charles County, Maryland, Liber Y, No. 3, folio 23

TO THE WORSHIPFUL JUSTICES OF CHARLES COUNTY IN COURT:

The petition of Lidia Steel of said County humbly showeth that she was left (by the death of her husband), widow with nine children; one of the eldest a cripple; one other, her eldest son Elishia Steel, her chief support in laboring to pay the rent of a plantation and support herself and children, was drawn into enlist in the regular service of the United States, in the Quota of this State, in the spring of the year 1777, where he now continues.

That the loss of his labor and assistance (being about 17 years old) has so much increased the difficulties of maintaining herself and family that she and they are much distressed on the occasion and being informed that by Act of Assembly the Justices of the respective County Courts are empowered to Grant to any poor families in their counties from which their principal supports of maintenance are drawn into general service, such relief as they in their wisdom may think just and equitable, she humbly prays her case (which can be verified by her neighbors) may be taken into your human consideration and such relief and assistance allowed and paid as your worships may think her situation merits and she as in duty bound ever pray, etc.

Which position being read to the Court and after considering the same, she is allowed the sum of twenty pounds currency to be drawn on the Treasurer of the Western Shore.

(ORDER DRAWN)

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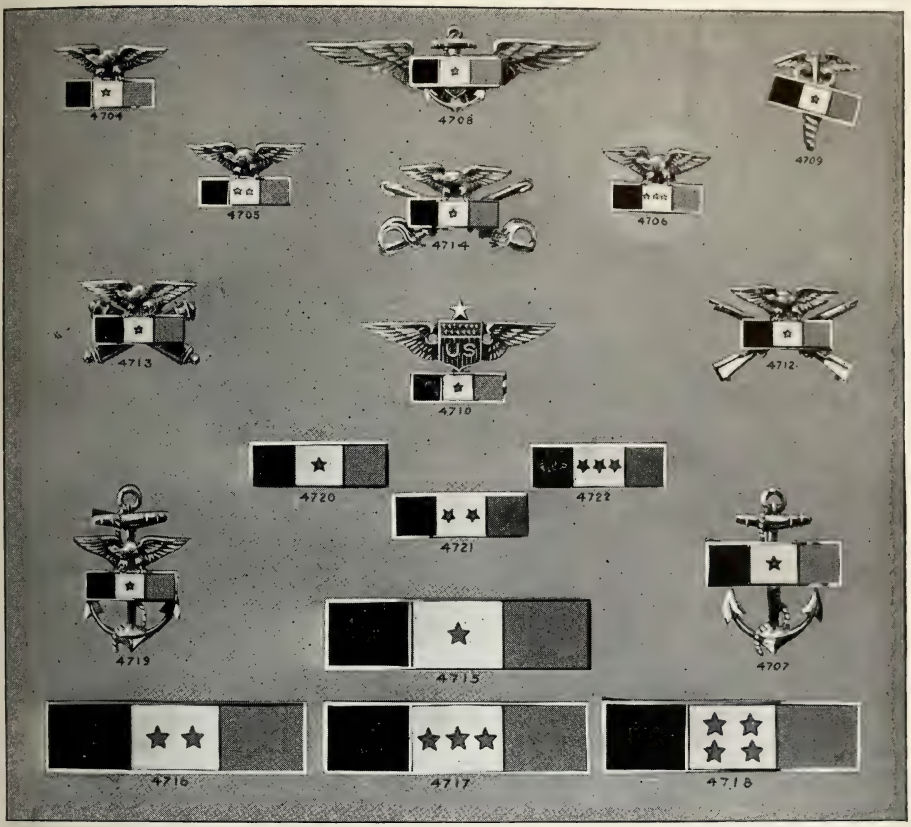
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OF THE
AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE

VOL. LII NO. 6

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ISSUED MONTHLY BY
THE NATIONAL SOCIETY OF THE DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION
PUBLICATION OFFICE, 227 SOUTH SIXTH STREET, PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA

MRS. GEORGE MAYNARD MINOR
Chairman Magazine Committee, Waterford, Conn.

MISS NATALIE SUMNER LINCOLN
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ENTERED DECEMBER 13, 1917 AT THE PHILADELPHIA, PA., POST OFFICE AS SECOND CLASS MATTER UNDER THE ACT OF MARCH 3, 1879

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DAUGHTERS
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MAGAZINE

VOL. LII, NO. 6 JUNE, 1918 WHOLE NO. 311

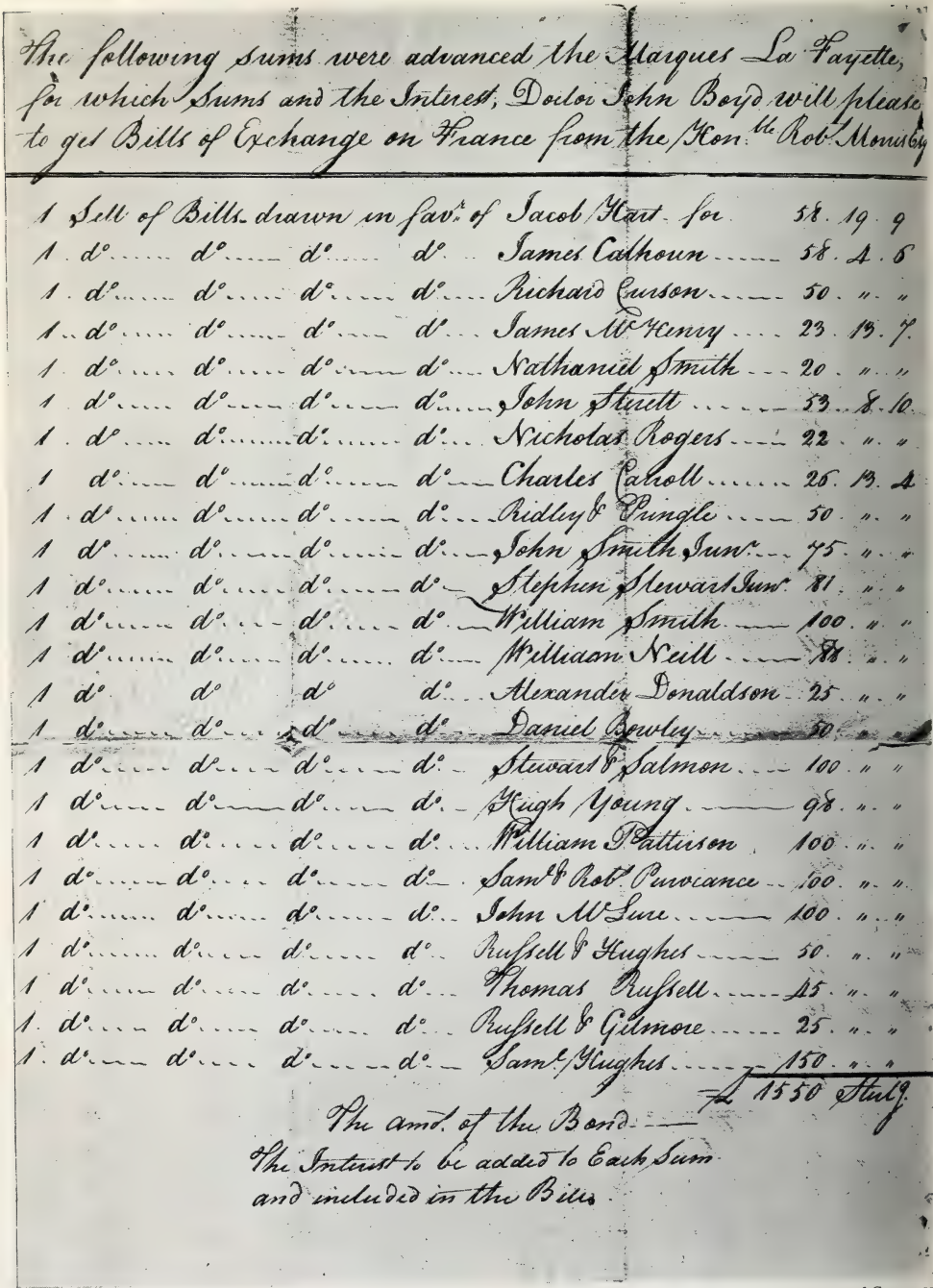
A LIBERTY LOAN OF THE REVOLUTION

By John C. Fitzpatrick
Acting Chief, Manuscript Division, Library of Congress

IN these days of Liberty Loans when America needs and receives the ungrudged financial support of its citizens we can look back with heightened interest to a day of long ago when a gallant Frenchman, at the head of a little detachment of Continental troops, called for a liberty loan from the citizens of old Baltimore and did not call in vain.

Recently the paper showing the list of subscribers to this Liberty Loan of 1781 was acquired by the Library of Congress. It is a folio-size sheet the clear writing of which shows a total subscription of £1550 sterling, or about $7500 as we reckon pounds sterling to-day. Roughly estimated in dollars, it shows that six of the twenty-four subscribers were $100 men, eight were $250, nine were $500 and one subscribed $650. This paper appears to have been drawn up by the Baltimore Council of Safety as a direction to be followed in obtaining repayment of the loan, for which the Continental Congress assumed the responsibility, though the State of Maryland's willingness to do so is a matter of record. The endorsement describes the paper as the "List of Persons in Baltimore who lent money to the Marquis de la Fayette on Account of the United States." A photograph of the document is shown on page 328.

These were the events that led up to and created the necessity which was met by this loan: In the latter part of the year 1780 Sir Henry Clinton determined to support Cornwallis' campaign in the Carolinas by a demonstration in the Chesapeake Bay region. Benedict Arnold, but lately deserted from the cause of the Colonists, was placed in command. He reached Hampton Roads the last of December. Counter-action was necessary to prevent Virginia from being overrun with resultant pressure upon Major General Greene in the Southern Department, so a detachment of New England troops was formed at Peekskill, New York, and marched to Pompton, New Jersey, where they were joined by certain Jersey troops from Morristown. The Marquis de Lafayette was placed in command of this detachment which was about 1200 strong and formed, in part, from the old light infantry that had served under him in the previous campaign. Three weeks after the date



The following Sums were advanced the Marquis La Fayette, for which Sums and the Interest, Doctor John Boyd will please to get Bills of Exchange on France from the Hon.ble Rob.t Morris Esq.r

1	Sett of Bills	drawn in favr. of	Jacob Hart	for	58. 19. 9
1	d.o	d.o	James Calhoun		58. 2. 6
1	d.o	d.o	Richard Curson		50. " "
1	d.o	d.o	James M.c Henry		23. 13. 7
1	d.o	d.o	Nathaniel Smith		20. " "
1	d.o	d.o	John Steuart		53. 8. 10
1	d.o	d.o	Nicholas Rogers		22. " "
1	d.o	d.o	Charles Carroll		25. 13. 4
1	d.o	d.o	Ridley & Pringle		50. " "
1	d.o	d.o	John Smith Junr.		75. " "
1	d.o	d.o	Stephen Stewart Junr.		81. " "
1	d.o	d.o	William Smith		100. " "
1	d.o	d.o	William Neill		88. " "
1	d.o	d.o	Alexander Donaldson		25. " "
1	d.o	d.o	Daniel Bowley		50. " "
1	d.o	d.o	Stewart & Salmon		100. " "
1	d.o	d.o	Hugh Young		98. " "
1	d.o	d.o	William Pattison		100. " "
1	d.o	d.o	Sam.l & Rob.t Purviance		100. " "
1	d.o	d.o	John M.c Sure		100. " "
1	d.o	d.o	Russell & Hughes		50. " "
1	d.o	d.o	Thomas Russell		25. " "
1	d.o	d.o	Russell & Gilmore		25. " "
1	d.o	d.o	Sam.l Hughes		150. " "
					£ 1550 Stg.g

The amt. of the Bond ——

The Interest to be added to Each Sum and included in the Bills.

Photo by Handy, Washington, D. C. Courtesy, Manuscript Division, Library of Congress

LIST OF SUBSCRIBERS TO LIBERTY LOAN OF THE REVOLUTION

Photographed for publication in Daughters of the American Revolution Magazine from the original document owned by the Library of Congress

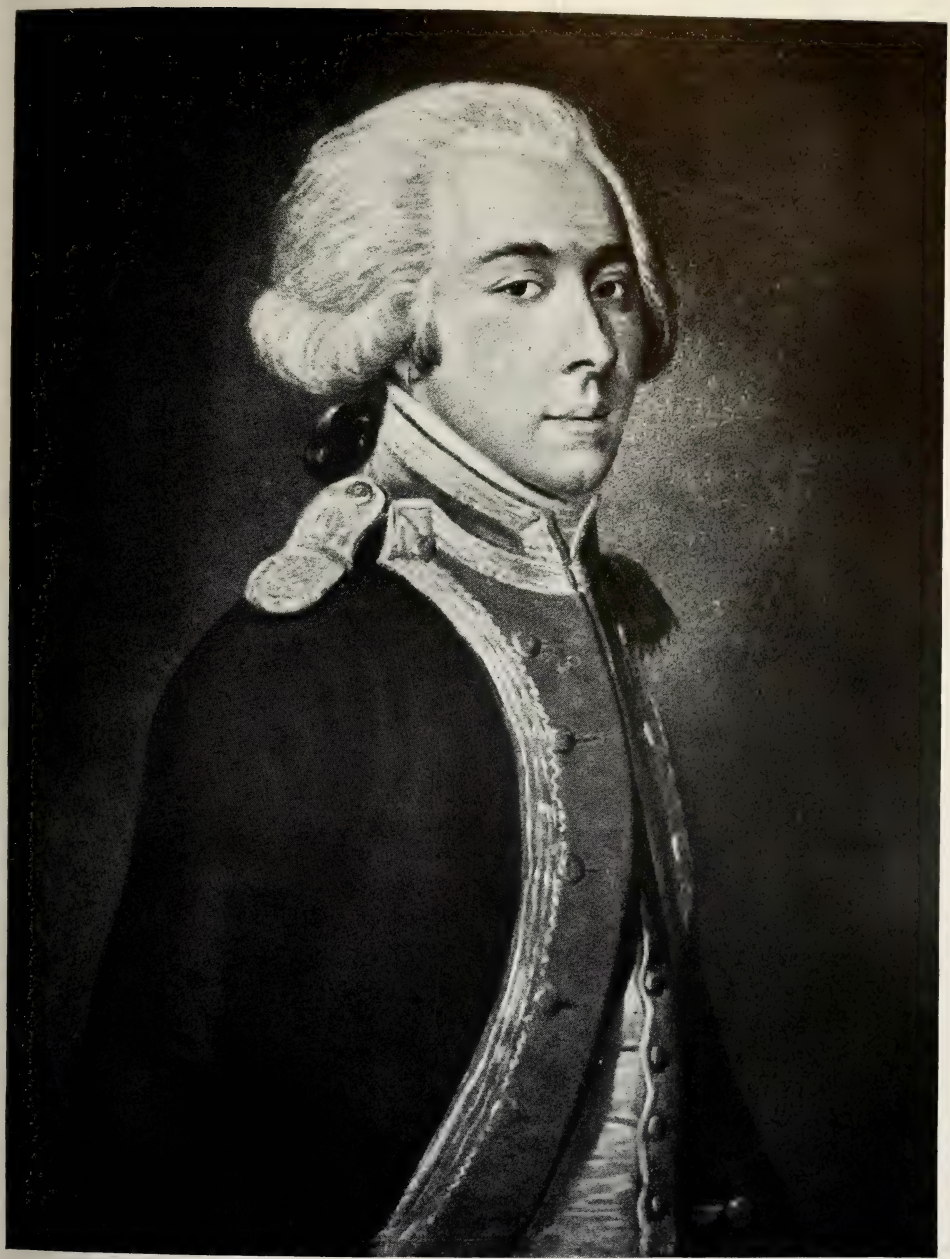


Photo by Handy, Washington, D. C. Courtesy of Manzi, Joyant & Co., New York

LAFAYETTE

From the pastel by Duplessis, owned by E. F. Bonaventure, New York

of his orders the Marquis and all his troops were under sail in Chesapeake Bay, hoping to take Arnold in the rear while a French squadron from Rhode Island attempted to block the bay entrance. The general plan of the enterprise was not greatly different from that which was successful against Cornwallis a few months later. Unfortunately, the British fleet met and defeated the French off the Virginia Capes and to save his detachment Lafayette put into Annapolis; Clinton immediately sent a strong reenforcement by sea to Arnold and all chance of an operation against him vanished; Cornwallis was still in the Carolinas and Lafayette's Virginia expedition had failed.

The British made the mistake, however, of sending but two vessels to blockade Annapolis and force Lafayette to make the weary march back to the main army on the Hudson by land. But the young Frenchman, turned seaman, mounted guns upon two merchant vessels that were in the harbor, swept aside the blockaders and sailed his troops in safety back to the Head of Elk. The necessity of reënforcing Greene was, however, still existent. The Pennsylvania Continental Line was ordered to prepare for the long march south and, as Lafayette's detachment was so much nearer Carolina than any other regular troops, he was ordered to move overland to Virginia and there act as circumstances permitted until joined by the Pennsylvanians. Trouble speedily developed; the New England troops displayed a spirit of discontent and objection to southern service and desertions were becoming frequent when the Marquis displayed his genius and understanding of the American character by placing the matter upon a volunteer basis and offering to send back any man who did not want to go and who would apply to him to be relieved. The trouble ended abruptly, for not a man applied. But clothing suitable for the south and shoes for the long march were yet to be obtained. How they were obtained Lafayette tells in his own way in a letter to Congress dated April 22, 1781, from Alexandria:

"I most respectfully beg leave to submit to Congress a measure which in the present emergency it was necessary to take, which alone could enable us to follow my instructions and march to the support of the Southern States.

"Having no hope of relief from any public magazine, and being fully convinced that our absolute want of shoes and linnen put it out of our power to proceed, I have borrowed from the merchants at Baltimore a sum that (with the addition of a few shoes purchased here) will amount to about two thousand guineas—for this I became a security and promised it would be returned with the interests in two years' time, engaging, however, to make exertions for an earlier payment. Should Congress be pleased to leave to me the management of this affair, I will propose that the Government of France have this money added to any loan Congress may have procured in that Country, and will also endeavor to reduce the debt of Congress to the primitive sum for which these articles have been bought in France.

"This measure which want of time obliged me to take upon myself, and which I beg Congress will please to excuse may enable me to furnish every non-commissioned officer and soldier in the detachment with one shirt and one pair of over-alls—some hats and some shoes will also be procured. I am under great obligations to the merchants of Baltimore for their readiness to afford me their succour, and feel myself particularly indebted to the ladies of that town who have been pleased to undertake the making up of the shirts for our detachment.

"The several articles mentioned in this letter were of an immediate necessity—but we do greatly want a succour from the Board of War. Our circumstances are peculiar—our clothing more ragged than usual * * * * * Both officers and soldiers have an indefatigable zeal—but I think it my duty the more warmly to expose their wants as their fortitude and virtue patiently and cheerfully carries them through every kind of hardship * * * * *"

Here is a familiar parallel to our situation to-day: the need of haste in furnishing supplies, the Liberty Loan subscribers, the splendid work of our women volunteers and the steady courage of our soldiers. In replying to Lafayette's letter the President of Congress wrote on May 28:

"It is with pleasure & satisfaction that I obey the directions of Congress in transmitting the enclosed resolve of the 24th instant and assuring you, Sir, that they will take proper measures to discharge the engagements you have so generously entered into with the merchants of Baltimore to obtain supplies for the detachment under your command. This is but one instance among the many proofs you have given of your zeal and attachment to the interests of these United States. * * * "

Of the zeal and attachment of this son of France to the cause of Liberty no other evidence is needed than this pledge of his private fortune for a loan that was to bring freedom to America by equipping her troops for the final struggle. To-day, one hundred and thirty-seven years later, America is pledging her entire fortune to stand shoulder to shoulder with the country of Lafayette in a struggle for the freedom of the world.

And we know no more of the end to-day than did those two dozen patriots of 1781; they knew only that a detachment of their gallant army needed supplies that their money could furnish. They did not know that their subscriptions would make possible a troop movement that was to win the war. Actuated only by a desire to "do their bit" they performed a service to America worthy of lasting record, for the struggle begun on the village green at Lexington was marked to end in the battered trenches of Yorktown when Lafayette's detachment, clothed and shod by this loan, swung out of Baltimore on its march south. Is it more than a coincidence that this march commenced on April 19? By rapid movement the troops reached Richmond only a few hours before the British appeared on the south bank of the James and then began the series of manœuvres that led Cornwallis, before the summer was over, into the fatal trap at Yorktown. The Liberty Loan of 1781 had done its bit!

The National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, records with deep sorrow the loss by death on May 12, 1918, in Washington, D. C., of a former National Officer, Mrs. Ruth M. Griswold Pealer, Registrar General 1902–1903. Mrs. Pealer resigned her office as Registrar General in October, 1903, to become Genealogist of the National Society, serving in that capacity until her death.

A tribute to her memory will be published in the next volume of the Remembrance Book.

COMMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT GENERAL

THE Twenty-seventh Congress is over and the splendid results of the work done by our great organization during the year have been recorded.

The Congress itself ranks among the best in the history of the Society—a dignified and business-like gathering. The members who came to the Congress came because they were truly in earnest in their desire to learn what we as a Society had done and what more we can do to prove ourselves worthy of the high privilege of service for our country.

* * * * * *

While the reports of the work undertaken by the National Committees were most gratifying and told of great work accomplished, it was most regrettable that some of the States failed to send reports of work done in their States along the lines covered by these National Committees. It is our hope this year that every State will be represented in every National Committee report at the Congress of 1919.

We, of course, realize that the present and most pressing need is our War Service work, but we must not lose sight of all avenues of endeavor that have given us the position we hold to-day as the recognized conservers of American ideals—a position for which we were publicly thanked by Secretary Lansing in his address on the opening night of our Continental Congress.

* * * * * *

Our Magazine returned to its old method of issue to paid subscribers only, but with a new Editor, Publisher, and Magazine Committee. The year has demonstrated absolutely the wisdom of the change in every particular. Our Magazine is a SUCCESS and is growing better with each issue. It is fast taking its rightful place among periodicals of historical and genealogical worth. It remains with our members to make it as valuable in our field of influence as the periodical of the National Geographic Society is in theirs.

For the first time in its history the Magazine closed its year (or nine months really) with the smallest deficit of its history (only $828.39)—this with a subscription list pitifully small in proportion to our membership. Let every present subscriber resolve not only to RENEW HER OWN SUBSCRIPTION IMMEDIATELY, but to send in at least two new subscribers at once, and let every Daughter constitute herself a committee of one to take the Magazine, read every word of it, and so be in the position to publish its worth to her friends.

With the active interest of every Daughter, our Magazine will become not only a source of revenue to our Society but a wonderful educational force in all lines of historic and patriotic endeavor.

* * * * * *

Two new features of the Twenty-seventh Congress proved most helpful—the meeting of Chapter Officers with their corresponding National Officers and the exhibition of work accomplished by the Patriotic Education and allied committees. Both of these features will be repeated next year. The exhibition will be greatly amplified and systematized and will be of great value to the delegates in inspiring new lines of work.

* * * * * *

The Proposed Revision to the Constitution and By-Laws sent to the Chapters for their consideration and intelligent action at the Congress, while a long step in the right direction, still left so much to be desired in the way of a workable guide for our Society that the Committee which prepared it requested the Congress to recommit it for further consideration, with final action to be taken at the Twenty-eighth Congress.

Discussion on the amendment offered at the Twenty-sixth Congress which would disfranchise all Chapters having a membership of less than forty showed conclusively the unfairness of such a rule, and by informal vote the Twenty-seventh Congress went on record as opposed to any measure which would take from any Chapter in the Society its right to be represented in the Congress.

TWENTY-SEVENTH CONTINENTAL CONGRESS

NATIONAL SOCIETY, DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION

(*Continued from May Magazine*)

FROM the first tap of the gavel on Monday morning, April 15, when the President General, Mrs. George Thacher Guernsey, set in motion the legislative session of the 27th Continental Congress, until that Congress was declared adjourned at 5:58 Saturday afternoon, April 20, work was speeded up and what was virtually a war conference went down in the history of the organization as having accomplished its program with celerity and harmony prevailing everywhere. It effectively demonstrated that the vast patriotic organization of Daughters of the American Revolution is behind the United States Government in every branch of war work, and as a war machine can accomplish, and has accomplished, great work for the country.

Among the outstanding features of the many interesting reports presented throughout the week by National Officers and Chairmen of standing and special committees were those given by Mrs. Matthew T. Scott, Honorary President General and Chairman of the War Relief Service Committee; Mrs. William Henry Wait, Publicity Director; Mrs. Howard L. Hodgkins, Secretary, and Mrs. George M. Minor, Chairman of the Magazine Committee.

The reports on War Relief work came up on Tuesday afternoon, and the auditorium was packed as Mrs. Scott commenced her speech, in which she said: "There can be no neutrality in this war; those who are not for our Government are against it." Both Mrs. Scott and Mrs. Wait were given a rising vote of thanks.

In her report Mrs. Wait stated that during the past year the war expenditures of the Daughters of the American Revolution totaled $9,415,743.50, of which $7,568,769 had been invested by individual members and Chapters in the first and second Liberty Loans; $35,766.44 for thrift stamps; $1,214,250.07 given to the Red Cross, Y. M. C. A., Y. W. C. A. and other war relief societies; $524,904 for knitted garments; $411,278 for comfort kits; $40,140.25 contributed to French war orphans, and the remainder expended in many forms of war relief work. Mrs. Howard L. Hodgkins, Secretary of the War Relief Service Committee, reported that 1,060 French war orphans are being cared for, Ohio, the honor State in this work, having provided for 205 of them.

Mrs. George M. Minor, Chairman of the Magazine Committee, gave her report Wednesday morning, a report listened to with deep attention by delegates and alternates, and upon its completion it was moved by Mrs. Lane, of Texas, seconded by Mrs. Gedney, of New Jersey, and carried, that her report be accepted and that a rising vote of thanks be given Mrs. Minor for her self-sacrificing and efficient work in putting the magazine on such a business foundation.

Mrs. Minor in her report showed that since the publication of the July, 1917,

magazine to the current issue, April, 1918, the deficit was but $828.39; formerly the deficit on the magazine had ranged from $2000 to $84,000 a year (the latter sum when the magazine was sent free to members in 1916–17).

Mrs. Minor announced the payment of the Bowker Company's bill for printing the magazine, which had been owing for four years by the Society.

Referring to collecting bills for advertising which appeared in the magazine during the time it was sent free to members, Mrs. Minor stated that the entire amount received for advertising during these nine months (1916–17) was $3,099.05; deducting from this the $1,500 cash advanced to W. J. Thompson, advertising agent, the Society actually received $1,599.05; furthermore, if from this amount the $619.97 collected by her (Mrs. Minor) is deducted it leaves $979.08 as the net amount of cash which the Society received through the efforts of the former chairman of the magazine for advertising during the nine months when the magazine was sent free. For these nine months when the magazine was sent free the cost to issue it was $85,829.48.

For the past nine months—from July, 1917, to April, 1918—under the present administration, Mrs. Minor received and turned over to the Treasurer General for advertising $2,279.71, *all commissions to agents deducted,* so that the advertising during the past nine months, even with the small edition published, has netted the Society $680.66 *more* than for the nine months it was sent free to all members.

Mrs. Minor closed her report by stating that all contracts signed during her Chairmanship; all correspondence regarding the collection of money from the old advertisers who took space in the magazine when it was sent free to members prior to her Chairmanship; and all other records of the magazine business have been placed on file in the office of the Recording Secretary General in Memorial Continental Hall.

A report from the Editor of the Magazine, Miss Natalie Sumner Lincoln, followed, in which the Editor told of the Magazine's standing as an historical publication. She emphasized the need for exploiting American history at this time when pacifists and German sympathizers are striving to undermine American manhood and American ideals by spending vast sums to spread their insidious propaganda broadcast, and stated the war mission of the Magazine was to spread the gospel of patriotism.

Announcement was made that Pennsylvania had won the President General's $50 Liberty Bond prize offered to the State securing the greatest number of magazine subscriptions from January 1, 1918, to March 31, 1918, and that North Dakota had won the President General's other $50 Liberty Bond prize to the State securing the greatest number of subscriptions in proportion to its members. The Liberty Bonds were presented to the winners by the President General.

Mrs. Fannie Bennett Nelson's first, second, and third magazine subscription prizes to Chapters were won by these Chapters respectively: Mary Silliman Chapter, Bridgeport, Conn.; Chicago Chapter, Chicago, Ill., and Mary Clap Wooster Chapter, New Haven, Conn.

The important business of revising the Constitution was scheduled for Thursday morning and delegates were early in attendance. Mrs. S. B. C. Morgan, Chairman, presented a resolution from the Revision Committee, asking for the recommitment of the revision, to be further perfected and brought ready for ac-

tion to the next meeting of the Continental Congress, and that the President General be authorized to appoint the members of such committee. *The adoption of the motion to recommit* was moved by Miss Richards and seconded by Miss Temple. After considerable discussion *the previous question on the motion to recommit* was moved by Mrs. Wiles, seconded by Mrs. Yawger, and carried. Moved by Mrs. Bryan, of Tennessee, seconded by Mrs. Patton, of Maryland, and carried, *that the three amendments sent out be recommitted to the Revision Committee.* The Congress by a straw vote showed itself unanimously opposed to the proposed amendment to deny representation in Congress to Chapters having less than forty members, two of the members, Mrs. Lane, of Texas, and Miss Serpell, of Virginia, signing the proposed amendment the year before, requesting that their names be stricken from it as they were opposed to the measure.

The three new names added to the Revision Committee by the President General were Mrs. Robert J. Johnston, Treasurer General; Mrs. Hunter, of Pennsylvania, and Mrs. George M. Minor, of Connecticut. Mrs. Henry B. Joy, of Michigan, was appointed chairman in place of Mrs. Morgan, who resigned.

The annual election of seven Vice Presidents General engaged much of the interest of the delegates; the nine contestants for the places were nominated on Thursday evening and voted for the following morning. Mrs. Charles H. Bissell, Chairman of Tellers, and her assistant, Miss Katherine Nettleton, at the last moment were called upon to arrange for balloting by ticket, as the voting machines had not arrived, owing to railroad traffic congestion. The election, in spite of this handicap, was the speediest in the history of the organization, the polls opening at 10:15 Friday morning, closing at three in the afternoon, and the results announced at 8:30 that evening.

Total number of ballots cast, 776; number necessary for election, 389.

The President General announced those elected to be: Mrs. William N. Reynolds, North Carolina, 691; Mrs. Frank B. Hall, Massachusetts, 671; Mrs. Charles H. Aull, Nebraska, 668; Mrs. Andrew F. Fox, Mississippi, 653; Miss Stella Pickett Hardy, Arkansas, 621; Mrs. Benjamin F. Purcell, Virginia, 616; Mrs. William A. Guthrie, Indiana, 604.

Among the notable events scheduled for the evening programs during the week was the reception to the delegates and alternates by the President General, Mrs. George Thacher Guernsey, on Tuesday night. This year it was held in the Pan-American Union Building, which was tendered the President General through the courtesy of the Governing Board and the Hon. John Barrett. Over two thousand guests attended the reception. The President General was assisted in receiving by Madame Jusserand, wife of the French Ambassador, the wives of the members of the Cabinet, and Mrs. Matthew T. Scott, Honorary President General. Diplomatic representatives of every embassy and legation were present as well as high Government officials and resident Washington society.

The following evening (Wednesday) was given over to "Early Members" and the charming scene will long be remembered by all who heard the addresses given by Mrs. Mary V. E. Cabell, Honorary President, Presiding; Mrs. Mary S. Lockwood, "Beloved Mother of the Society," and other distinguished charter members who spoke of the early days of the organization.

Mrs. Cabell came from Chicago to at-



Photo by Edmonston, Washington, D. C.

PAGES OF THE TWENTY-SEVENTH CONTINENTAL CONGRESS

tend the Congress, and the President General resigned the chair to her, handing her the gavel with which she had opened the Congress Monday morning and which had been used by the Society's first President General, Mrs. Benjamin Harrison, at its first Congress twenty-seven years before. Again Mrs. Cabell presided; her opening speech was a plea that the Society use its influence to eliminate the teaching of German in the public schools. . . . "That language has become the medium of a degrading and debasing propaganda," she stated in her address.

Mrs. Mary S. Lockwood told of the movement for world dominion on foot in the German Reichstag at the time when the National Society was formed, saying: 'A Divine force must have seen that movement and started this organization to offset it."

A charming tribute to Mrs. Lockwood was the presentation by the pages of twenty-eight American Beauty roses, each rose representing the number of years of the Society's existence.

Other "Early Members" who spoke or sent greetings were Mrs. Helen M. Boynton, Mrs. A. Howard Clarke, Mrs. George M. Sternberg, Mrs. John R. Garrison, Miss Floride Cunningham, Mrs. C. D. Kimberley, and Mrs. Eleanor S. Washington Howard. The evening closed with an address by Mrs. George M. Minor.

It is perhaps not generally known that Miss Cora C. Millward has the distinction of having been the Congressional stenographer at every Continental Congress held in the past twenty years.

"Patriotic Evening" was Friday night and stirring addresses were made by Mrs. Matthew T. Scott, Major General George Barnett, Commandant of the United States Marine Corps; Hon. John Barrett, and Bishop Charles Bayard Mitchell, of Minnesota, brother of the President General.

A drive for the Third Liberty Loan on Thursday afternoon increased the amount being raised by the National Society, to purchase one hundred thousand dollars' worth of the new bonds, to $32,200. The drive was kept up until the close of the Congress. Contributions came from States, Chapters, and individuals in large sums, and the fund increased rapidly. Many delegates gave one dollar for each ancestral bar they wore; others for Colonial ancestors; still others for sons and relatives now in service; the pages of the Congress added $65; a twenty-dollar gold piece was given by a "loyal D. A. R." in appreciation of the services of the clerks in Memorial Continental Hall. The total amount contributed at the Congress will be announced later.

Saturday morning delegates went on a pilgrimage to Mount Vernon to place wreaths on the tombs of George and Martha Washington. The speakers at the tomb were the President General and Governor Davis, of Virginia.

At the final session Saturday afternoon Congress took up consideration of resolutions submitted by National Officers, the Resolutions Committee, Miss Janet Richards, Chairman, and from the floor.

Among the recommendations presented by Mrs. John L. Buel, Chairman of the Committee on Recommendations of National Officers, was the following: The recommendation from the Chairman on International Relations that every Chapter be urged to give at least two meetings during the calendar year to the study of international problems, and that Chapters and sections where there is an alien population be advised to arrange exercises during the year to celebrate the naturalization of new citizens, were adopted,

with the suggestion except where the city itself has well-arranged celebrations for this purpose.

In connection with the resolution Mrs. Bond, Chairman of the International Relations Committee, offered a prize of $100 to the Chapter sending in the best paper on international relations during the next year, the judges to be appointed by the President General.

Other important resolutions adopted by the 27th Continental Congress follow:

Resolved, That the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution hereby expresses its disapproval of the proposed addition of a new stanza by another author to Julia Ward Howe's "Battle Hymn of the Republic."

In order that the Daughters of the American Revolution may be known to all as such, in every branch of War Relief service or Red Cross work they may be affiliated with, be it

Resolved, That for the duration of the war every Daughter be asked to wear her Insignia or Recognition pin during her working or business hours.

That the Daughters of the American Revolution may be an example of loyalty and patriotism to their fellow country women during the playing or singing of our national anthem, "The Star Spangled Banner," be it

Resolved, That Daughters stand at attention facing the flag; silent and with hands at their sides during the rendering of "The Star Spangled Banner."

Resolved, That as rapidly as money is received for that purpose the Treasurer General of the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, invest it in the Third Liberty Loan.

That the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, go on record as endorsing the principles embodied in the address of Mrs. Owen Kildare, relating to woman's place in industrial democracy.

Whereas: Italy is now suffering from enemy invasion, from hunger, from lack of supplies of every sort, and her energy and power of endurance are being dangerously weakened; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we commend to the notice of the Daughters of the American Revolution Chapters the great need for helping the destitute refugees and families of dead and maimed soldiers in that brave and suffering country, Italy.

Resolved, That we petition this Government to provide a distinctive marker for the American boys who fall while serving their country and are buried on foreign soil, so that Americans may always know where their brave sons are resting.

We also would request that the design for this marker be approved by a committee appointed by the President General, Daughters of the American Revolution.

We believe it to be especially fitting at this time that this petition should come before our Government with the endorsement of this Congress, Daughters of the American Revolution.

Whereas: At the burial of American heroes, victims of the torpedoing of the Tuscania at the Mull of Oa. Port Nancallan, Islay, there was no United States flag to be found in the village; and

Whereas: A few women of the village were up through the entire night making a flag from a minature emblem carried by one of the men, be it therefore

Resolved, That the Daughters of the American Revolution in Congress assembled send to their Scotch sisters an American flag through the proper authorities, with expressions of their deep appreciation of this beautiful service.

That any proven act of disloyalty by a Daughter of the American Revolution forfeits her membership and the right to wear or own a Daughters of the American Revolution insignia, and that she be ordered to return the pin to the Treasurer General, Daughters of the American Revolution, and receive the price of pin.

Whereas: The National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution have viewed with great pride and appreciation the efforts of the Mount Vernon Association to preserve this sacred shrine in its dignity and beauty, and believing that the home of our great chieftain can at this time serve a great purpose in stimulating the patriotism of the young men from every section of our great Republic, also serving a great educational value by bringing them in close personal touch with the home of Washington, who fought so valiantly for the establishment of liberty and democracy; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we, the 27th Congress of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, do earnestly petition the Regents of the Mount Vernon Association to permit men in uniform of our own country and of our Allies to enter Mount Vernon free of cost every day, including Sunday.

Whereas: By her marriage to an alien the American woman loses her status as an American citizen and automatically assumes the citizenship of her husband; and

Whereas: Women as well as men are required to make the supreme sacrifice for God and country of all that is dearest to them, and to give loyal and unstinted support of country; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Daughters of the American Revolution in Congress assembled heartily indorses the Rankin Bill in the House of Representatives and the Sheppard Bill in the United States Senate, which provides that no American woman married to an alien shall lose her American citizenship while she resides in the United States, except she shall herself voluntarily renounce her nationality before a court of competent jurisdiction, and direct that copies of this resolution be sent to the Chairman on Immigration and Naturalization of the Senate of the United States and the House of Representatives.

Whereas: For the safety and unity of our nation, and for the happiness and prosperity of our people, it is of the utmost importance that the spirit and purpose of our schools should be the education of our children as Americans in the highest and truest meaning of the name; therefore, be it

Resolved, That it is the sense of the Daughters of the American Revolution of the State of Missouri that the German language shall not be taught in any of the elementary schools, which include children to and including the eighth grade, whether such schools be public or private, denominational or secular. We ask all members of the Daughters of the American Revolution to join with us in attempting to secure such legislation as may be necessary to that end. Be it further

Resolved, That we recommend and urge legislation by the Congress of the United States for the suppression of all German language papers and periodicals in this country.

Resolved, That the State Daughters of the American Revolution roll of honor pin, originated by the Ruth Wyllys Chapter, of Hartford, Conn., shall become the official roll of honor pin to be conferred by Chapters on any Daughter of the American Revolution who is herself engaged or any member of whose immediate family is engaged in war service for the United States Government service to include armed service and Red Cross nursing at home or abroad, and Young Women's Christian Association and Young Men's Christian Association service, only abroad.

Whereas: 10,873 certificates of membership belonging to members who were admitted to the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, during the term of office of Mrs. William Cumming Story as President General, are and have been for a long period of time ready for mailing and awaiting her signature;

Resolved, That the 27th Congress of the Daughters of the American Revolution most respectfully requests Mrs. William Cumming Story, past President General, to authorize a clerk in the employ of the Society to sign her name to the certificates so long withheld for her signature—said signature to be initialed by the clerk selected for this work. If this request is not granted within thirty days, the present President General, Mrs. George Thacher Guernsey, shall be authorized and directed by this 27th Congress to designate a clerk who shall sign the name "Daisy Allen Story" to said certificates, said signatures to be duly initialed by said clerk.

Resolved, That the Daughters of the American Revolution regard it as desecration of the flag that traitors should be forced to kiss it, and they utterly condemn such mistaken action.

Whereas: The German Kaiser has financed newspapers in the United States to conduct a propaganda favorable to the nefarious schemes of Germany; has systematically stirred up anti-American sentiment in Mexico; has used the leaders of the German-American Alliance to influence that powerful organization against the interests of our people; has, by bribing public officials, sought to corrupt public opinion and spread sedition amongst us; and,

Whereas the Kaiser has openly boasted that there are in the United States twenty million German subjects who are still loyal to the German crown and the Fatherland; and

Whereas, in school communities where Germans control the schools the German language is being taught exclusively or is given preference and German newspapers are keeping alive the spirit of fidelity to German autocracy, resulting in weakening our national spirit, fostering a hostile propaganda and undermining the patriotism of the American people; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we call upon the President and the Congress and Legislatures of the several States to enact such laws as may be necessary to prohibit the publication and circulation of any periodicals in the language of the various countries with which we are at war, and to prohibit the teaching of any such language in the primary grades of our schools and to require all public records and notices to be written in the English language.

Whereas two German prisoners confined at Fort McPherson at Atlanta, Ga., died recently and were interred in the National Cemetery at Marietta, Ga.; and the funeral services were conducted with much pomp and display; and

Whereas the Germans were wrapped in the

flag of their country and a salute was fired over the graves by American soldiers; and

Whereas the National Cemeteries of the United States are reserved for the burial of the soldiers and sailors of America it is not, in our opinion, proper or fit that the resting place provided for our heroic dead should be used to bury the enemies of our country, and especially our German foes, who have displayed so great disregard for human rights and have visited upon innocent women and children such gross and brutal atrocities;

Whereas public demonstrations made over the graves of the enemies of America is not a fit and proper object lesson for loyal American citizens, and especially as the firing of salutes by American soldiers over such graves tends to hold up to the world that the Germans are heroes; and

Whereas, since Christianity demands that these prisoners be given decent burial in some place distinct from that of our National Cemeteries; therefore be it

Resolved, That the Daughters of the American Revolution in Congress assembled in Washington, D. C., protest against the use of the National Cemeteries of America for the burial of alien enemies, particularly Germans, and they hereby strongly urge the United States Government that such practice be discontinued and that all customary military honors on such occasions be eliminated; and be it further

Resolved, That copies of this resolution be furnished to the President of the United States and the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States.

Resolved, That the following group of resolutions proposed by the War Service Committee of the Association of Collegiate Alumnæ presented to the annual meeting of the Council of the Association held in Chicago, April 13, 1918, having been unanimously passed, be presented for ratification to all the national organizations of women which hold annual conventions or board meetings before the first of June, and that they then be presented in person to the President of the United States by a representative of each of the organizations which have ratified them, together with the Woman's Committee, Council of National Defense, with the following preamble, if ratified by the several organizations:

To the President and Congress of the United States:

We, the undersigned, on behalf of our respective organizations, representing 10,000,000 women citizens of the United States, respectfully present the following resolutions duly passed by our organizations in convention assembled or through their constitutionally authorized bodies:

Whereas we believe that we can fulfil our obligation as women citizens of the United States to do our utmost to win the war only if we are given the opportunity to serve in such direct coöperation with the Government as has made possible the magnificent war work of British women; therefore be it

Resolved, That we respectfully urge upon the President and Congress of the United States their immediate consideration of the following requests:

First. That on all Government boards and commissions controlling the work of women or affecting their interests one or more adequately equipped women shall be associated with the central direction and administration in positions of authority and responsibility.

Second. That wherever great bodies of women are employed in war work the conditions under which they work and live shall be under the immediate supervision and control of women officials with adequate authority.

Third. That in order to secure the highest efficiency at the present time we respectfully urge that women be appointed to the following positions:

(*a*) Assistant Federal Food Administrator. (Attention is called to the fact that the British Ministry of Food has two women co-directors.)

(*b*) Assistant Director of Housing, who shall deal with the housing of women workers.

(*c*) Assistant Secretary of the Department of Labor, who shall deal with all questions of the employment, work and living conditions of women in war industries and women on the land.

(*d*) Member of the War Council of the American Red Cross and also Deputy Commissioner in the Red Cross work abroad.

Fourth. That as we believe that the time has now come when specially trained women of proved executive ability should be appointed to all Government positions of authority, we request that the organizations of women represented in this petition, acting through the undersigned, or through other representatives duly appointed by their respective organizations, be permitted in coöperation with the Woman's Committee, Council of National Defense, to make recommendations for the above and other positions. Further

Whereas, as women we are profoundly concerned with all questions touching the care and welfare of men, women and children at home, abroad and in particular the health of our own men at the front or in training camps and of our own children and families at home; therefore, be it resolved,

Fifth. That the women physicians of the United States who are able and eager to serve their country be utilized for military service as soon as they are needed, and that in preparation therefor immediate executive orders be issued, or, if necessary, immediate Congressional action be taken to make it possible without further delay wherever desired:

(*a*) To enlist women physicians in the Medical Reserve Corps of the United States Army under the same conditions of pay, retirement, insurance and military rank as are now in operation for men physicians.

(*b*) To use such women physicians when enlisted to the utmost extent of their power to serve, the greater number of them being unmarried and thus peculiarly fitted for service as a mobile medical corps to be sent wherever needed.

(*c*) To make use of women physicians in the contract service of the United States Army, in the training camps or at the front, whenever they are individually qualified or desired for special service, for example, as psychologists, alienists, dietitians, bacteriologists, anæsthetists, secretaries, or in any other position for which medical training or experience is necessary.

Sixth. That a Nurses' Corps of the Medical Department of the United States Army be established, to be known as the Army Nurses' Corps, consisting of women nurses whose military services shall be recognized by appropriate military rank, promotion, retirement, etc., as provided for in the bill (H. R.) now before Congress, thus according our American nurses the same honorable position that is given to the nurses of Great Britain and Canada.

Seventh. That a distinction be made between the service of professional and non-professional women to the end that the restrictions be removed which now prevent the use at the front of women physicians, nurses, and other highly trained women whose fathers, sons, or brothers are serving in the armed forces of the United States or in the Red Cross abroad, and in special cases of women physicians of unusual qualifications whose husbands are engaged in such service.

Eighth. That in view of the invaluable service now being rendered by over 60,000 voluntary nurses aides in British hospitals, immediate legislation be initiated in the several States, either through the Council of National Defense and its Woman's Committee acting in coöperation with the State Councils of Defense, or in any other way deemed advisable, making provision for the establishment of women's Health Aid and Assistant Health Aid Corps, and for the training of the same by intensive nurses' training courses in designated hospitals of six months duration, or in the case of assistants of three months duration; and that the certified graduates of these courses be used to supplement and assist and wherever possible replace nurses, thus freeing the latter for the vitally important military service which will shortly be demanded of them.

Ninth. That, if a new department of the executive branch of the Government be created to be known as the Department of Public Health, a woman shall be appointed as one of the Assistant Secretaries in order to utilize to the fullest extent the valuable service that can be rendered by women in connection with the health of the community.

We beg to submit that in making these requests we are actuated by the earnest desire to serve our country to the utmost extent of our power; that we are confident that if the Government of the United States grants us the same tools for work which have been so generously placed in the hands of women by the Governments of Great Britain and her Dominions, we can pledge ourselves and the women whom we represent to put effectively behind the Government the full power which we possess, that we are prepared to make every sacrifice that women can make to enable our country to carry on this great war to the victorious end that shall lay the foundations of a permanent and enforced international peace.

(The Committee on Resolutions approved the general purport of these resolutions, laying special emphasis upon the three recommendations relative to the status of women physicians, women nurses, and the appointment of women upon the specified commissions.)

Whereas the experience in European countries at war indicates that the general use of mourning costumes by women tends to depress the spirit of populations at war; and

Whereas our Government needs the labor and materials that can be conserved from all unnecessary uses; and

Whereas women who have given relatives for the defense of our country and have lost them should have a badge of honor to indicate their sacrifice; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Congress of the Daughters of the American Revolution endorse the general use of a sleeve band instead of conventional mourning costumes—this sleeve band to be of black with a grey star for each man who has given his life for democracy.

Whereas the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, have on their honor roll serving their country and mankind in the

war in Europe and Asia, the names of 73 patriotic members; and

Whereas there is no distinctive flag to commemorate the active war service of American women; therefore, be it

Resolved, That this, the 27th Continental Congress of the Daughters of the American Revolution, petition the Congress of the United States to adopt an official service flag, the use of which shall denote war service for women as yeoman, Red Cross or trained nurse, physician or surgeon, or as worker in Civilian Relief, Y. M. C. A., Knights of Columbus, Y. W. C. A., Motor Corps and Canteen and Cafeteria Service abroad; and request that such flag be in design a white field with border of Colonial blue, the stars in the field to be blue for women in home war service and red for women in war service on foreign soil.

Resolved, That, if in the opinion of the Board of Management, it is deemed advisable to change the place of meeting of the next regular meeting of the Continental Congress, Daughters of the American Revolution, the Board of Management shall be authorized to submit the question on the proposed change of place to the entire organization, the vote to be taken by mail and based upon the rule for representation. A majority vote of the entire organization shall be necessary to change the place of meeting.

With the entire business and social program completed the President General adjourned the 27th Continental Congress on Saturday afternoon, and one of the most successful meetings ever held in Memorial Continental Hall passed into the history of the organization.

NATIONAL BOARD OF MANAGEMENT, 1918-1919

Key to Frontispiece

LEFT to right: 1st row sitting down: Mrs. Albert L. Calder, State Regent, Rhode Island; Mrs. Samuel P. Davis, State Regent, Arkansas; Mrs. Charles H. Aull, Vice President General, Nebraska; Miss Alethea Serpell, State Regent, Virginia; Mrs. Samuel J. Shackleford, State Regent, Kentucky; Mrs. William G. Spencer, Vice President General, Tennessee; Mrs. John L. Buel, State Regent, Connecticut.

2d row sitting down, left to right: Miss Catherine B. Barlow, Curator General; Mrs. James M. Fowler, Librarian General; Mrs. George K. Clarke, Historian General; Mrs. Robert J. Johnston, Treasurer General; Miss Grace M. Pierce, Registrar General; Miss Elisabeth F. Pierce, Chaplain General; Mrs. George Thacher Guernsey, the President General; Mrs. Mary S. Lockwood, Honorary Chaplain General; Mrs. Woodbury Pulsifer, Corresponding Secretary General; Miss Emma L. Crowell, Recording Secretary General; Mrs. Duncan U. Fletcher, Organizing Secretary General; Mrs. Benjamin D. Heath, Director General in Charge of Report to Smithsonian Institution; Mrs. George Maynard Minor, Vice President General, Connecticut.

3rd row, standing, left to right: Mrs. Alvan V. Lane, Vice President General, Texas; Mrs. Harold R. Howell, Vice President General, Iowa; Mrs. Clark W. Heavner, State Vice Regent, West Virginia; Mrs. John M. Morgan, State Vice Regent, Mississippi; Mrs. William H. Talbott, Vice President General, Maryland; Mrs. Sheppard W. Foster, Vice President General, Georgia; Mrs. Frank B. Hall, Vice President General, Massachusetts; Mrs. Frank D. Ellison, State Regent, Massachusetts; Miss Catherine Campbell, State Regent, Kansas; Mrs. John P. Hume, State Regent, Wisconsin; Mrs. James S. Wood, State Regent, Georgia; Mrs. Anthony Wayne Cook, State Regent, Pennsylvania; Mrs. William Henry Wait, State Regent, Michigan; Mrs. William P. Mercer, State Vice Regent, North Carolina; Mrs. John T. Moss, State Regent, Missouri.

Top row, standing, left to right: Mrs. Lipscomb Norvell, State Regent, Texas; Mrs. Arthur W. Mann, State Regent, Iowa; Miss Stella Pickett Hardy, Vice President General, Arkansas; Mrs. Benjamin F. Purcell, Vice President General, Virginia; Miss Stella Broadhead, State Regent, New York; Mrs. Amos E. Ayers, State Regent, North Dakota; Mrs. James T. Morris, State Regent, Minnesota; Miss Marian McKim, State Regent, Delaware; Mrs. Cassius C. Cottle, State Regent, California; Miss Hilda Fletcher, State Regent, District of Columbia; Mrs. Edward Lansing Harris, State Regent, Ohio; Mrs. John H. Hanley, State Regent, Illinois; Mrs. Harris R. Walkins, State Regent, Vermont.

THE JEFFERSONIAN STATES

By P. Lee Phillips
Chief, Map Division, Library of Congress

WHEN one map of the United States differs from many thousands of others on the same subject it must assuredly be regarded as unique. Such a map is found in a minute book entitled "Bailey's Pocket Almanac, being an American Annual Register, for the Year of our Lord 1785." Its size—only 3½ x 2½ inches—would make it more correctly called a vest pocket almanac, for it can without inconvenience fit into that useful masculine receptacle. The folded map, which is of especial interest to us, in this little work, measures 5¾ x 7¼ inches. Its title, "A Map of the United States of N. America," is in a cartouche, surmounted by the American eagle carrying in its beak a streamer with the motto, "E Pluribus Unum," and the rising sun, crowned with a wreath of thirteen stars.

A casual examiner would not find its appearance different from an ordinary map, except for the lack of detail, which is unusual in a map of so vast a continent. After a careful study, however, when you cast your eyes towards the northwestern portion, such names as Sylvania, Michigania, Cherronesus, Assenisippia, Metropotamia, Polypotamia and Pelisipia arrest your attention. It is good for the reputation of Thomas Jefferson that these names were not adopted, for they were suggested by him in 1784 in the Ordinance for the Government of all National Territory outside the limits of the then existing States.

The little Almanac prints the "Resolution of Congress, respecting the formation of Ten New States," from which the following extract may be of interest:

> That the territory northward of the 45th degree, that is to say, of the completion of 45° from the equator, and extending to the Lake of the Woods, shall be called *Sylvania* [*i.e.*, Woodland.]
>
> That the territory under the 45th and 44th degrees, which lies westward of Lake Michigan, shall be called Michigania [*i.e.*,], and that which is eastward thereof, within the peninsula formed by the lakes and waters of Michigan, Huron, St. Clair and Erie, shall be called *Cherronesus* [*i.e.*, Peninsula], and shall include any part of the peninsula, which may extend above the 45th degree.
>
> Of the territory under the 43d and 42d degrees, that to the westward, through which the Assenisipi, or Rock River runs, shall be called *Assenisipia* [*i.e.*, Rocky State]; and that to the eastward, in which are the fountains of the Muskingham, the two Miamis, of Ohio, the Wabash, the Illinois, the Miami of the lake, and Sanduski rivers, shall be called *Metropotamia* [*i.e.*, Head of the Rivers].
>
> Of the territory which lies under the 41st and 40th degrees, the western, through which the river Illinois runs, shall be called *Illinoia* [*i.e.*,]; that next adjoining to the eastward, *Saratoga;* and that between this last and Pennsylvania, and extending from the Ohio to Lake Erie, shall be called *Washington.*
>
> Of the territory which lies under the 39th and 38th degrees, to which shall be added so much of the point of land within the fork of the Ohio and Mississippi, as lies under the 37th degree, that to the westward, within and adjacent to which are the confluences of the rivers Wabash, Sawanee, Tanissee, Ohio Illinois, Mississippi, and Missouri, shall be called *Polypotamia* [*i.e.*, Many Rivers]; and that to the eastward, farther up the Ohio, otherwise called the Pelisipi, shall be called *Pelisipia* [*i.e.*, the Country of Skins].

Jeremy Belknap, in a letter to his chum, Ebenezer Hazard, dated April 30, 1784, has this facetious statement to make,

"Have Congress the art of necromancy? Have they conjured up any of the old builders of *Babel* to furnish them with names for the ten new States? Such a mixture of Greek, Latin, English, and Indian, perhaps, never was seen before. The learning of Sir Hudilbras is, perhaps, scarcely equal to the decompounding it."

Let us congratulate ourselves that these names are only found in history and in the solitary map inserted in a scarce little book. Should the collector of rare Americana run across a copy of this work let him not scorn it for its size, since it has only forty unpaged leaves besides the map and "A view of the several Flags, which the following Nations bear at sea." The title page bears the imprint, "Philadelphia: Printed and Sold by Francis Bailey," and an appropriate poem:



RARE MAP, PUBLISHED IN 1785, SHOWING STATES NAMED BY THOMAS JEFFERSON

> *Peace,* o'er the world thy wings expand,
> And, *Science,* bless our favour'd land.

Various other poems are found therein with much miscellaneous information, which, no doubt, at the time was eminently of interest.

THE DEEPER MEANING OF OUR DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION ORGANIZATION

By Anne Rogers Minor

Resolution adopted by 27th Continental Congress, April 18, 1918: That the splendid address of Mrs. Minor delivered last night, "The Deeper Meaning of Our Daughters of the American Revolution Organization," be printed in the Magazine, and that this motion be printed at the head of the article.

EVERY society should have some reason for existence, some use to be served.

The old Roman question, *Cui bono?* applies to our Society as well as to others. We are not organized simply to scrape the moss from the monuments of the dead lest they be forgot. We are to perpetuate the *noble qualities* of those who have gone before us as well as their memories.

Many who enter our organization have no conception of what it means to be a Daughter of the American Revolution. They enter for various reasons, because they have the required ancestry; or because they want the social privileges; or because some local advantage is to be gained by becoming a member of the local Chapter; or for some other reason which falls far short of what should be the underlying motive of membership. These come to the social gatherings but avoid the business meetings.

They do not care for the business of the Chapter; in other words, they shun the work it was organized to accomplish. They remain blissfully unconscious of the broader fields of State and National work. They fail to realize the deeper meaning of the organization.

Begun twenty-seven and one-half years ago by a mere handful of women, for genealogical, historic and educational purposes which were engendered largely by interest in personal family history and tradition—the society has expanded into an organization of unprecedented loftiness and dignity of purpose, of high idealism and practical patriotism, of widespread influence within and without its own ranks. With a membership roll of over one hundred and two thousand covering every State in the Union and reaching into foreign lands; with a marble building erected out of its own funds as a memorial to the founders of this country wherein it maintains an organized office staff of high ability: with an income of over one hundred thousand dollars a year—what has this Society done to justify its existence—what have been the results of its organization; who has been benefited? Of what use has it been? The results may be regarded as threefold: the tangible, practical work accomplished along memorial, commemorative and educational lines; the educational, moral and spiritual influence of the organization upon society at large, and its educational, moral and spiritual influence upon its own membership.

The practical work of the Society would consume more than an evening in the telling. It fills eighteen volumes of reports to the United States Government



MRS. ANNE ROGERS MINOR
Vice President General from Connecticut

—reports which are printed as Senate documents and which the Society must render annually or suffer a forfeiture of its charter.

Now, the United States Government has no interest in printing accounts of social functions or feminine trivialities; it wants solid work of some practical value to the country, historically or educationally. The Society has accomplished such work. Memorial Continental Hall would alone be sufficient proof of it. This building is in itself not only a splendid memorial to the men and women patriots of the Revolution: it is also an enduring monument to the patriotic efficiency and enterprise of the women of to-day in general and of the women of the Society in particular, who alone financed and built it without outside aid. This property of the Daughters of the American Revolution, valued at three-quarters of a million dollars, is held under a charter granted by the United States Government—the only one of its kind granted to any patriotic society—and is free from taxation by special act of Congress on the ground of the aims and purposes of the society in promoting ideals of public service and patriotism. This means something; it means that the owners of this building, the one hundred and two thousand and more Daughters of the American Revolution throughout this country, stand for something the United States Government holds to be valuable to the country.

To own even a one-hundred-thousandth share in this building is one of the deeper meanings of membership in the organization. Daughters whose sympathies are limited to their own localities have but little conception of the national influence and inspiration of such a building.

They see in it, perhaps, an extravagant headquarters for the national officers. We national officers see in it the crowning achievement of the whole society, in which every Chapter and every Daughter has a share, binding each to all and all to each in the bonds of a common purpose. We see the Daughters from every State congregated here within these walls bringing their record of State and local work for home and country and gaining that inspiration and enthusiasm which can come only from contact with one another. From the vantage point of Memorial Continental Hall we get the broader vision of the Society's work throughout the country. We see the monuments and other memorials erected; the cemeteries restored; the fast vanishing record preserved; the historic trails, sites and houses marked; Revolutionary soldiers' records preserved and graves located and marked; histories written and historic events commemorated; and finally the great movement throughout the Society towards patriotic education the training of the heterogeneous mass of our people in the duties and privileges of American citizenship and the moral and practical ideals of American life.

Under this latter head belong the scholarships scattered broadcast among the Southern Mountains, Connecticut's famous Guide Book for the Education of the Immigrant, the Societies of the Children of the American Revolution—all of them teaching self-government, civic pride and good citizenship to the rising generation; prizes offered in the public schools and to foreigners in the night schools; welfare work among women and children upon whose weak shoulders depend the destinies of the nation and the nation's homes; teaching reverence for the flag and keeping watch against acts of desecration; inculcating a more sensible and impressive and less crude observance of Independence Day; and now in the great world war for the prin-

ciples of our forefathers and of our foremothers, mobilizing our full personal and financial strength in the service of our government, dedicating "all that we have and all that we are" to our country in arms for liberty and humanity. For all these things Continental Hall stands to-day, the outward and visible token of the Society's work throughout the country, wherever a Daughter of the American Revolution Chapter exists; it typifies practical patriotism and unselfish service. Its erection has meant real sacrifice for many members. It was not built in a day. It has taken years of slow accumulation of capital, of wise planning, of sound financing and then the steady uphill work of paying off the bonded debt.

Projected in the earliest days of the Society as a fireproof depository for our priceless records and relics, it realizes to-day the far-reaching vision of our founders who dreamed a dream and builded a marble castle, not in Spain, but on the banks of the Potomac and then led us all "to put foundations under it."

In selecting a site; in the method of selecting an architect and his plans; in raising the money, at first slowly by donations then rapidly by loans; in contracting with builders and passing on their work; in furnishing the Hall; acquiring all but a little piece of the remainder of the block on which it stands, and now in managing the completed property, there has been shown an amount of business ability not ordinarily supposed to be possessed by women. For thirteen years the Society had been slowly collecting its building fund, composed of free-will offerings from the Chapters throughout the country, brought here to Congress each year as to a shrine. In 1902 the site was purchased for $50,000 and the first sod turned with fitting ceremony by Mrs. Fairbanks, President General, on October 11, a flag pole and flag being raised to mark the spot.

At the following Congress, in February, 1903, the Continental Hall Committee, speaking through Mrs. Fairbanks, announced the exemption of our property from taxation by the United States Government on the ground, as I said, of our patriotic purposes and Government recognition as evidenced by our charter granted by the United States Congress and our obligation to report annually to the Smithsonian Institution and thence to the United States Senate. Fifteen years later, in this fateful winter of 1918, an inexorable fuel administration, merciless toward all but government agencies and the vital domestic needs of the people and of the nation at war, exempted Memorial Continental Hall from coalless days, again on the ground that we are a branch of the Government engaged in patriotic work of recognized value to the nation and also because we are raising $100,000 for the Third Liberty Loan. There is no society in this country, not even the Red Cross, that can outrank the Daughters of the American Revolution as an established Government agency and as a permanent factor in the life of this nation, which through its very nature must endure long after other societies, the outcome of some sporadic need shall have vanished away. The far-reaching vision of those who bought the site needs no further proof than to look at our surroundings to-day; and far-reaching it was indeed when one remembers the wind-swept boggy waste where the sod was turned by Mrs. Fairbanks' spade on that October day of 1902. Far-reaching also was the vision and sublime the faith of that Congress of 1903 when it began to build a $450,000 proposition with the $84,000 then in the building fund. But

they began, and in 1904, amidst a furious gale of wind, the corner-stone was laid with Masonic pomp and ceremony and cemented in place with the trowel once used by Washington. The building went rapidly on through that year until April, 1905, when the first Congress was held within its walls—literally walls—as no permanent roof was then over the heads of the delegates, and Mrs. Fairbanks said good-by to her work, leaving Mrs. McLean to carry it on. As money from contributions came in too slowly to keep pace with the building contracts Mrs. McLean suggested and carried out the wise business measure of borrowing the remaining money, which resulted in the finished structure under the administration of Mrs. Matthew T. Scott.

The furnishing under Mrs. Scott was brought to such rapid completion that in 1910 Congress assembled under its own roof tree fully equipped for the business of the Society. Mrs. Scott also began to raise the debt; this work was carried on during the administration of Mrs. Story, the final payment being raised at our last (26th) Congress.

Mrs. Story also began the acquisition of the land back of the Hall, a work now practically completed by our President General, Mrs. Guernsey, and now for the first time we are meeting in a building free from debt; for the first time we have not needed to come here laden with gifts for Continental Hall. It is an accomplished fact, sprung from an idea that was born a quarter of a century and more ago. It was no superficial, hasty idea, this conception of Continental Hall; it was no evanescent sentiment, but a conviction firm as stell and clear as truth that the unnumbered and unknown dead, the unrecorded toils and sacrifices of all the men of the line and of all the women of the spinning wheel should at last be remembered, not by some vain and useless mausoleum, but by a building dedicated to the uses of patriotism and to the inspiration of future generations in their work for liberty and the ideals of the Republic.

Not alone is this, our Hall, erected to the honor of the dead who loved freedom more than wealth or power, but it is also for the living to make use of in their work of perpetuating their spirit and upholding their ideals throughout all coming generations. And to-day we are meeting here, a Society in arms for those ideals; we are in arms for the principles for which our ancestors fought. We are, please God, emulating and perpetuating their spirit. We stand ready to make sacrifices such as theirs for freedom.

We have offered ourselves to our Government, as once before in the little war with Spain; but now, instead of handling the nursing service for the Government, we are fortunate enough to do larger things for our country in a life-and-death struggle with barbarism.

We have loaned our land to the Government to erect thereon its office building for the Council of National Defense. We are raising our fund of $100,000 for the Third Liberty Loan; and then there is Tilloloy and all the wonderful story of war work reported to you by your War Relief Service Committee.

We are pledged before the world by our constitution to aid in securing for mankind all the blessings of liberty; we are doing it. We are doing it in this world war for liberty, and that is all that matters now. The play and politics and even the work of former years sink into nothingness before the work that is before us to do.

As a national society enjoying special privileges under our Government we are in honor bound to serve that Government

openly and before the world as an *organization* and not merely as *individuals*. This Memorial Hall will have been built in vain if now in the hour of our country's need it does not inspire us to the uttermost giving of ourselves. Can we do less when our boys are laying down their lives in France that we may live? A large body of those boys marching past this hall a short time ago on their way to France saluted and remained at attention, rank upon rank of them, as they passed by. It had not been planned; only our Treasurer General and some of the employes chanced to be witnesses, being drawn to the window by the tramp of marching men. It was a spontaneous recognition on the part of those boys of all that we stand for and all that they were to fight for over there. And so they passed, and in passing saluted, and Memorial Continental Hall was consecrated anew to its high call to service.

In its influence upon the public at large, the organization has given decided proof of its value as an educational factor in the life of the nation. Twenty-seven years ago, before it was organized, it was only the historian, the genealogist or the antiquarian who cared for the preservation of the records and relics of the past. Only the historical societies concerned themselves with this kind of work and they appealed to but a small class of people. But now, thanks to the patriotic societies, but preëminently to the Daughters of the American Revolution, the relics of bygone days have become dear to the hearts of every family in the land, and have found their place once more beside the family hearthstone or in the local historical collections.

The tracing of ancestry is no longer a fad, but has assumed the dignity of a family duty; and the recollections and traditions of the past have been rescued from the memories of the oldest inhabi tants and saved for the uses of the his torian. This is largely due to the awak ened interest in the things of the pas created by the patriotic societies.

All this revival has been of inestimable value, for much had sunk into oblivion and become irrevocably lost to the historian.

Had the Daughters of the American Revolution done nothing but turn the thoughts of a careless public toward the preservation of public and private records they would have justified their existence Furthermore, the attitude of the press and public toward the Daughters of the American Revolution has greatly changed since the beginning of the Society.

At first the Society was treated with hostile criticism or amused contempt.

The movement was regarded as a huge joke. But the women quietly kept on and the influence of their motives and their work gradually had its effect upon both press and public, and turned contempt into honest approval of the aims and purposes of the Society. But the biggest and deepest influences of the organization were alluded to by Secretary Lansing in his splendid address on Monday night—the keeping alive and creating throughout this country the spirit of patriotism and loyalty to America and true American ideals.

As its influence has been in the past so shall it continue in the future and become broader as the years go on. The last point to be made is the influence the Society has upon its own membership the individual women who compose it It is not so very long ago that church or charity work was the only form of public work entered into by women; the sewing or missionary societies were the only kind of meeting. The public outlet for

woman's energy was dammed back by conventionalities and an adverse public opinion.

The women's clubs and Daughters of the American Revolution Chapters have changed all that. Women have learned how to organize, how to conduct meetings, how to initiate great movements for the public good; they have learned the need of parliamentary law if anything of value is to be accomplished at a meeting. The Society has had an educational effect of a most practical kind upon its members. Of a far higher order is the influence the Society has had in creating among its members the spirit of friendliness and democratic sympathy which prevails.

The spirit of the Daughters of the American Revolution is fraternal in its nature, raising the Society to the level of an order based on the mutual feeling of sisterhood and comradeship—carrying out the spirit of the Declaration of Independence. Inbred restraints melt away and dividing lines disappear, giving rise to mutual sympathies and interests founded on a genuine feeling of friendliness.

Not that quarrels and disputes never occur; they do. But these disorders are the exception and not the rule; they are noticeable because exceptional. The general membership of the Society is governed by a far different spirit, broader and deeper, placing the good of all above self-interest and service to others above personal aggrandizement. In its ideals of service and in its spirit of mutual love and helpfulness lies perhaps the deepest meaning of all. For these are spiritual; the others are practical and educational. Unselfish service to one's Chapter, to one's State, and to the National Society when searched for the deeper meaning, becomes service for "Home and Country," and that in turn becomes service to God. That all life is service is a principle which the Society is well fitted to exemplify and should be taken to heart by its members as the deepest and finest significance of the organization. Even the duty of filling the local Chapter offices is a simple service which should not be shunned by those fitted and able to undertake them. Yet how often these women decline through false modesty, mere disinclination or other petty reason, while the work and interests of a Chapter suffer by falling into less competent hands.

Let us put our *ideals of service* into practice even in the least conspicuous places and most insignificant details.

She that is faithful in that which is least is faithful also in much, and who can tell what some seemingly trifling service in a Chapter may mean when reckoned up from the viewpoint of the spiritual?

The deeper meanings of the Society are not to be sounded by the plumb line of the merely practical.

They are vibrant with the harmonies of the spirit and strike the chords of higher melodies.

In the broadening of human sympathies; in the development of individual powers; in the ennobling of woman's work and influence, and in the larger view of service are to be found the higher ideals and best influences of the Society.

That the service of the home is not confined within the four walls of the house; that the service of the country is not confined within army posts or battlefields, even in war time; that the service of God cannot be bounded by the four walls of the church, but lies out in the open in our every-day lives—these are the Society's deeper meanings which should inspire every Daughter of the American Revolution.

A MESSAGE FROM AN "EARLY MEMBER" TO ALL MEMBERS

A UNIQUE feature of the 27th Continental Congress recently in session at the National Capital was "An Evening with Our Early Members," appointed by the courteous and appreciative consideration of our President General, Mrs. Guernsey.

This occasion, Wednesday evening, April 17, when the veterans of the strain and stress of early days, grouped on the official platform of Memorial Continental Hall, recalled many interesting experiences and proffered some suggestions to their sisters of the Congress, will never be forgotten by any present or participating in it.

And from those experiences and suggestions there must have evolved in every receptive mind a finer appreciation of the true and great purposes underlying the work of that much-questioned and severely criticized body of women who, in the early nineties, gave themselves, their time and their influence to the ends they had in view. Theirs was the purpose to rekindle patriotic fervor in the citizens of a nation becoming too materialistic; to heal the gaping wounds left by a fratricidal war, and to gather the womanhood of the United States from North, South, East and West into a sisterhood that should cement the foundations of a common country, reunited for ever in the consciousness of a commo destiny.

The task was difficult, means were in adequate, the atmosphere was sometime stormy. But through the clouds, despi internal differences and externa belittl ment, that little band of women held t their high purpose with a courage an constancy worthy of their cause, and e tablished what has grown to be the mo significant, and promises to become th most useful, association of women know to mankind.

They are dwindling in numbers and n increasing in strength, these early of cers and members of the Daughters the American Revolution, but, in th name of their forebears, and of the coadjutors gone before, and in *yo* name, women of the present, they a very proud, and they rejoice in the gre opportunity that it has been their priv lege to prepare for you.

With full confidence in your splendid developing attainment and promised a complishment of ever-increasing pow of service,

Your friend and comrade,

MARY VIRGINIA ELLET CABELL,

Honorary President Presiding, N. D. A. R.

THE KENTUCKY ROOM

THE first official act of Mrs. Daniel Gaither Boone, after becoming a member of the National Board of Management in April, 1916, was to formally petition the Board for a room to be known as the Kentucky Room. The State had voted two years before, during the régime of Mrs. Scott Glore, of Danville, to coöperate in the undertaking. The Assembly Room seemed the only available one in the building, but as office room for business was scarce, it was deemed wiser to convert the Rest Room on the third floor to this end. Kentucky was more than pleased to have as near-by neighbors, the Editor's Room and the Children of the American Revolution Room.

The year 1916 was enthusiastically called Kentucky Room year. With the $200 already on hand, accumulated and paid during Mrs. Glore's term of office, the remaining $600 was contributed by the various Chapters of the State, thereby paying the $800 in full. Thus the entire payment was made the first year after the request for the room, although the contract gave the State five years in which to complete it.

During 1917 and the first three months of 1918, the Chapters purchased the handsome gobelin blue chenille carpet. Generous friends made it possible to sufficiently furnish the room for Kentucky to dedicate it, April 15, at the Continental Congress, to the use of the National Society. At the State delegation which met in the room much praise was given Mrs. Boone and her committee for so successfully carrying through this enterprise. Mrs. J. C. Worthington and Mrs. George H. Wilson, Chairman and Vice-Chairman of Kentucky Room Committee have been untiring in serving the State as the splendid report evidenced.

Mrs. Samuel J. Shackleford succeeds Mrs. Boone as State Regent. While presenting the retiring State Regent with a



MRS. DANIEL GAITHER BOONE
Former State Regent of Kentucky

silver loving cup from the Chapters throughout the State, Mrs. Shackleford said: "As Daniel Boone and the name of Kentucky are synonymous, so will the

name, Mattie Vaughan Boone, be forever and a day, synonymous with the Kentucky Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution."

The following contributions were made to the room: Mrs. Matthew T. Scott furnished the draperies, Mrs. Boone gave two handsome Chippendale chairs, as did Mrs. George Wilson and her mother, Mrs. Mattie Bailey, of Louisville. Mrs. Henry A. Troxler, also of Louisville, contributed a very handsome antique mirror and Mrs. Washington gave two single chairs. Katura Moss Taylor Chapter of Covington, gave an antique couch, and Mrs. Scott Glore contributed a handsome table desk. Two large chairs of historic interest were given by Mrs. Luke P Blackburn of Louisville, and Miss Jeani Blackburn of Bowling Green. Mrs George Baker, of Frankfort, presented a table of beautiful antique design, and th Guest Book was given by Mrs. Rober Henry Becker, of Chicago. The Ken tucky Colony of New York, of whic Mrs. Bedell Parker is President, will pre sent a grandfather's clock as a memoria to Miss Mary Desha.

Kentucky has received many compli ments from National Officers on he handsome gift to Memorial Continenta Hall.

A WOMAN SPEAKS

By Helene Hawes Porter

Help me, O God, to keep before my eyes
The larger vision of this war; to be
Inspired each day by noble thoughts that rise
Of Duty, Honor, Country and of Thee,
Lest I forget, and think of only one
Who goes from me to see *his* duty done!

Help me to think of war as one vast Whole
Of Human Effort, struggling towards the right,
Ever advancing nearer to the goal
Of Freedom from the Iron Rule of Might,
Lest I forget, and in my sorrow see
Only the face of him who goes from *me!*

Let me remember, on the fateful day
When women send their men across the sea,
That with brave smiles on trembling lips they
say,
"God bless and bring you safely back to me!"
Help me, O God, in that black hour, I pray,
Lest I forget to be as brave as they!

—*N. Y. Times*

GENEALOGICAL DEPARTMENT

Mrs. Margaret Roberts Hodges, Genealogical Editor, Annapolis, Maryland

1. In answers to "Queries" it is essential to give Liber and Folio or "Bible Reference."
2. Queries will be inserted as early as possible after they are received.
3. Answers, partial answers, or any information regarding queries are requested. In answering queries please give the date of the magazine and the number of the query.
4. All letters to be forwarded to contributors must be unsealed and sent in blank, stamped envelopes, accompanied with the number of the query and its signature. The Genealogical Editor reserves the right to print anything contained in the communication and will then forward the letter to the one sending the query.

ANSWERS

6007. CASE-GOSS.—Tryphena Corse, b Jan. 28th, 1730, in Northampton, Mass, dau of Reuben and Sarah Corse. This is evidently the Reuben who had a son b in Simsbury in 1749. See Simsbury Records, p. 74, and Sheldin's History of Deerfield, pp. 399 & 433.—*Frances Harrison Corbin,* New Haven, Conn.

6016 (3). GRUBBS.—Anderson Grubbs of Hanover Co., Va., m Susanna Winston, among their ch were Susanna Winston Grubbs, m William Bacon Bowles who was b June 22, 1811, at "Cedar Lane," Hanover Co., Va. They moved to Frankfort, Ky., in 1836, where William Bowles d October 4, 1838. They had one dau, Susan Virginia Bowles, who m H. B. Tompkins. They had one dau, Susan Herbert Tompkins, who died several years ago and went to Washington to live. The above Susanna Winston Bowles was the dau of Peter 3rd Winston and wife Elizabeth Povall. Peter 3rd was the son of Isaac Winston 2d and wife Mary Ann Fontaine. Isaac Winston 2d was the son of Isaac Winston, who came to America and settled near Richmond in 1704. The above William Bacon Bowles was b June 22, 1811, and was the son of Lyddall Bacon Bowles who was b April 15, 1783, m twice, 1st Elizabeth Burton Smith, Dec. 14, 1805. Lyddall Bacon was the son of Thos. Philip Bowles and wife Sarah Bacon, dau of Langston Bacon, son of Nathaniel Bacon who was b Aug. 14, 1708, d 1743. This Nathaniel Bacon was grantor in a deed from his father John Bacon, of New Kent, for land in Henrico Co., Va., Oct. 4, 1742. (See Minute Book, Henrico Court.)

Nathaniel Bacon above was the son of John Bacon who m 1st, Sarah Langston, 2nd, Susanna Parke. This John Bacon was the son of Capt. Edmund Bacon of New Kent who in 1687, as Capt. Edmund Bacon, patented lands in that county on the Pamunkey River. Among those enumerated as headrights or emigrants, at the foot of his patent, are Ann Lyddall and Thos. Bacon. It is very probable that Capt. Bacon m Ann Lyddall, who was a dau of Capt. George Lyddall. The name Lyddall Bacon has been extensively used in naming the ch in the Bowles family from Ann Lyddall down to the present generation.

Marianna or Mary Ann Fontaine Winston was the dau of Rev. Peter Fontaine of Westover Parish, who was the great great grandson of Jacques de la Fontaine martyred in France, A.D. 1563.—*Mrs. H. S. Kelley,* Richmond, Va.

6052. FRY.—Your Benjamin Fry may have been the son of Benjamin Fry, Sr., of Frederick Co., who d 1753. The name of his wife was Christian and his will is extant and should show if he had a son Benjamin. I am descended from his son Abraham Fry or Frye, Sr., who emigrated to Washington Co., Pa., and served in the Rev. in the Cumberland Co. Militia. I have a kodak picture of the old stone house built by Benjamin Fry, Sr., and one of the graveyard. In the foreground a slab contains this inscription:

"B. F. was born 1754,
Died April 8, 1823."

Is this your Benjamin? If so, he must have been b after his father's death and might not be included in the will, after all.

My ancestor Abraham had a son Benjamin, but until I know more definitely the age of your ancestor, I could not tell the relationship. Write to the County Clerk for a copy of the will of Benjamin Fry, Sr., which was written in 1752. If your ancestor is not a son he may have been a grandson.—(*Mrs. W. H.*) *Edna T. Whitley,* 525 Vine St., Paris, Ky.

6057. (6) EASTMAN.—Joseph Eastman (Joseph, John, Roger) b probably in Bosewain, N. H., May 26, 1720, d in Concord, N. H., in 1815, aged 95 years. Mrs. Eastman was called by the neighbors, to distinguish her from others, "Widow Deacon Joseph Eastman" Joseph Eastman belonged to "Rogers Rangers," and was a Revolutionary soldier, as was also his son William and served in the same company. (Page 70 Eastman Genealogy, by Guy Rex). Ch of Joseph Eastman by 1st wife. (1) William born Feb. 12, 1758; (2) Elizabeth b Sept. 19, 1761, d young. By 2nd wife. (3) Henry b July 12, 1765; (4) James b Aug. 5, 1767, d Mar. 1856; (5) Dorothy b Aug. 7, 1769; (6) Nathan b July 30, 1772; (7) Naoim b Feb. 11, 1775; (8) Polly b Oct. 15, 1780; (9) Sarah b July 30, 1783, d Sept. 11, 1855.—*Mrs. Geo. F. Gilkey,* 199 Church St., Oshkosh, Wis.

6063. CARSON.—I had 3 ancestors by the name of John Carson, but have records only of my grandfather and his father. As the great-great-grandfather I have no clue except his name John and a tradition that he came from Scotland or Ireland in 1721, whether as a man with family or as a child, I do not know. I am wondering if the John Carson, H. H. S., mentions may not be my missing ancestor. What were the names of his ch and when did they marry?—*Miss Eula E. Carson,* Greenville, Bond Co., Ill.

6064. (1) HARVIE.—John Harvie, Sr., d before the Rev. War, his will was proven in Albemarle Co., Va., 1768. History of Albemarle County, Virginia, by Rev. Edgar Woods, p 396.

6064. (2) MARKS.—James Marks, who m Elizabeth Harvie, was one of the signers of a Declaration of Independence, signed by the citizens of Albemarle Co., Va., April 21, 1779. History of Albemarle County, Virginia, by Rev. Edgar Woods, p 365.—(*Miss*) *Nannie K. Starling,* 215 East 17th St., Hopkinsville, Ky.

6064. (1) HARVIE.—John Harvie was a native of Stirlingshire, Scotland, and at the time Albemarle was organized, (1745) was living at Belmont near Keswick, a place he bought from Matthew Graves. He was the guardian of Mr. Jefferson, and one of the earliest efforts of the great statesman's pen was an inquiry addressed to Mr. Harvie respecting the method of his education He d 1767. His wife was Martha Gaines and his ch Richard, John, Daniel, who m Sarah Taliaferro, William who m Judith Cosby, Martha, the wife of John Moore Margaret, the wife of John Davenport Elizabeth, the wife of James Marks, Janet the wife of Reuben Jordan, and Mary, the wife of David Meriwether. Some of these families resided for a time in Amherst, but all except John emigrated to Wilkes Co., Ga. in the decade of 1780.

John was a prominent man in his generation. He was one of the first lawyers in point of time who practiced at the Albermarle bar. He was a member of the House of Burgesses, and of the Continental Congress. By his influence as a congressman he procured the establishment of the Prison Camp at the Barracks. He made his home for some years at Belmont, but on receiving from Mr. Jefferson the appointment of Register of the Land Office he removed to Richmond, and continued in the discharge of its duties during the remainder of his life. He d at Belvidere, his county seat near Richmond, in 1807. His wife was Margaret, dau of Gabriel Jones, the distinguished Valley lawyer. Woods' History of Albemarle Co., Va. Martha Harvie was the 2nd wife of John Moore. I am a descendant of John Moore and his 1st wife, who was a dau of Matthew Jouett.—(*Miss*) *Addie L. Booker,* Malta Bend, Mo.

6064. (2) MARKS.—An Englishman named Marks m Elizabeth Hastings and emigrated to Virginia. They had 5 sons and a dau Peter, John, James, Hastings, Thomas and Sarah who in 1782 became the wife of James Winston of Louisa. The ch were all settled in Albemarle prior to the Rev. Peter probably lived in Charlottesville, his business operations were mainly connected with the real estate of the town. He was Escheator for the county, and during the Rev. superintended several inquisitions for the confiscation of the property of those who took sides with the British. His wife was Joanna Sydnor.

John Marks was a captain in the Rev. and for his service received a grant of four thousand acres of land on Brush Creek Ross Co., O. After the death of William Lewis, he m his widow Lucy. He was magistrate of the county, and was appointed Sheriff in 1785. During his incumbency of the office, he removed with the Gilmer emigration to Georga, where he d shortly after.

James was also a magistrate. He lived on a farm consisting of 800 acres near Keswick Depot, and likely including it. He

immigrated to Georgia, and when taking this step sold his plantations to John Harvie, whose sister Elizabeth was his wife. Woods' History of Albemarle.

Woods also stated that James Marks' name is on a Declaration of Independence, signed by citizens of Albemarle, April 20, 1779, the original of which is preserved by the Virginia Historical Society.—(*Miss*) *Addie L. Booker,* Malta Bend, Mo.

6068. (3) Brown-Ellis.—In hunting for Rev. data for Adam Brown, grandson of Wendell Brown, I ran across this, which may be the Browns you are hunting, as there are no other Browns that could possibly connect in Fayette Co., Pa., that I have found and I am pretty well up on the Browns, Pa., W. Va., and the west. p 1187, Nelson's Biographical Dictionary and Historical Reference Book of Fayette County, Penna. Richard H. Brown, subject of this sketch is of Scotch-Irish descent, son of Samuel and Louise (Hill) Brown, of Fayette Co. His great-great-grandfather, George, lived in West Nautmeal township, Chester Co., Pa. He d April 10, 1756. His wife's name was Mary. They had four children, Jane, Mary, Alexander and William. His great grandfather, William was b Sept. 11, 1745, and d Mar. 1, 1835. He m in 1769 and had 7 children, Sarah, George, Mary, Jane, Alexander, Alice and John. He served in Rev. Army as a lieutenant on the frontier of Westmoreland Co., Pa., between 1779 and 1782. He was a very early settler and probably the first in Menallen township, Fayette Co., Pa. He took a prominent part in the Whiskey Insurrection, 1794, being loyal to the Government. He was a personal friend of Gen. Washington, and had a local reputation as an astronomer; published an almanac. I have left of the sketch of Richard H. Brown, Alexander grandfather, b July 15, 1785, d 1856, and Samuel Brown, father of R. H. B., Alexander m Elizabeth Gibson and had 9 ch, George, Sarah, William, Margaret, Alexander, Mary, John, Samuel and Elizabeth.

It may be possible for you to have skipped one generation. There is little data on the Ellis and no mention of a preacher.—(*Miss*) *Georgia C. Price,* 600 Spruce St., Morgantown, W. Va.

6068. Dawson.—(See D. A. R. Magazine, May, 1917.) Robert Doyne Dawson of Montgomery Co., Md., b 1758 d 1824.

In answer to 2nd part of query. Name of father of Isaac Dawson was William Dawson, b May, 1706, d 1777.—*Mrs. Sheldon S. Anderson,* 630 Putnam Avenue, Terre Haute, Ind.

6021. Tracy-Royce.—Jedediah Tracy, son Simeon & Lois (Branch) Tracy b Jan. 2, 1777 in Richmond, Mass, m Dec. 25, 1804 Polly Royce, dau of Capt. Adonijah & Amy Royce, of Lanesborough, Mass., b Aug. 2, 1786.

Simeon Tracy, b May 17, 1732 in Preston, Conn., d Dec. 16, 1802. M Sept. 13, 1758 Lois Branch, dau Thos., bapt. Feb. 7, 1739 in Preston, d July 4, 1818 in 79th year in Richmond. Simeon Tracy was living in Richmond, Mass., in census 1790 as head of a family of 2 males over 16, 1 male under 16 & 5 females. His children as given on page 48 of Tracy genealogy are: Seth, b 18 Oct. 1759, Simeon Jr., Elam, b 3 May 1761, Mercy, b 6 Sept. 1763, Aseneth, 20 June, 1766, Simon, b 27 May 1769, Lois, b 21 Dec. 1771, Ziporah, b 20 June, 1774, Jedediah, b 2 Jan. 1777, Esther, b 9 June, 1779, Sabrina, b 1784, d 1788 (not on records of Richmond, Mass.)

Capt. Adonijah Royce is buried in Lanesboro, Mass., his tombstone, "Capt. Adonijah Royce died June 28, 1807, in his 68th year." Therefore he was born about 1739. His 1st wife, Amy, died Dec. 21, 1794 in 51st year and he m 2d in 1796 Deborah Barker. I can find no evidence that his service in Rev. was more than a private, as Mass. Soldiers & Sailors in the Revolution gives "Adonijah Royce, private in Capt. Ebenezer Newell's Co. Col. Symond's Regt. on the Alarm 1777. Residence given as Lanesboro." The following ch to Adonijah & Amy Royce at Lanesboro: Asahel, b 6 May, 1771, Anne, b 5 Oct. 1772, Lucy Ann, b 24 Sept. 1775, Phebe, b 14 Jan. 1778, Adonijah, b 28 Sept. 1779, Sarah, b 29 July, 1781, Pamela, b 17 Apr., 1783, Polly, b 2 Aug. 1786, Laura, b 15 Oct. 1788.—*T. R.*

QUERIES

6116. Brown.—As I am a very elderly lady, this makes me most anxious to be certain that this William Brown was really my great-great-grandfather. Perhaps you might direct me to another and more sure way to decide this desired data. William Brown who as a Committee of Safety from Bath Co., N. C., to the Provincial Council that met on the 25th of Aug., 1774, at Newbern, N. C. Names of his ch desired and who they married.—S. A. I.

6117. Doss.—Would like to find the Rev. record of a man named Doss from Virginia, some place near the Natural Bridge. He is supposed to have lived there. Information will be appreciated.—C. E. D.

6118. Cass-Harvey.—I understand that there was a Nathaniel Cass, decorated with great honors in the Revolutionary War. Father Alfred Josiah Cass had a bro Nathan-

iel and Father was born in Binghamton, N. Y. My mother was Francelia Harvey, b in Wilkes-Barre, Pa. I might be able to take up the Harvey side if not the Cass.—B. C. A.

6119. Travis.—Who were the parents of John Travis? born in Virginia, March 15, 1768, d 1853. His wife's 1st name was Sarah. Would like to know her last name.—W. M.

6120. Hancock.—Who were the sons of Enoch Hancock mentioned in the first census (1790) as the head of a family in Onslow Co., N. C.?—H. M.

6121. Smock.—John Smock, son of Jan (John) and Lena Campbell Smock was b at Raritan, N. J., in 1735. He m Sarah Fontaine (or Van Tine). In 1779 he was living at Conewago, Pa. D in Mercer Co., Ky., in 1810. Was this the John Smock who was chosen first lieutenant in the Millstone County Second Regiment, Somerset County (New Jersey) Militia, May 3, 1775?—R. W. H.

6122. Pendleton.—Wanted the dates of marriage and death of Patience Pendleton who m Oliver Babcock. Her father was Col. Joseph Pendleton and lived at one time in Westery, R. I.—J. S. H.

6123. Hodges.—William Hodges b May 15, 1789, d Mar. 3, 1861. Soldier in 1812, Maryland Militia. Bros. Henry, Samuel, George, John; sisters Nancy, Sallie. Was their father William Hodges a Rev. soldier?—E. P. P.

6124. Grigsby.—Can you give me date of death of Benjamin Grigsby who went with his sons from Virginia to that part of Tennessee, known as the Cherokee Purchase? Also full name of wife and date of death. Would like the name and addresses of any direct descendants of this Benjamin Grigsby.—L. P.

6125. Hiatt-Hyatt.—William Hiatt m Mary Smith about 1700. They had 4 sons George, John, William and Elisha. George, John and William were Quakers and settled in Orange Co., Va., near where Winchester is located, in 1735. The name Elisha does not appear on the records in Virginia or South Carolina. It is thought he moved to the Bertie section of North Carolina. The census of 1790 gives Elisha Hiatt in Bertie, with 1 male under 16, and 6 females in family, and Elisha Hiatt of Northampton with 1 male under 16 and 2 females. Information is wanted as to whether or not the Bertie Elisha is the father of the Northampton Elisha and any other data for a family history book already compiled by Mr. Jesse M. Hiatt, 1323 Harvard Street, Washington, D. C. The Northampton Elisha moved to Edgecombe in 1792. He was a soldier of the Rev. His wife was named Elizabeth. A bible record gives their ch: Mary Hyatt, b Jan. 19, 1784; Martha b July 13, 1785; Joab b Nov. 9, 1787; Rebecca b Feb. 24, 1789, married Sept. 15, 1819 to James G. Barnes (b Feb. 10, 1796); Tabitha, b Mar. 6, 1792; Thomas b Oct. 28 1794. Jesse, Rebekah and Thomas appear as heads of families in 1790 in Gates Co. and David in Halifax. Will of Thomas Hyett of Edgecombe Co., N. C., Jan. 18 1781, Feb. Court, 1783. Sons: Willis, David John, Thomas. Daus: Elizabeth Wills (wife of Richard Wills), Anney Bradley, Penelope Alsobrook. Grandch: Willis Spear, Nancy Spear (ch of dau, Faithey Spear). Executors, sons: Willis Hyett, David Hyett. Witnesses: Isaac Sessums, William Cotton David Smith.—S. H. K.

6126. Hartranft.—My great grandfather Leonard Hartranft was a soldier in the Revolutionary War. This knowledge I have from my parents. If living they would be up in the nineties. This Leonard Hartranft is buried at the Blue Mountains Schuylkill Co., Pa. I shall be glad for proof for family tradition.—E. H.

6127. Brayton.—Information on ancestry of Jeremiah Brayton who was m to Esther Connell at Amberry in Rhode Island, some time during 1700. They later came to Litchfield, Herkeimer Co., where they died and are buried. My grandmother Ruth Brayton Wilkinson was their dau. My mother Esther Wilkinson was the dau of Ruth Brayton Wilkinson.—N. J. W.

6128. Thornton.—Is there anything known of the descendants of Mathew Thornton, the signer of the Declaration of Independence? At one time was a Rev. soldier. Did he have son, Ephraim, Jr., a soldier in the War of 1812?—S. P.

6129. Dell.—The record of John W. Dell of Georgia, who fought in the War of the Rev. requested.—M. D. H.

6130. Deane.—Walter Deane came from England to America and Taunton, Mass about 1637. He m Elizabeth Strong. Their son Benjamin m 1680, Sarah Williams. Their son Ebenezer m Rachel Allen. Their son Joshua m for his 2nd wife Mrs. Abigail (King) Leonard and their son Caleb m Anna Strowbridge. Is there any Rev. service in this line?—F. R. C.

6130. Read.—Peter Read, son of Daniel Read and Mary White, m Lydia Gilbert near New Haven. He was a descendant of John Read, who came from England in 1630 and settled at Rehoboth, Mass. Rev service desired, if any.—F. R. C.

6131. (1) Parke-Parks.—Simeon Parke

or Parks served in the Rev.; Capt. Timothy Backus's Company of volunteers in Col. John Douglas's Regiment of Militia from the State of Connecticut. B in England and one of 5 brothers who came to America. Would like date of his birth, death and marriage. Also name of his wife with dates of her birth and death.—N. B. H.

6131. (2) BARTLETT.—Nathaniel Bartlett, son of John and Mary Bartlett, born at Brookfield, Mass., 1764, went to Marlboro, Vt., in 1778, and m Lucy Wilder of Winchester, N. H., in 1787. Names of Lucy Wilder's parents and dates of birth, death, etc., desired.—N. B. H.

6132. WENTWORTH.—Will someone kindly tell me if Daniel Wentworth, who fought in the War of 1812, and d while there with yellow fever, was a descendant of a Rev. patriot?—T. F. W.

6133. BROWN.—My great grandfather, Hezekiah Brown, m Elizabeth Cole, moved from Conn. to Werwick, N. Y., in 1800. Hezekiah Brown d on Oct. 24, 1847. Buried one son Harry in 1800. The remaining ch were Emaline Brown Slater, Betsey Brown Kenyon, Maryann Brown Wells, Lucy Brown Herbert, Susan Brown Prentice. Sons were: Hezekiah, Jr., Henry, Jesse and Elisha. Ancestors: Peter Brown of the Mayflower. To which of Peter Brown's ch does Hezekiah belong? Where will I find history of Peter Brown and his descendants, also his ancestors, what nationality was he, also of Elizabeth Cole; also was there Rev. service in either line? Is there a genealogy of either family mentioned? Does Hezekiah Brown relate back to Capt. David Brown of the Minute Men of Concord, also to Capt. James Brown whose wife was Lucy, a daughter Martha?—C. B. B.

6134. HOLSTEINER.—Peter and John Leonhart Holsteiner belonged to a large body of Palatinates, who emigrated to England from Germany, and in 1710 again emigrated to the Province of New York. From Schoharie, N. Y., they went to Tulpehocken, Pa., in 1728. There is a vague tradition that Peter Holsteiner settled in southwestern Virginia, and that Holstone River was named for him. Did he assume the name of Stoner, or is anything whatever known about him? John Leonhart Holsteiner or Holstein m a woman named Barbara. Can any one supply her surname, or any information whatever about her? George Michael (Holstein) Stoner was a son of John Leonard Holstein. Histories speak of Stoner and Daniel Boone as being kinsmen. Stoner's descendants believe them to have been cousins. Can anyone trace the relationship, if there was any?—B. L. H.

6135. SCOFIELD.—I should like to know what relation Deborah Scofield was to Capt. Reuben Scofield of the 9th Regiment of Connecticut Militia, John Meads, Col. They lived in Stamford, Conn., and Deborah Scofield m Jonathan Ayres in 1771.—P. L. M.

6136. PADON-FERRY.—Will you kindly give me a sketch of the Padon (spelled different ways) and Ferry families. I think both were North Carolina families, and both were pioneer patriots.—M. C. D.

6137. VAN TASSEL.—Would like to know the name of the father of Leah Van Tassel, who was b and is buried in Sleepy Hollow, N. Y., and who m Oliver Thompkins.—H. E. M.

6138. THOMPSON.—Samuel Thompson, b Sept. 30, 1704, E. Haven, Conn., m Hannah Henninway. When was she b and where did the marriage take place and when? Wanted the Rev. service of Samuel Thompson.—M. F.

6138. (2) THOMPSON.—Joseph Thompson, son of John and Mary ..... Thompson, b 1709, m ..... Gilbert. Her given name desired and date of marriage. Date of birth of their dau Phebe, who m James Miles and Rev. service of Joseph Thompson wanted.—M. F.

6138. (3) MILES.—James Miles b 1713 in Goshen, Conn., m Phebe Thompson, Jan. 10, 1733. Wanted Rev. service of James Miles. Their first son Thomas b Oct. 14, 1733. Whom did Thomas marry and when? Did Thomas render any military service during the Rev. War? He died in Wallingford.—M. F.

6138. (4) DOWNING.—Jonathan Downing b 1703, d Sept. 4, 1785, m Elizabeth ..... Her full name desired and date of marriage. What was the Rev. service of Jonathan Downing? He served in Conn. troops.—M. F.

6138. (5) ADAMS.—Rev. service and dates of birth and death of Solomon Adams desired. He m Abigail Monroe Adams. Date of marriage desired. He served in Conn. troops.—M. F.

6138. (6) ROBINSON.—Thomas Robinson b Apr. 4, 1723 m Anna Wooster. Who were her parents? What service did Thomas render in Rev. and when was he married.—M. F.

6139. (1) VINING.—Annie Vining b 1780, d ....., m Thomas Vardaman in Jefferson Co., Ga., in 1801. Parents and Rev. service of father of Annie Vining desired.—J. H. L.

6139. (2) WILSON-GREEN.—William Wilson m Nancy Greene in North Carolina. He was a Rev. soldier. Wasn't Nancy Green's father William Greene and was he

not an officer in Rev. War? Also would like to correspond with some one who has this line.—J. H. L.

6139. (3) Morris.—John Thomas Morris m Margaret Wilson. Came from Georgia to Alabama in 1814. Came to Maryland about 1808. Who were the parents of Jno. Thomas Morris? I think his mother was Priscilla Terry.—J. H. L.

6140. (1) Bull-Brown.—Henry Bull b 1749, d 1816, m Grace Brown b ....., d 1838. Both buried in Bull's Hill graveyard on the place now known as Donalley's Mills, Perry Co., Pa. (was Bull's Mills, Cumberland Co.). Wanted name of Grace Brown's father and mother, wth dates and places of birth, marriage and death. Rev. service of father. Also date of Grace Brown's birth or marriage.—C. A. B.

6140. (2) Davis-North.—Elisha Davis m Sarah North, dau of Roger North and his wife Ann Rambo, Chester Co., Pa. Elisha and Sarah Davis had a dau Sarah b Sept. 26, 1762, d 1844, m Amos Jordan. Elisha Davis is said to have been lost at sea. Would like to know facts concerning this. After his death his widow with her young dau returned to the North home. Wanted, dates and places of birth, marriage and death of Elisha Davis and Sarah North. Rev. service of Elisha Davis. Place of residence of North family and Davis family.—C. A. B.

6140. (3) Crofut.—Mathew Crofut of Redding and Danbury, Conn., had ch Ezra, Mathew, Joseph, Seth, Rebecca, Benjamin and Elizabeth. Wanted, name of wife, with dates and place of birth, marriage and death of both. Rev. service of Mathew Crofut. —C. A. B.

6140. (4) Stone-Crofut.—John Stone of Danbury, Conn., m Elizabeth Crofut, dau of Mathew Crofut. John Stone participated in the defence of Danbury in 1777. Proof of this desired. Also date and place of birth or marriage.—C. A. B.

6141. Davis.—Louis Cave Davis of England had 7 sons who emigrated to the United States. 5 sons were killed in Rev. War. Two survived. One unknown. The other, Leonard Davis of Virginia. Information desired concerning his Rev. service. Name of wife, dates of their birth, marriage and deaths. Leonard had several ch who are recorded in history: (1) Mathew Davis a Baptist preacher. He had son Milton, silversmith at Fulton, Mo. (2) Augustus Cave Davis b in Va., (?) Miss (?) Ky., (?) m Mary Colson Holliday, dau of Sarah Elizabeth Hampton and Benjamin Holliday; emigrated to Howard Co., Mo., near Franklin. (3) A daughter ..... Davis who m John Watts of Kentucky. They had son Benjamin Watts who m Evelyne Boone, dau of Nathaniel Boone and lived in Fayette, Mo. (4) Rachel David who m Col. Christopher Childs of Pattonsburg, Mo., famous in Mexican War. Their son Col. Richard Childs served in the Confederate State Army. Any information concerning this Davis family crossed with Cave family will be very much appreciated.—L. C. D.

6142. (1) Bancroft.—Samuel Bancroft b in Reading, Mass., July 21, 1715, d there Nov. 15 or 25, 1782. Eaton's "History of Reading" names among "the able and wise men" brought out by the exigencies of the Rev., "Samuel Bancroft, Esq., the wise counselor and able speaker, there in the vale of years." Mass. Muster Rolls series shows him to have been commissioned a major March 10, 1762, and he had other Colonial service, so that it is natural to find him as a Counsellor during the trying times of the Rev. The question is, just what records are there to show the nature of this service? Samuel was the grandfather of the historian George, whose father, the Rev. Aaron, was called "the fighting Parson."—W. T. L.

6142. (2) Foster.—Jonathan Foster, b at Reading, Mass., on May 18, 1737, d Feb. 6 1814. He served in expeditions against Crown Point in 1756 and in 1759 (see Mass. Record Index of Muster Rolls). It would be natural to find him in service in the Rev. Can anyone add to the following service record. Mass Record Index to Revolutionary Rolls, "Jonathan Foster, residence Reading, private, Capt John Walton's Company, Col. David Green's Regiment, which marched in response to the Lexington Alarm, April 19, 1775, he being credited with one day's service; and his name next appears on a list of men belonging to the Reading Training Band under Capt. John Walton, dated May 13, 1775"?—W. T. L.

6142. (3) Lander-Skinner.—John Lander b in Loudown Co., Va., in 1762 (son of Henry Lancler and ..... Skinner). He m his cousin Sallie Skinner in about 1785 and soon moved to Kentucky and settled near Winchester in Clark Co., later moving to Christian Co., near Hopkinsville. Would like any service performed by John Lancler and the parentage of Sallie Skinner together with any service.—W. T. L.

6143. (1) Nagle.—Jacob Nagle, wife, and son Jacob, Jr., came from Germany during the Rev. War; joined Washington's Army and was killed at the battle of Bunker Hill. Jacob Jr., studied law at Harvard. M Mary Ann Selby and moved to Zainesville, Ohio about 1800. He was supposed to be related to Frederick the Great. Any Rev. record or information as to data, etc., will be much appreciated.—F. N.

WORK of the CHAPTERS

To Insure Accuracy in the Reading of Names and Promptness in Publication Chapter Reports must be Typewritten EDITOR

General Lafayette Chapter (Atlantic City, N. J.) has a membership of 127, 13 members being enrolled during the year and one member transferred to the National Society. Meetings are held each month, except July and August. During the past year (February 17, 1917, to February 23, 1918) there have been 12 Board meetings, 4 Chapter meetings, an annual meeting, February 17, 1917, a musical tea, October 13, 1917, the annual card party, June 7, 1917. At the annual spring luncheon, May 8, 1917, there were one hundred and fifty-eight members and guests present.

The following report shows our patriotic work: Two sustaining memberships to Red Cross, $20; Y. M. C. A. War Fund, $153.25; Soldiers' Tobacco Fund (emergency aid), $150; Soldiers' Xmas Fund (Red Cross), $10; Soldiers' Club at Camp Dix, N. J., $12; George Washington Memorial Association, $2; Rocky Hill (two years), $2; Memorial Continental Hall, $10; Scholarship for Berry School, Rome, Ga., $60; Child Federation, $10; national dues, $122; State Utility Fund, $30.75; eleven subscriptions to DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE, $11; 67 knitted goods sent to Battleship *New Jersey*. The Chapter bought four $50 Liberty Bonds and many members bought them individually.

A lecture, "Our Flag's Career," by Mrs. Margaret M. Williams, was given for the school children of Atlantic City.

Mrs. James Clark Fisher, our member in Reedville, Va., presented a Canton blue and white pitcher and a case-bottle to the museum in Memorial Continental Hall, Washington, D. C., in the name of the Chapter. The pitcher was once the property of Joseph Edwards, of Cape May, N. J., Captain of the privateer *The Luck and Fortune* during the Revolution. The case-bottle once belonged to Daniel Steelman, Judge of the Common Pleas Court of (old) Gloucester County, N. J. Daniel Steelman was the great grandson of James Steelman, who settled in Gloucester County in 1695.

The following letter from Mrs. Emily G. Shinn, Historian, to the soldiers in France, was so affecting and motherly that it was ordered to be read to all the American troops in France.

121 States Ave.,
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.

DEAR SOLDIER MAN:

If you are in your early twenties I am old enough to be your mother—and I have no sons to fight for me, so I try to do something for the sons of other mothers.

My daughters and I have eliminated waste in our household, conserved food by canning, preserving, etc., and we sew or knit for soldiers and sailors, besides which we have bought some Liberty Bonds, so you see, we are doing our bit here at home.

We were in Heidelberg when the notice for mobilization of the German army was posted, and we left for Switzerland the next morning. During the eventful summer of 1914, we saw mobilization going on in Germany, France, Switzerland and England. We did not think then that Germany's crimes would cause our own country to enter the war, but from the day Belgium was invaded we have been hoping for the defeat of the Central Powers.

When you return to this country, if you land in New York I wonder if your heart will beat faster and your throat ache as you see Liberty (the gift of the French to our nation) illuminating our harbor. That is what happened to me, and I couldn't see the statue very plainly for a while, either, although it was a lovely clear day in September.

When we sew or knit we often offer a silent little prayer for the man who will wear the work of our hands (and you needn't think we sew or knit badly either!).

So, soldier man, I close my letter with a prayer for you personally. May God keep you and bring you in safety back to your own—victorious over wrong and oppression.

Very sincerely yours,
EMILY G. SHINN.

Mrs. Shinn's letter accompanied a package of clippings from newspapers, editorials, jokes and cartoons which she thought would interest and amuse the soldiers.

The members are responding to all individual demands. The strongest inheritance of a Daughter of the American Revolution is her patriotism and we find her always ready to "do her bit."

(Mrs. A. W.) Emma White Ely,
Secretary.

Lafayette-Lexington Chapter (Lexington, Mo.) reports for the year just closed a membership of fifty, with twelve non-resident members. We have had eleven accessions, two transfers by petition, three dropped by request, and death has removed from our ranks one loyal daughter, Mrs. Anna Hanna Wilson.

We have had nine regular meetings, one call meeting and one open session. We have met all obligations, State and National, and have made the following donations: $36.50 for the support of one French orphan for one year; $20 to the Red Cross—proceeds from a war bridge; $10 to the Civic department of the Lexington Woman's Club for clean up purposes; $5 toward re-decorating Missouri room in Memorial Continental Hall; $2 to School of Ozarks to assist in purchasing a heating plant; $35 to the Missouri D. A. R. Ambulance fund. We pledged $10 toward King's Highway.

We take pride in the fact that one of our Daughters, Miss Pearl Elizabeth Fulkerson, has enlisted as a Red Cross nurse, and will sail with Kansas City Base Hospital Unit No. 28 to France. As a token of appreciation, the Chapter presented her with a steamer rug.

During the visit of the French Commission to Kansas City, in May, we decided to send a welcome to Marquis de Chambrun, whose grand sire, General Lafayette, our Chapter has honored in name. The greeting was as follows:

"To America's honored guest, Marquis de Chambrun:

The Lafayette-Lexington Chapter Daughters of the American Revolution, of Lafayette County, Missouri, bring you greeting:—a welcome with the warm hand-clasp of friendship, from a community of people, who, for nearly a century have cherished the deeds of your noble Grand Sire, the illustrious friend of our own Washington. More than a century ago our ancestors who were soldiers in the American Revolution, some of them having had the distinction of serving with Gen. Lafayette, came to this country, the pioneers of the wilderness. They brought little else with them than the exalted things which strong men carry in their hearts—courage, honor and hero-worship. Settlements about them received the names of those they loved and the new home became "Lafayette" in memory of him whom they honor to-day. In an effort to be worthy of those heroes whose patriotism we revere, we strive to honor what they have honored, to cherish what they have cherished. We will raise our boys to be soldiers; our daughters will sew and weave and nurse for the wounded on the battle front. Above our chapter emblem,—the fleur-de-lis and the blue grass, we raise the two flags now together as one; our red, white and blue, and the tri-color of France.

With sincere regards,
Mrs. Nannie C. Steele, *Regent,*
Mrs. Ryland Todhunter, *Historian.*
Lexington, Mo.
May 6, 1917."

We were pleased a month later to receive the following reply:

"Chambre Des Deputés
Le Marquis de Chambrun
Deputé
On board La Lorraine II
May 19, 1917.

Dear Madam,

Your kind letter, also signed by Mrs. Ryland Todhunter, was handed to me after the members of the Mission had left St. Louis, but I wish, upon our return to France after the short stay of the French Mission to thank you most sincerely for your kind words of greeting, and also for the two badges enclosed, worn by the Daughters of the American Revolution of Lexington (Lafayette Chapter).

Let me say how gratifying it was to hear from you, that the memories of Lafayette and Washington remain associated, and revered by the descendants of those who were soldiers in the American Revolution.

Let me also say how much touched I was both as descendant of Lafayette and member of the French Mission to read your kind and patriotic words.

Believe me, with renewed thanks,
dear Madam,
Very sincerely yours,
Chambrun.

To Mrs. Nannie C. Steele, Regent,
The Lafayette-Lexington Chapter,
Lexington, Mo."

Washington's Birthday was remembered with an informal tea for the members and their friends at the home of Mrs. J. C. Crenshaw. A paper was read on the life of Washington, while the Daughters knitted for so

diers. We do not serve refreshments at meetings as formerly, and did away with the expense of a Year Book, having no fixed program of study.

We have canvassed the town in interest of Food Conservation, Liberty Bonds, Baby Bonds and Red Cross. Individual members have purchased bonds of each issue.

To promote patriotism we had shown at our motion picture theatre, "Eagle Wings," and presented the management with a slide showing the flag and flag salute, and requested the "Star Spangled Banner" to be played, and the audience to stand, which custom had not been previously observed. By having Chapter members in charge at the different poles on Registration Day, we assisted in enrolling for war relief service the names of 400 women and marched with our flag in the demonstration.

We have made and shipped to headquarters, in French surgical dressings, Red Cross surgical dressings, hospital garments, and knitted articles 17,284 pieces. Our most effective work has been accomplished through our D. A. R. Chairman of the National Surgical Dressings Committee, Mrs. S. N. Wilson, who initiated this work in Lexington. Our Red Cross work rooms (the present Regent being chairman) are open every day except Sunday. One class made and presented to the boys of our home company, 130 comfort kits, when they left for Camp Clark. Over 300 lunch boxes and 195 tea towels were also presented.

This has been a most useful and interesting year, working together with a spirit of love and pride for home and country.

(Mrs.) Nannie C. Steele,
Regent.

Roswell Chapter (Roswell, New Mexico) has forty members, thirty being resident, active members, who, during the year 1917–1918, have done their part loyally. Their work in knitting represents a purchase of yarn costing $150. Thirty-five kits have been forwarded to the State Regent and the work is continued. At present, all the articles being knitted are for the Battleship New Mexico. Three sweaters were also given through the Red Cross for Battery A, whose members are nearly all Roswell men.

On February 22, a Washington tea was held at which the freewill offering for French orphans amounted to $36. $27 was given the National Society D. A. R. for their Liberty Bond. $3000 worth of Liberty Bonds have been sold by the Chapter members and they hold in their own names bonds amounting to $5600.

60 pints of jelly and preserved fruits have been sent to the hospital at Camp Cody, Deming, New Mexico. Regular work is done at the Red Cross rooms and a monthly contribution given to their fund. 12 copies of the Constitution of the United States have been placed in public buildings.

An appeal from the Chapter was published in the daily papers of the city for a more patriotic and reverent use of the "Star Spangled Banner," which was kindly received and generally observed. A flag has been given the Boy Scouts and a large flag was presented to the Chapter by one of its members. The subjects of the regular programs for the meetings of the year have been upon different phases of the war and the roll call has been answered by historical events of the month.

Whatever the future may bring, these Daughters will unitedly respond to every call for their country's welfare.

(Mrs. G. W.) Violet E. Stevens,
Historian.

Desoto Chapter (Tampa, Fla.) celebrated Washington's Birthday with a Colonial tea in the Club rooms; a silver donation was made for the French orphans adopted by the Chapter.

This Chapter has a Navy League unit, Mrs. H. C. Macfarlane, Chairman, which has done most efficient work. The Red Cross unit is at work at the home of the Chairman, Mrs. J. M. Towne; a class is in progress which will furnish efficient workers and teachers. An ordinance for the protection of the flag was recently passed by our city council; it was presented by the State Chairman, Mrs. M. W. Carruth, who is honorary Chapter Regent and was made Honorary State Regent at the February Conference. Mrs. M. W. Carruth organized the Red Cross work in Tampa a year ago this March. Mrs. H. C. Macfarlane organized the Council of National Defense work, and later the Comforts Committee of the Navy League.

Desoto Chapter has an enviable place in war service, taking an active part in all drives and work, for the betterment of home and country.

Sara E. M. Carruth,
Publicity Chairman.

William Findley Chapter (Palestine, Tex.) was organized in December, 1906, with a membership of 20. Mrs. A. R. Howard organized the Chapter which bears the name of her illustrious ancestor, Capt. William Findley,

and has served continuously as Regent since 1906. Although having the smallest membership of any Chapter in Texas, the amount of work accomplished gives this Chapter a worthy place in Texas D. A. R. History.

The Chapter has been instrumental in all civic and patriotic activities of Palestine and Anderson County. Shortly after war was declared the Chapter presented the city of Palestine with a beautiful flag which was unfurled on the Y. M. C. A. campus. Flag day has been celebrated each year and 6 flag codes have been placed in the city schools. A fund was raised and donated to purchase a suitable market for the King's Highway in Texas. $75 was contributed to the Belgian Relief Fund. The Chapter has been the leader in Red Cross work, and organized the Red Cross Chapter of Anderson County. $73 was sent to Washington to provide for the support of 2 French orphans. The members have knitted 14 complete sets for soldiers. $152 has been contributed to the state scholarship fund at the University of Texas, and a call for funds for Memorial Continental Hall met with a generous response from the members. The Chapter has sent $1 per member to the National Society on the one hundred thousand Liberty Loan which they took in March. They have also sent 50c. per member to the National Society to aid in the restoration of Tilloloy, France. A shipment of jelly was sent to Camp Travis at Christmas for the sick soldiers.

The Chapter has responded to every call that has come from the National Committee on war relief service, and is preparing to raise funds to further other important calls.

The literary and patriotic features of the yearly programs have proven an inspiration to the up-building of Chapter intellectual life: each member contributing her best effort to this phase of the work.

Mrs. Howard, the Regent, has been an able representative from Texas at every meeting of the Continental Congress at Washington since the beginning of Chapter history and no State Conference has failed to have a delegate from this organization.

MRS. W. H. CLIFFORD,
Press Reporter.

The Elizabeth Sherman Reese Chapter (Lancaster, Ohio) reports more progress in its work the past year than ever before, under the efficient leadership of our Regent, Miss Anna Dickinson Brasee. We have given generously to various charitable objects, among them money for the support of a French and Belgian child for one year.

On Registration Day, June 5, 1917, two young ladies were stationed at each precinct and pinned about 1200 buttons on the coats of all men registering.

The Patriotic Education Committee gave prizes to the schools for the best essays on "Our Flag"; also presented a district school with a wool bunting flag.

On Flag Day an outing was held at the Tatje home, a chicken dinner being served at noon. The flag salute and singing of patriotic songs were also features of the day. On January 22nd the S. A. R. gave an entertainment at the North School Building in honor of the Daughters. There were choice selections on the victrola and a magic lantern exhibition of some excellent views of the Revolution. A joint patriotic meeting of the S. A. R. and D. A. R. was held on Washington's Birthday at the Council Chamber. Hon. Brooks E. Shell and Rev. I. L. Dungan gave stirring speeches, followed by several musical numbers.

Our Chapter had booklets printed and sent to soldiers at Camp Sheridan and in France, as a Christmas greeting from the Daughters.

Lieut. Leon Miesse, husband of one of our members, unfurled the Divisional flag presented by the New York Society, D. A. R., to the Rainbow Division of the National Guards, U. S. A.

We are proud that we were the first patriotic organization here to invest in Liberty Bonds and also sent the first box from Fairfield County for Red Cross purposes.

In our room at the Sherman Memorial Armory we have a service flag made by our Daughters, also an honor roll.

The application papers of Mrs. Maria Allen, a Real Daughter, have been forwarded to Washington and we hope soon to count her one of our own.

BLANCHE MASSEY MCMANAMY,
Historian.

PRIZE ESSAY CONTEST

A PRIZE OF ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS HAS BEEN OFFERED BY MRS. CHARLES H. BOND, OF BOSTON, TO THE CHAPTER SENDING IN THE BEST ESSAY WRITTEN BY ONE OF ITS MEMBERS, ON THE FOLLOWING SUBJECT:

WOULD PRESIDENT WILSON'S DEFINITE PROGRAM (AS STATED IN HIS TERMS OF PEACE, ADDRESSED TO CONGRESS ON JANUARY EIGHTH, 1918), IF ADOPTED AT THE SETTLEMENT AFTER THE WAR, REMOVE ALL PROBABILITIES OF FUTURE WARS?

THE CONTEST CLOSES FEBRUARY FIRST, 1919

CONDITIONS OF THE CONTEST

Essays must not exceed Five Thousand words (a length of Three Thousand words is suggested as desirable) and must be written, preferably in typewriting, on one side of paper 8 x 10 inches with a margin of at least 1¼ inches. Manuscripts not easily legible will not be considered. The name of the writer must not appear on the essay, which should be *accompanied by* a sealed letter giving the writer's name and home address, also name of Chapter which she represents. Essays should be mailed flat (not rolled) and addressed to Mrs. Louise J. Bacon, 128 Commonwealth Avenue, Boston, Massachusetts.

THE JUDGES ARE TO BE SELECTED BY THE PRESIDENT GENERAL, MRS. GUERNSEY, AND ANNOUNCED AS SOON AS KNOWN

NATIONAL BOARD OF MANAGEMENT

Regular Meeting, April 13, 1918

A regular meeting of the National Board of Management was called to order by the President General, Mrs. George Thacher Guernsey, in the Board Room of Memorial Continental Hall, Saturday, April 13, 1918, at 10 o'clock.

The Chaplain General read selections from St. John 20: 1–22; Matthew 28: 19; and Colossians 3: 1–4, and following a prayer, the members joined in repeating the Lord's Prayer.

The roll was called by the Recording Secretary General, and showed the following result: *Active Officers,* Mrs. Guernsey, Mrs. Maupin, Mrs. Leary, Mrs. Robinson, Mrs. Minor, Mrs. Spencer, Mrs. Butterworth, Mrs. Howell, Mrs. Lane, Mrs. Gedney, Mrs. Grant, Mrs. Foster, Miss Elisabeth F. Pierce, Miss Crowell, Mrs. Pulsifer, Mrs. Fletcher, Miss Grace M. Pierce, Mrs. Johnston, Mrs. Clarke, Mrs. Fowler, Miss Barlow; *State Regents,* Mrs. Cobbs, Mrs. Davis, Mrs. Buel, Mrs. Hall, Mrs. Brumbaugh, Mrs. Bahnsen, Mrs. Beck, Miss Campbell, Mrs. Boone, Mrs. Ellison, Mrs. Wait, Mrs. Morris, Mrs. Painter, Mrs. Drake, Mrs. Howe, Mrs. Sherrerd, Mrs. Spraker, Mrs. Morrison, Mrs. Harris, Mrs. Cook, Mrs. Calder, Mrs. Smith, Miss Serpell, Mrs. Hume; *State Vice Regents,* Mrs. Cottle, Mrs. McColl, Mrs. Phillips.

The President General stated that she would have no formal report at that time, inasmuch as she would report to the Congress on the opening day.

Miss Crowell read her report as follows:

Report of Recording Secretary General

Madam President General and members of the Board of Management:

The routine work in the office of the Recording Secretary General has gone forward as usual. The minutes of the February Board meeting were prepared and turned over to the editor of the magazine and proof read. Copies of the rulings of this meeting were sent to all offices, and the notification cards to the new members admitted by the Board were promptly mailed. The official notices, letters of sympathy, regret, and condolence in connection with the meeting were promptly sent out.

Certificates of membership have been sent to all members to date. The letter authorized by the Board to be sent to the former President General, Mrs. Story, asking that she come to the Hall and sign all certificates remaining unsigned before the congress was duly sent out under registered mail, but no reply has been received from her as to when she would come to the Hall and sign them, neither have any of the certificates sent to her in October been returned.

In accordance with motion passed by the National Board some time ago, that one of the clerks in the building should be a notary, Mrs. Ezekiel has been commissioned a notary public for the convenience of the National Society and the members having business requiring the notary seal at the Hall.

Respectfully submitted,

EMMA L. CROWELL,
Recording Secretary General.

Miss Crowell read also the following recommendations of the Executive Committee adopted since the last meeting of the Board:

Recommendations of Executive Committee Adopted at the Meeting Held April 12, 1918

That Miss Flora Fernald be detailed from the office of the Corresponding Secretary General to act as private secretary to the President General, with the understanding that before the opening of the Twenty-ninth Congress she shall be returned to the office of the Corresponding Secretary General as Chief Clerk.

That Miss Jean Jackson be transferred from the office of the Recording Secretary General to the office of the Corresponding Secretary General as Chief Clerk of said office at a salary of $100 per month—she to act as clerk for the Finance Committee, $10 per month of her salary to be chargeable to said Committee.

That Mrs. Edna S. Cumings be made the second clerk in the office of the Recording Secretary General at a salary of $75 per month, she to also act as clerk for the Building and Grounds Committee, $10 per month of her salary to be chargeable to said Committee.

That inasmuch as Miss Lucile Hardesty of the Treasurer General's office has been offered a salary by the Red Cross that can not be met by us, her resignation has been accepted to take effect the evening of April 13, and that

Miss Janie H. Glasscock be employed in the Record room of the Treasurer General's office at a salary of $50 per month, commencing May 1, and, if satisfactory, to be placed upon the permanent roll July 1 at $55. Miss Glasscock has been in the employ of the Society since February 26, therefore she is given this salary at this time.

That the National Society at the end of the present arrangement with the Lippincott Company meet the increased price for the publishing of the magazine (as covered by their letter filed with the Committee).

The adoption of the report of the Recording Secretary General, carrying with it the adoption of the recommendations of the Executive Committee as read was moved by Miss Crowell, seconded by Miss Barlow, and carried.

Mrs. Fletcher presented the following:

Report of Organizing Secretary General

Madam President General and Members of the National Board of Management:

According to the Ruling of the Twenty-second Continental Congress I present no Organizing Regents for confirmation or Chapters to be authorized.

Respectfully submitted,
ANNA LOUISE FLETCHER,
Organizing Secretary General.

The adoption of the report of the Organizing Secretary General was moved by Mrs. Brumbaugh, seconded by Mrs. Foster, and carried.

Mrs. Clarke read her report as follows:

Report of Historian General

Madam President General and Members of the National Board of Management:

Since the last Board meeting I have received nearly two hundred sketches, reports from State and Chapter Historians and many letters. These cover a wide range of work and all most satisfactory. From these reports I have made a résumé of the work of the past year to report to the Congress.

One volume of the Lineage Book is ready for distribution. The records of the second volume have been prepared and will soon go to press, but it is difficult to secure a printer on account of the great demands on the printers in Washington. The work on the Lineage Book for next year is well along.

Respectfully submitted,
ELLEN DUDLEY CLARKE,
Historian General.

The acceptance of my report was moved by Mrs. Clarke, seconded by Miss Barlow and carried.

Mrs. Fowler gave the following report.

Report of Librarian General

Madam President General and Members of the National Board of Management:

As I am to give a full report to Congress, I beg leave, at this time, to give only the accessions to the library since the February Board meeting.

The list includes 90 books, 4 pamphlets and 12 periodicals. Seventy books were presented, 11 purchased and 9 received in exchange.

Books

Publications of the Arkansas Historical Association. 3 volumes. Fayetteville, 1906, 1908, 1911. Presented by the "Mary Fuller Percival" Chapter.

History of Bethel, Sudbury Canada, Oxford County, Maine, 1768–1890. By William B. Lapham. Augusta, 1891. Presented by "Koussinoc" Chapter.

Eastport and Passamaquoddy. By William H. Kilby. Eastport, 1888. Presented by Mr. A. W. Barber through "Columbia" Chapter.

Beside Old Hearthstones. By Abram English Brown. Presented by wife of the author.

Vital Records of Harvard, Mass. Compiled by Thomas W. Baldwin. Boston, 1918.

The New England Historical and Genealogical Register. 24 volumes. Presented by Mrs. Frank Dexter Ellison, State Regent of Massachusetts, D. A. R.

George Rogers Clark's Sketch of His Campaign in the Illinois, 1778–9. Cincinnati, 1907. Presented by "Our Flag" Chapter.

Notes on Old Gloucester County, N. J. Compiled and edited by Frank H. Stuart. Volume 1. Camden, 1917. Presented by the author.

Early Records of Town of Derryfield, N. H., 1751–1800. Edited by George Waldo Browne. 2 volumes. Manchester, 1905–6.

Vital Records of Londonderry, N. H. Compiled by Daniel Gage Annis. Manchester, 1914. The last three volumes presented by the "Molly Stark" Chapter.

Transactions of the Illinois State Historical Society for 1916. Springfield, 1917. Presented by the Illinois State Historical Society.

History of Pioneer Kentucky. By R. S. Cotterill. Cincinnati, 1917.

Kentucky State Historical Society Register. Volume 15. Frankfort, 1917.

History of Marshfield, Mass. By Lysander Salmon Richards. 2 volumes. Plymouth, 1901. Presented by the author through the "Tea Rock" Chapter.

Centennial Celebration of the Foundation of the University of Maryland, 1907. Baltimore, 1908. Presented by Mrs. Charles A. W. Briscoe.

Commemorative and Biographical Encyclopedia of the Juniata Valley, embracing the counties of Huntingdon, Mifflin, Juniata and

Perry. 2 volumes. Chambersburg, 1897. Presented by Mrs. Mary Hench Willis and daughter, Grace, through Mrs. Clyaton P. Emig.

King and Queen County, Virginia. By Rev. Alfred Bagby. New York, 1908. Presented by "Our Flag" Chapter.

Collections of the State Historical Society of North Dakota. 4 volumes. 1906–1913.

New England Historical and Genealogical Register. Volume 71. Boston, 1917.

New Jersey Historical Society Proceedings. New Series. Volume 11. 1917.

New York Genealogical and Biographical Record. Volume 48. New York, 1917.

Ohio Archæological and Historical Quarterly. Volume 11. Columbus, 1917.

Patriotic Marylander. Volume 3. Baltimore, 1917. Presented by Maryland "Daughters."

Historical Sketches of Plymouth, Luzerne County, Penna. By Hendrick B. Wright. Philadelphia, 1872. Presented by Mrs. George P. Conway.

History of Town of Rockingham, Vermont. By Lyman Simpson Hayes. Bellows Falls, 1907. Presented by "William French" Chapter.

History of Salem, N. H. By Edgar Little. Concord, 1907.

Vital Records of Salem, Mass. Volume 2.

Sprague's Journal of Maine History. Volume 2. Presented by "Dover and Foxcroft" Chapter.

South Carolina Historical Magazine. Volume 18. Charleston, 1917.

Somerset County (N. J.) Historical Quarterly. Somerville, 1917. Volume 6. Presented by "General Frelinghuysen" Chapter.

Virginia Magazine of History & Biography. Volume 25. Richmond, 1917.

History of Weare, N. H., 1735–1888. By William Little. Lowell, 1888.

History of Washington, N. H., 1768–1886. Claremont, 1886.

History of Woodstock, Maine. By William B. Lapham. Portland, 1882. Presented by Miss Margaret A. Baker, of "Abigail Whitman" Chapter.

William and Mary College Quarterly. Volume 25. Richmond, 1917.

Border Settlers of Northwestern Virginia, from 1768 *to* 1795. *Embracing the life of Jesse Hughes and other noted scouts of the Trans-Allegheny.* By Lucullus Virgil McWhorter. Hamilton, 1915. Presented by "Our Flag" Chapter.

Andrews Genealogy and Alliances. By Clara Berry Wyker. Decatur, 1917. Presented by the author.

Memoir and Personal Recollections of J. B. Corey. Pittsburgh, 1914. Presented by "Columbia" Chapter.

The Day Genealogy. Record of the descendants of Jacob Day and an incomplete record of Anthony Day. Boston, 1916. Presented by Mrs. Edward B. Olney, Regent of "Francis Scott" Chapter.

Memorial of the Morses; containing the history of seven persons of the name who settled in America in the 17th century. By Abner Morse. Boston, 1850. Presented for "Sea Coast Defence" Chapter by Mrs. Stephen C. Luce, Regent.

Life and Times of David Humphrey, Soldier, Statesman, Poet, "Beloved of Washington." By Frank Landon Humphrey. 2 volumes. New York, 1917. Presented by the author.

Year Book American Clan Gregor Society, 1917. Presented by the Society.

Descendants of Reinold and Matthew Marvin. By Charles F. and William T. R. Marvin. Boston, 1904.

Washington, the Man of Action. By Frederick Trevor Hill. New York, 1914.

General Orders of George Washington, Commander-in-Chief of the Army of the Revolution, issued at Newburgh on the Hudson, 1782–1783. Compiled by Edward C. Boynton. Newburgh, 1883. Presented by Miss Marian Rodney McKim, State Historian of Delaware.

Lineage Book, N. S. D. A. R., Volume 17. Washington.

Report of the N. S. D. A. R. to the Smithsonian Institution for the year ending October 11, 1916. Washington, 1917.

The Naval Temple, containing a complete history of the battles fought by the Navy of the United States, from 1794 *to the present time.* Published by Barber Badger. Boston, 1816. Presented by Mrs. George E. Lamb, State Librarian of Vermont, D. A. R.

Chapter Year Books, 1917–1918. 4 volumes.

Journal of the House of Delegates of the Commonwealth of Virginia, 1833–1836. 2 volumes. Richmond, 1833–1836. Presented by the "Virginia Daughters."

History of Rutland County, Virginia. 1832. Presented by "Ann Story" Chapter.

Where American Independence Began. By Daniel Munro Wilson. Presented by "Abigail Phillips Quincy" Chapter.

Lloyd Family. By H. W. Lloyd. Presented by Blanche Annis Miller, of La Fayette, Indiana.

Pamphlets

History of Nansemond County, Va. By Joseph B. Dunn.

Isle of Wight County, Va. By E. M. Morrison. The above two presented by Mrs. Milnor Ljungstedt.

Inscriptions from the First Parish Cemetery, Centre Street, Newton Centre, Mass. Con-

tributed by Miss Lucy E. Ayer, of "Margaret Corbin" Chapter. Typewritten.

Historic Monuments and Memorials of Illinois. By Mrs. J. H. Hanley. Presented by the author.

A Genealogical Chart of Some of the Descendants of John Trumbull of England and Massachusetts Bay. Presented by Mrs. Louis Richmond Cheney and Miss Eliza Trumbull Stickney.

PERIODICALS

Chicago Woman's Club Bulletin, February.

The Louisiana Historical Quarterly, September.

The Liberty Bell, January, April.

Maryland Historical Magazine, March.

New York Historical Society Quarterly Bulletin, April.

New York Genealogical and Biographical Record, April.

New York Public Library Bulletin, March.

Newport Historical Society Bulletin, April.

News Letter, National Society, U. S. Daughters of 1812, March.

Presbyterian Historical Society Journal, March.

William and Mary College Quarterly Historical Magazine, January.

Respectfully submitted,
(MRS. JAMES M.) EVA GROSS FOWLER,
Librarian General.

The acceptance of my report was moved by Mrs. Fowler, seconded by Mrs. Pulsifer and carried.

Miss Barlow, as Curator General and Chairman of Revolutionary Relics Committee, read the following report:

Report of Curator General

Madam President General, Members of the National Board of Management:

I have the honor to report on the following accessions to the Museum, received since the February Board Meeting:

Canteen, carried by Richard Arthur, a Revolutionary soldier, presented by Mrs. B. T. Hunt in honor of her father, Franklin Hough Arthur, New York.

Pair of antique gold eyeglasses used by Colonel Andrews, ancestor of donor; and piece of satin gown worn by great-great-aunt of donor at Court of St. James, under George III, presented by Mrs. Richard H. Maynard through Mrs. J. Edward Duker, State Chairman of Maryland.

Two mother-of-pearl fans and five pieces of china, presented by Mrs. Williard T. Block, through Mrs. Frederick Ball, State Chairman of Illinois.

Eleven manuscript sermons, dated 1750–1799, written by Rev. Ebenezer Flagg, great-great-great-grandfather of donor, Miss Aveline Flagg.

Silver tablespoon, presented by Mrs. Charles Bailey.

Sampler, made by Betsy Wheeler in 1814; pocket, white linen embroidered in blue; two forks; blue silk quilted "pumpkin hood"; two caps; infant's bib; three pairs undersleeves, embroidered; shoulder cape; eight embroidered collars; one lace collar; waist of infant's gown, embroidered; three hand woven linen towels, with initials; hand woven linen pillow case, with initials; hand woven linen table cloth; all owned by ancestor of donor, presented by Mrs. Alice Wheeler Jenks.

Mount Vernon plate of Canton china, presented by Mrs. Sanders Johnston.

Trunk, presented by Mrs. G. M. Brumbaugh; through Mrs. G. Wallace W. Hanger, State Chairman of District of Columbia.

Shaving mug, lustre ware, belonging to Jonathan Shearer, presented by Mrs. Alvah Lemont Fogg, through Miss Olive Kitchen, State Chairman of Michigan.

A twenty dollar bill of "Continental Currency" bearing signature of Col. Wm. Maxwell, great-great-grandfather of donor, Mrs. Horace C. Avery, through Miss Sallie Yewell, State Chairman of Florida.

Silhouette of a member of the Townsend family; sampler, work of Judith Townsend, 1803; spectacles worn by Judith Townsend; spectacles worn by Judith Swain; spectacles worn by Humphrey Swain; quilt made by Judith Townsend; all presented by Mrs. L. H. Swain.

Tea measuring spoon, silver, presented by Mrs. C. K. Shoemaker.

Tea chest, dating from *Mayflower,* presented by Mrs. R. W. Snitcher, through Mrs. William C. Mulford, State Chairman of New Jersey.

Respectfully submitted,
CATHERINE BRITTIN BARLOW,
Curator General.

The acceptance of my report was moved by Miss Barlow, seconded by Miss Crowell and carried.

Miss Grace M. Pierce read her report as Registrar General.

Report of Registrar General

Madam President General, Members of the Board of Management:

I have the honor to report 800 applications presented to the Board and 546 supplemental

papers verified; permits issued for insignia 462, ancestral bars 297, and recognition pins 266.

Papers examined and not yet verified, original, 604; supplemental, 452; papers returned unverified, original, 18; supplemental, 112; new records verified, 368.

Respectfully submitted,

GRACE M. PIERCE,
Registrar General.

Moved by Miss Pierce, seconded by Miss Crowell, and carried, *that the Recording Secretary General cast the ballot for the* 800 *applicants for membership.* The Recording Secretary General announced the casting of the ballot for the 800 applicants, and the President General declared them members of the National Society.

The Registrar General expressed her appreciation and that of her clerical force to the Board for the coöperation and consideration extended in granting requests for extra clerks, office equipment, etc., which had enabled them to bring the work up to date as it never had been before. Miss Pierce stated that that morning every paper in the office that could be verified, so far as the clerical force could do so, both original applications and supplementary papers, had been verified. The Registrar General called attention to the number of original applications unverified waiting for further information, every one of which had been examined, and concerning which correspondence had been entered into with the registrars of the Chapters, as all official correspondence regarding applications for membership through Chapters by courtesy was carried on through the Chapter official. Many instances had come to her attention where the Chapter registrar was not attending to her duties. Many of the 604 applications held in the office might have been verified and the applicants admitted at that meeting had the local Chapter officer responded promptly to requests for information from the National office. A summary according to States showed that some States had only one paper remaining unverified in the office, the number running up to 44 papers from one State. Miss Pierce announced that the work having been brought up to date, there had been adopted a new plan of work, to go into effect the Monday following the Congress, which called for the handling of supplemental papers each month just as expeditiously as the original applications. *The acceptance of my report* was moved by Miss Pierce, seconded by Miss Crowell, and carried.

Mrs. Johnston then read her report as Treasurer General.

Report of Treasurer General

Madam President General and Members of the National Board of Management:

I herewith submit the following report of receipts and disbursements from February 1 to March 31, 1918.

CURRENT FUND

Balance in Bank at last report, January 31, 1918	$584.69
RECEIPTS	
Annual dues, $63,428; initiation fees, $1,585; certificates, $7; copying lineage, $1.50; D. A. R. Report to Smithsonian Institution, $10.57; directory, $3.59; duplicate papers and lists, $64.66; exchange, $0.30; hand books, $4; interest, $44.05; index to Library books, $1.31; lineage, $135.02; magazine subscriptions, $740.10; advertisements, $2,143.53; single copies, $112.89; proceedings, $4.15; remembrance books, $1.37; rent from furniture, $3.68; ribbon, $1.43; rosettes, $0.30. sale of paper, $4.60; slot machine, $2.90; stationery, $0.52; telephone, $30.30; use of slides, $27.06; War Relief service markers, $59.16; Auditorium events, $100; contribution for library books, $17; contribution for War Relief service supplies, $126.80; refund War Relief postage, $34.80; refund State Regent's postage, $20. Total receipts	68,718.59
	$69,303.28
Outstanding checks prior to April 1, 1915	99.00
	$69,402.28

DISBURSEMENTS

Refunds: Annual dues, $698; initiation fees, $33	$731.00
Organizing Secretary General: clerical service, $448.23; postage, $5; ribbon, sharpening erasers and telegrams, $2.31	455.54
Recording Secretary General: clerical service, $380; officers' lists, $10.18; Robert's Rules of Order, $1; postage and telegrams, $18.78; cards and stamp, $1.50	411.46
Certificates: clerical service, $170; certificates, $360.03; engrossing and dating, $288.58; postage, $182; expressage and freight, $18.96	1,019.57
Corresponding Secretary General: clerical service, $302.14; postage, $50.50; cards, paper and envelopes, $12.65	365.29
Registrar General: clerical service, $1,762.81; binding records, $103.50; book, cards, folders, paper and basket, $54.35; circulars and guides, $45.75; postage and telegrams, $88.05; lists to Caldwell, $10	2,064.46
Treasurer General: clerical service, $1,692.13; books, blanks, cards, files, paper and ink pad, $200.09; postage, $23; expressage and typewriter repairs, $1.14	1,916.36
Historian General: clerical service	401.65
Director General, Charge of Report to Smithsonian Institution: clerical service	75.00
Librarian General: clerical service, $370; accessions, $106.72; cards and paper, $8.80; postage and expressage, $6.51; typewriter repairs, $0.75	492.78
Curator General: clerical service, $192.50; postage, $1.34; eradicator, $0.25	194.09
General Office: clerical service, $243.68; clerical service, magazine, $92.17; messenger, $49; flowers, $28; postage, $48.55; car tickets, drayage and bicycle repairs, $6.44; slips for Constitutions, $44.25; supplies, $242.89; stamped envelopes, $662.87; expense, 22nd February celebration, $175	1,592.85
Committeees: Auditing, postage, $0.58; Building and Grounds, telegram, $0.95; Bureau of Lectures and Slides, clerical service, $12.98; slides, $31.50; circulars, boxes, paper and packing, $6.64; postage, telegrams, and expressage, $10.12; Finance, clerical service, $20; Liquidation and Endowment, clerical service, $2.83; circulars, $18.50; postage, $4.85; National Old Trails Road, postage, $20; Patriots' Memorial D. A. R. School, postage, $0.50; Philippine Scholarship Endowment Fund, postage, $2; Reciprocity, postage, $3.35; Revision of the Constitution, circulars, $88.75; War Relief Service, clerical service, $107.70; circulars, bulletins, cards and envelopes, $381.86; books, cards and slides, $2.35; markers, $148.75; postage, $195.50; expressage, $12.11; telegrams, telephone and messenger service, $11.75	1,083.57
Expense Continental Hall: building pay roll, $1,169.15; electric current and gas, $107.07; coal, $684.30; altering signs, repairs and hauling ashes, $56.96; connecting gas range and plate, $14; towels and service, $27.18; paints and oils, $88.45; hardware supplies, $29.10; building supplies, $81.31; installing gas, $92.28; shades and lights, $88.83; repairs to steam pipes and radiators, $40.41; balance, cleaning and pointing up stone work, $1,550; painting 8 rooms, $409; additional premium on accident insurance, $4.56	4,442.60
Printing machine: printer, $67.65; supplies, $3.75	71.40
Magazine: clerical service, $35.26; cards, slips, envelopes, files, basket, perforator, and expressage, $40.87; postage, $76.50; sharpening eraser, $0.10; Chairman, clerical service, $31.75; travelling expenses, $79.06; postage, telegrams and tubes, $17.05; Editor,	

salary $200; postage, $24.10; slips, pen block, tray and stamp, $4.80; stationery, $14.75; telegrams, $2.10; Genealogical Editor, expense "Notes and Queries," $60; postage, $6; printing and mailing December, 1917, to March, 1918, issues, $4,047.67; cuts, $335.31; 10,000 booklets, $141.58; index, $30.23; patriotic articles, $182; parliamentary articles, $90; work of R. R. Bowker Co., May to August, 1913, $1,076; interest on $10,000 loan, $123.29		$6,618.42	
Auditing accounts		250.00	
Auditorium events: labor, lights and refund		42.50	
D. A. R. Reports: postage		5.00	
Furniture and Fixtures: electric portables, $7; adding machine, $220.50; cabinet, $87.25; typewriter, $105		419.75	
Lineage: old volumes, $14.13; postage and expressage, $8.71; refunds, $2		24.84	
Notes payable (Current Fund)		10,000.00	
Interest on notes payable		78.47	
Proceedings: postage and refunds		3.61	
Remembrance Books: clerical service, $44.06; 2,000 copies and addressing, $181.42		225.48	
State Regents' postage		193.20	
Stationery		109.72	
Support, Real Daughters		496.00	
Telephone: service and toll		99.92	
Twenty-seventh Congress: Committees: Credential, clerical service, $112.94; blanks, circulars, paper, cards and carbon, $97.45; postage, $97.75; Hospitality, circulars, paper and book, $11.80; postage and telegrams, $23.84; House, invitations, $33.87; cleaners, $7; postage, $11.25; Reception, telegrams, $0.38; Transportation, paper, $3.15; postage, $8.20		407.63	
Interest transferred:			
American International College Fund	$38.93		
Patriots' Memorial D. A. R. School Fund	14.30	53.23	
Total disbursements			$34,345.39
			$35,056.89
Transferred to the Permanent Fund			10,000.00
Balance, March 31, 1918			$25,056.89

PERMANENT FUND

Balance in Bank at last report, January 31, 1918		$5,217.15
RECEIPTS		
Charter Fees	$60.00	
Life Membership Fees	500.00	
Continental Hall Contributions	238.22	
Land Contributions	182.50	
Liberty Loan Fund	10,725.70	
Liquidation and Endowment Fund	13.10	
Commission on Recognition Pins	36.40	
Rent from land	667.33	
Total receipts		12,423.25
		$17,640.40
Transferred from Current Fund, by order of the National Board of Management		10,000.00
		$27,640.40

DISBURSEMENTS

Notes Payable, Land		$9,563.15	
Interest on Notes Payable, Land		1,743.05	
Revenue stamps		9.60	
Painting: Alabama Room	$77.60		
Delaware Room	59.90		
District of Columbia Room	59.00		
Indiana Room	93.70		
Maine Room	61.60		
Massachusetts Room	58.70		
Michigan Room	45.60		
New York Room	93.70		
Ohio Room	104.80		
Texas Room	66.10		
Virginia Room	61.60		
West Virginia Room	55.90		
		838.20	
Book for Library		13.00	
Record case room, District of Columbia		57.82	
Slip covers, room, Maine		30.40	
Hand rail and plate, stairway, Vermont		125.50	
Interest:			
Emily Nelson Ritchie McLean Fund	$75.89		
Philippine Scholarship Fund	56.50		
		132.39	
Total disbursements			$12,513.11
Balance, March 31, 1918			$15,127.29
Petty Cash Fund			$500.00

SPECIAL FUNDS

American Internataonal College

Balance at last report, January 31, 1918	$2,209.01	
Receipts	15.00	
Interest	38.93	
Balance		$2,262.94

Emily Nelson Ritchie McLean

Balance at last report, January 31, 1918	$54.60	
Interest	75.89	
Balance		130.49

Liberty Bonds

Receipts	$2,655.98
Disbursements	2,655.98

Patriotic Education

Receipts	$1,520.60
Disbursements	1,520.60

Patriots' Memorial D. A. R. School

Balance at last report, January 31, 1918	$715.07	
Interest	14.30	
Balance		729.37

Philippine Scholarship

Balance at last report, January 31, 1918	$2,752.44	
Receipts	270.00	
Receipts (Philippines Chapter, U. S. Liberty Bonds)	300.00	
Interest	97.45	
	$3,419.89	
Disbursements (3–4 per cent. U. S. Liberty Bonds)	300.00	
Balance		$3,119.89

Preservation of Historic Spots

Balance at last report, January 31, 1918	$173.00	
Receipts	25.00	
Balance		198.00

Red Cross

Receipts	$113.00	
Disbursements	113.00	

War Relief Service

Balance at last report, January 31, 1918	$13.39	
Receipts	21,988.53	
	$22,001.92	
Disbursements	14,119.25	
Balance		7,882.67
		$14,323.36

RECAPITULATION

Fund	Bal. Jan. 31, 1918	Receipts	Disbursements	Bal. Mar. 31, 1918
Current	$584.69	$68,817.59	$44,345.39	$25,056.89
Permanent	5,217.15	22,423.25	12,513.11	15,127.29
American International College	2,209.01	53.93	.....	2,262.94
Emily Nelson Ritchie McLean	54.60	75.89	.....	130.49
Liberty Bonds	.....	2,655.98	2,655.98	.....
Patriotic Education	.....	1,520.60	1,520.60	.....
Patriots' Mem. D. A. R. School	715.07	14.30	.....	729.37
Philippine Scholarship	2,752.44	667.45	300.00	3,119.89
Preservation of Historical Spots	173.00	25.00	.....	198.00
Red Cross	.....	113.00	113.00	.....
War Relief Service	13.39	21,988.53	14,119.25	7,882.67
Petty cash	500.00	.....	.....	500.00
Totals	$12,219.35	$118,355.52	$75,567.33	$55,007.54

DISPOSITION OF FUNDS

Balance, American Security and Trust Bank	$15,127.29
Balance, National Metropolitan Bank	39,380.25
Petty cash (in Treasurer General's hands)	500.00
Total	$55,007.54

INDEBTEDNESS

The indebtedness has been reduced, viz.:

Current Fund	$10,000.00
On Mortgage covering Lots 4, 5, 6, 7, 11	2,000.00
On Note for Lots 12 to 16	7,563.16
	$19,563.16

Respectfully submitted,
(Mrs. Robert J.) Mary H. S. Johnston,
Treasurer General.

The report of the Auditing Committee was read by the Recording Secretary General in the absence, on account of illness, of the Chairman, Mrs. Hanger.

Report of Auditing Committee

Madam President General and Members of the National Board of Management:

Your Auditing Committee has the honor to report as follows:

Reports of the Treasurer General have been received for the months of February and March, also reports for the same months from the American Audit Company. They have been compared, checked in detail and totals and found to agree.

Respectfully submitted,
(Mrs. G. Wallace W.) Lucy Galt Hanger,
Chairman.

Moved by Mrs. Brumbaugh, seconded by Miss Pierce, and carried, *that the report of the Auditor be accepted.*

The Treasurer General reported total deceased since February meeting 230, resigned 199, reinstated 40. The Board rose in memory of the 230 members who had passed away. Moved by Miss Pierce, seconded by Miss Barlow, and carried, *that the 40 members be reinstated.*

The Treasurer General reported that an adding machine had been much needed in her office for some time and asked that her action in purchasing this machine be approved by the Board. Moved by Mrs. Fletcher, seconded by Mrs. Fowler, and carried, *that we approve the purchase of the adding machine.*

A letter was read by the Treasurer General which was written by a member of one of the Chapters and forwarded to her by the Chapter, expressing such unpatriotic sentiments that the Board was requested to take action in the matter. Moved by Mrs. Johnston, seconded by Mrs. Buel, and unanimously carried, *that Blanche E. Holley be expelled from this Society.* The Treasurer General was instructed to place the letter in the vault for safekeeping. After considerable discussion a motion was offered by Mrs. Maupin to prevent the wearing of the insignia of the National Society by persons expelled for disloyalty to the United States Government. Action on this motion was deferred until later in the day.

The report of the Finance Committee was read by Mrs. Brumbaugh as Chairman.

Report of Finance Committee

Madam President General and Members of the National Board of Management:

I have the honor to submit to you a very brief report for the months of February and March.

The Committee has held two meetings during this time for the consideration of matters which have been presented to it.

Vouchers have been approved to the amount of $59,434.62, of which the largest expenditures have been for:

Committee expenses and War Relief disbursements	$10,874.19
Clerical service	6,300.29
Magazine	4,967.24
Employes of Hall	1,187.05
Patriotic Education	1,520.60
Postage	1,511.00

Respectfully submitted,
Catharine E. B. Brumbaugh,
Chairman.

The adoption of my report was moved by Mrs. Brumbaugh, seconded by Miss Grace M. Pierce, and carried.

The report of the Corresponding Secretary General was read by Mrs. Pulsifer as follows:

Report of Corresponding Secretary General

Madam President General and Members of the National Board of Management:

For the months of February and March I have to report that 679 letters have been received and 636 have been written. At the prescribed time, according to the Constitution, 1,750 copies of the Proposed Revision of the Constitution and an Amendment were sent to the National Officers and to the Chapters,

and in addition to this the following supplies have been sent to the Chapters making request for same:

Application blanks	7,659
Leaflets, "How to Become a Member"	685
General information	663
Transfer cards	694
Constitutions	524

Respectfully submitted,

(Mrs. Woodbury) Adelaide P. Pulsifer,
Corresponding Secretary General.

The adoption of my report was moved by Mrs. Pulsifer, seconded by Mrs. Fowler, and carried.

Miss Serpell presented to the Library from the Virginia Daughters Journals of the House of Delegates, 1833–1836, two volumes, and Mrs. Ellison presented twenty-four volumes of the New England Historical and Genealogical Register, thus giving the Library the complete set. The Librarian General accepted, with much appreciation, on behalf of the Society, these valuable gifts.

Mrs. Johnston announced that word had just come of the death of Mrs. Joseph B. Quarles, ex-Vice-President General from Wisconsin, whose husband while in Congress was instrumental in having passed a bill for the protection of our flag. The Board rose in memory of Mrs. Quarles, one of the oldest members of the Society.

Miss Grace M. Pierce, as Chairman of Building and Grounds Committee, gave the report of that Committee as follows:

Report of Buildings and Grounds Committee

In submitting the final report of the Building and Grounds Committee for the year from April, 1917, to April, 1918, the Chairman has great pleasure in reporting the final completion of all repairs undertaken during the year, both within and without the building.

Since our report at the February meeting of the National Board of Management the painting and interior decoration of the Library under the Mary Washington Chapter of the District of Columbia, and of the record room of the Treasurer General by the State of Maryland has been completed. We regret that the order from the State of California for the redecorating of the room cared for by that State was received only this past week, too late for the work to be done before the coming Congress, but the order will be executed as soon as possible. This leaves only the room of Tennessee, the Museum, and the Vestibule, for which no arrangement has been made for refinishing.

The handsome furniture for the Kentucky room has been received and placed.

The State of Texas has installed in the office of the Corresponding Secretary General a handsome mahogany bookcase, a much-needed addition to facilitate the work in that office, and the filing cabinet approved some months ago by the Board for the office of the Registrar General has been received and is in use.

Mazda burners have been placed on all electric fixtures in the rooms used for offices, by which a much more brilliant light is secured at about one-half the former expense.

The preceding Committee of Building and Grounds left us a legacy of three recommendations, two of which have already been put into execution, and we now report the accomplishment of the third, viz., the shading of the side lights on the floor of the Auditorium by ground glass globes. In addition to this, the electric lights in the ceiling above the platform in the Auditorium have been shaded by inverted domes.

The entire building has been cleaned and put in order for the coming Congress by the superintendent and the house force under him.

Yet with all these things accomplished, your Committee unanimously agrees that a few things yet remain to be done to put the building in perfect condition, and we, therefore, recommend for the consideration of this Board:

First, the painting and redecorating of the interior of the Auditorium. This is much needed, as an inspection of walls and woodwork will reveal.

Second. That provision be made as soon as possible for an enlargement of our storage space for coal. Our present capacity is for only seventy-five tons, less than half of what we use. During the past winter, the most severe on record, we consumed nearly two hundred tons, and had it not been for the kindly consideration of the District Fuel Commission in permitting the dealer to deliver contracted coal to us we would have been compelled to close the building. We should have a storage capacity of at least two hundred and twenty-five tons, so that a sufficient supply for the winter can be delivered during the summer months. This might be provided by excavation on the land we now own in the rear of the building, adjoining and connecting with our present place of storage.

Third. We would again call your attention to the need of adequate protection for the doors and windows opening on to the north and south porticoes, and the suggestion offered by the President General at the Board Meeting in April, 1917, that ornamental iron grills be provided for the protection of these doors and

windows. The need for this protection is very great and becomes more imperative under present war conditions.

Fourth. We would also call your attention again to the need of a suitable permanent guard rail at the front entrance of our building and the daily danger of accident from its absence.

Fifth. The need is also imperative that some measures be taken for protection of our building from outside fire. The erection of so many non-fireproof war emergency buildings on the blocks along 18th Street necessitates serious consideration of the possibilities that might arise should a conflagration develop among these buildings, particularly with a strong west wind sweeping in our direction. All the records of the National Society embraced in the offices of the Treasurer General and the Registrar General (both located on the west side of our building), and which are priceless because they could not be replaced, would be exposed to possible destruction in the event of a catastrophe such as we have mentioned. We, therefore, recommend the adequate protection of all windows on the west or exposed side of the building by steel or fireproof shutters.

Sixth. We also call attention to the immediate necessity of leveling up the tile flooring of the two porticoes. This has so settled in many places that rain and snow fill the hollows thus formed and seeps through the mortar and undermining of the stone work.

Seventh. As good housekeepers are known not alone by the care given to their front lawn, but by the grounds in the rear as well, we, therefore, recommend that the plot of land lying between Memorial Continental Hall and the building of the Council of National Defense be cleared, graded and made attractive

Eighth. The Society is much indebted to the untiring and sympathetic co-operation of the Superintendent, Mr. Phillips, in all the repairs and alterations made about the building. This, of course, is the duty of his position, but his official interest could have flagged many times, without censure, had he not been more than simply loyal to the interests of the Society. He has personally supervised all improvements and repairs, and has been constantly on the alert for the slightest opportunity to spare the Society every possible expense, even when it has meant increased labor. During the past months the difficulty of securing reliable assistance about the building has made it necessary for him to do much additional work himself, and the use of more rooms for office space has added to the work of caring for the building. In justice to the house force under him, who have been loyal to our Society, he has heretofore recommended an increase in pay for them, which has been granted by this Board, but for himself he has asked nothing. Our former Superintendent received a salary of $125.00 per month. Your Committee, therefore, recommends to your Board consideration that the salary of our present Superintendent, Mr. Phillips, be increased from $100.00 to $125.00 per month.

Respectfully submitted,

GRACE M. PIERCE,

Chairman, Building and Grounds Committee.

The adoption of the report of the Building and Grounds Committee was moved by Mrs. Boone, seconded by Mrs. Spencer, and carried.

Mrs. Minor stated that she had no formal written report as Chairman of Magazine Committee, inasmuch as her full report would be given to the Congress, but she would make the recommendation that the Parliamentary page be discontinued in the magazine; that at the time she had conferred with the editor as to engaging General Robert to conduct a parliamentary page it had seemed that it would be of great value to the Daughters, but after running the page for five months it had been found that so few Daughters availed themselves of the privilege of writing General Robert on parliamentary questions that it seemed an extravagance to longer continue it. There being no objection, the President General ruled that this permission would be granted.

Miss Lincoln stated she had no report as editor to make; she was appreciative of the help given her by the President General, the Chairman of the Magazine Committee, and the National Board of Management in allowing her to carry out her ideas for the MAGAZINE; that she had been fortunate also in securing contributions of splendid articles, and she trusted the Board would like the May and June numbers as well as they seemed to have enjoyed the April number. The President General announced that North Dakota was the winner in the percentage contest, and Pennsylvania had won the $50 bond in the second contest. As North Dakota had requested that their prize also be converted into a Liberty Bond, both presentations would be made during the Congress.

The President General informed the States having candidates for Vice-President General that at a convenient time during the Congress the representatives from those States would draw for the order in which their candidates would be nominated, which order would also be followed in the printing of the names on the ballot.

The President General reviewed the various

matters that had remained unsettled during the past few years, most of which had gradually been closed up. One of the questions that had not been settled was that of the china which had been ordered by the Chairman of the Banquet Hall Committee after the design had been approved by the Memorial Continental Hall Committee and the matter thoroughly gone into at the meeting of the Board. All of the action taken in this matter was reviewed by the President General, many of the members present who were members of the Board at the time recalling the various circumstances, and it was shown that the china had been taken out of bond and paid for by Mrs. Bassett personally, but as soon as the National Society discharged its obligation the china would be paid for by the contributions of Chapters and the china placed in the Banquet Hall where it belonged. It was stated that if it were possible to procure china like this at the present time the price would be more than three times what was originally paid for it. After some discussion the motion of Mrs. Foster, *that this Board instruct the Treasurer General to pay from Banquet Hall Fund as far as possible and balance from Current Fund the amount due Mrs. Bassett for china,* was seconded by Mrs. Howell, and carried.

Recess taken for luncheon at 12.30 P.M.

Afternoon session called to order at 2.10 o'clock. Miss Crowell read a letter of greeting to the Board from the State Regent of the Orient, who was in this country and had expected to attend the Board meeting and the Congress, but was prevented on account of illness. Moved by Mrs. Wait, seconded by Mrs. Painter, and carried, *that a greeting be sent Mrs. Lobingier,* State Regent of the Orient, who is detained by illness from attending this meeting of the Board.

Mrs. Maupin reported that the Regent of her Chapter had lost her husband, and the Recording Secretary General was requested to see that a letter of condolence was sent Mrs. Nash.

The report of Mrs. Hanger, in charge of the registration blanks and the collection of the pledges for the training of women, was read by the Recording Secretary General in the absence of Mrs. Hanger.

Report of Mrs. Hanger

Madame President General and Members of the National Board of Management:

When the Board adjourned in February I continued, as per your instructions, the work of compiling the lists of names of those pledging and those willing to enter a training camp for women. You remember that I reported at that time the lists were not complete, as about 1500 papers remained to be examined. The registration blanks, or questionnaires, did not call for street address, therefore, could not be copied when lists were made. In order that pledges might be redeemed and the "D. A. R. Company of the States" financed these addresses were necessary, I felt, to enable the State Regents to reach without delay those who made pledges. Up to this time I had only scanty volunteer help. I had a conference with the President General relative to the amount of work still to be done on the papers and the task of looking up these addresses was assigned by the President General to the clerks in the Organizing Secretary General's office. I also had the help of the Curator General's clerk and a clerk was assigned at that time to the War Relief Service Committee. I also called the attention of the President General to the fact that through our Director of Publicity Mrs. Wait, the National Service School had requested that names for the "D. A. R. Company of the States" be enrolled with them by March 25th instead of April 2nd. In view of the amount of work ahead, the shortness of the time allowed, the great distances, and delay in mails, the President General agreed with me that it seemed inadvisable to issue an official bulletin setting forth a project the financing of which was uncertain. The bulletin relative to the "Company of the States" was omitted for this reason upon order of the President General.

I proceeded with the work, sending out on March 9th the completed lists of those "pledging" and those "willing to enter training camp." I want to apologize for those lists —not for any inaccuracy or incompleteness but for the red-inked addresses. These inmarks were, however, time-savers. The lists of those "willing to enter camp" were furnished to the National Service School, who sent their circulars relative to camp to each name as listed. I sent duplicates of this list to each State Regent; also a list of those in her State "pledging" toward a training camp a copy of the registration blanks or questionnaires sent out last summer; two circulars from the National Service School and the following letter:

"MY DEAR MADAM STATE REGENT:

"I am enclosing a list of the D. A. R. members in your State who have pledged toward paying the expenses of a girl to be given training in a 'training camp for women,' as specified on the D. A. R. War Relief Service blank sent out last summer.

"In explanation of this list, I would say

that where no sum appears after a name it indicates that the full amount ($30), as stated on the blank, has been pledged. Where a pledge has been modified, it is so indicated in parenthesis, as copied from the original blank. In an endeavor to further aid you, I have added the Chapter and house address, wherever possible.

"The National Service School, which will hold its third encampment in Washington from April 22nd to June 1st, suggested to the National Society, through the D. A. R. War Relief Service Committee, that each State Regent appoint a girl or woman from her State to take the training, those so appointed to be known as the D. A. R. 'Company of the States.' The National Society voted to accept this suggestion, also that tuition, uniform and railroad expenses of the student so appointed should be met. We are very anxious to be able to meet the expense, incident to the 'Company of the States,' but of course must have the money, in order to do so.

"Will you please write each member as per this list, asking them if they are now ready to redeem the pledges? I trust that you will be willing to coöperate with me in this work, asking that each pledge be met promptly, remittances to be sent to your State Treasurer, who will be equally prompt, I hope, in making remittances to the Treasurer General N. S. D. A. R., Memorial Continental Hall, Washington, D. C.

"I also enclose a list of those in your State who have, according to the blanks, signified their willingness to enter a camp. The National Service School will send them literature as I have furnished them this duplicate list.

"Any woman over 18 years of age is eligible. Further information may be obtained by writing to the National Service School, 1605 20th St., N. W., Washington, D. C.

Cordially yours,
LUCY GALT HANGER,
Vice-Director, Eastern Division,
In charge of Registration Papers."

Some lists went later, as I was in receipt of registration papers as late as March 26th. These registrations were not neglected, but where I found either willingness to enter a camp or money pledged for same, lists were made and immediately sent out.

I might say here that the lists to date so far as names are concerned are correct, notwithstanding complaints to the contrary, some writing their State Regents, some to me. In three instances the amounts had not been inserted after the name. These amounts were for less than $30, the clerical error of typist, as amounts were stated on my copies from the original papers. In another instance the last name when the complaint arrived I found had been omitted, although the Chapter and town were correct. These are the only corrections I have had to make, although a number of women have sent letters claiming that they never saw or heard of the registration blanks. They stated they had never signed same and were indignant that they had been notified of any such existing pledge. However, in each instance again my lists were correct and their names were verified, the original papers being on file with the War Relief Service Committee. They were notified to this effect.

On March 15th I sent the following letter to State Regents:

"DEAR MADAM STATE REGENT:

"I am sending the outline of a plan which has been suggested for administering the money, and selecting the candidates for the training camps. If you find it feasible you may desire to adopt it for your State. The plan follows:

"She who redeems her pledge names a candidate, thus giving a list from which to choose by lot.

"You probably have noticed in the circular from the National Training School that they found it necessary to increase since last year their fee from $30 to $40 for each term of twenty days. I have taken up this point with them (as our Registration Blanks called for $30) and they tell me they will honor all $30 pledges redeemed by D. A. R. as per registration blanks.

"The fee for a student who represents her State in the 'Company of the States' will be as stated at the Board meeting, $96 for full course from April 22nd to May 31st. This includes expenses for forty days (lodging, food, tuition, medical attendance and uniform). Of course other students may be sent for the term of forty days, but only one from a State may be a member of the 'Company of the States.' If any students are sent for the full term of forty days, it will be at this same cost of $96. The pledges which the National Service School will honor are those of $30 for a term of twenty days. This twenty-day course is either from April 22nd to May 11th, or from May 12th to May 31st.

"All students are requested to have uniforms for which they send measurements on a 'uniform order' which is sent to them after they are enrolled.

"There are three ways of dividing the training:

"1. $96 for 40 days includes all expenses (lodging, food, tuition, medical attendance and uniform).

"2. $40 for 20 days, includes all expenses (lodging, food, tuition, medical attendance and uniform).

"3. $30 for 20 days, no uniform, but lodging, food, tuition and medical attendance.

"One student you understand to be appointed by the State Regents, her expenses to be met from the pledges. Expenses are to be $96 plus railroad fare, this student to represent her State in the 'Company of the States.'

"All other D. A. R. students will be formed into squads, these squads into companies, if sufficient D. A. R. students are enrolled, thus making the D. A. R. not only as a 'Company of the States, but the D. A. R. enrollment a prominent feature of this year's training at the National Service School.

With cordial good wishes,

LUCY GALT HANGER,

In charge of Registration Blanks."

Ascertaining from the Treasurer General's office as late as April 2nd, the date covered by the motion of the Board as to when the names and money should be in, that only one thousand five hundred and twenty-seven dollars ($1,527) had been received from redeemed pledges toward the training camp, I again conferred with the President General, and the following letter was sent:

"April 5, 1918.

"MY DEAR MADAM STATE REGENT:

"Referring to my letter of March 15th I regret to say that it is necessary for me to somewhat modify the suggestions contained therein.

"The total training camp pledges amounted to $24,000 and the National Board of Management felt it was reasonable to expect that out of this sum the State Regents would be able to collect promptly at least $7500, which is approximately the total amount necessary to send a student for the six weeks' term from each of the forty-eight States to form the 'D. A. R. Company of the States,' as suggested by the National Service School.

"The Board, therefore, felt justified in attempting to undertake the 'Company of the States.'

"The failure to promptly redeem pledges and the slowness of returns, however, indicate that we shall not be able to carry out this plan. While, therefore, we shall not be able to carry out the plan approved by the Board, the President General and I both feel that each State which has collected the amount necessary to send a student for the six weeks' term should still have that privilege.

"It is for you as State Regent to decide, and if you have collected the necessary amount and conclude to appoint such student, her name should be forwarded promptly to me and I will see that it is entered at the National Service School and her camp expenses, $96, paid by the Treasurer General out of the amount sent in by your State for this purpose.

"Under these circumstances it is, of course, necessary for me to withdraw my suggestion that you consider the naming of the additional students.

"The amounts for any State in excess of that necessary to take care of the expenses of the six weeks' student will be held by the Treasurer General subject to further action by the National Board of Management.

Very sincerely yours,

LUCY GALT HANGER,

Vice-Director, Eastern Division,

In charge of Registration Papers."

It has not been possible to realize the "Company of the States," as you know. Neither the War Relief Service Committee, who brought the suggestion to the Board, nor the National Board of Management, who were willing to undertake the "Company of the States," nor the State Regents, who have coöperated, are to blame. It rests only with the individual who has not redeemed her pledge and the individual who has repudiated her pledge. As I stated before, the papers are on file, supposedly signed by those making the pledges. If these had been redeemed we could more than have carried out the whole plan.

The following table shows the number of States from which pledges were received number of pledges registered from each State the number for which no estimate could be made on account of the indefinite replies, such as "if necessary," "possibly," etc.; the number in which I have estimated, although the replies were somewhat indefinite, estimate being based on wording of same; then follow the number and amount of definite pledges a total of the estimated and definite pledges and the amount redemed to date:

The table shows that pledges were received from 39 States, the total number of pledges being 825. Of these, 649 were definite in character, stating exact amounts, while 17 were more or less indefinite. Of the latter 104 were so indefinite that I was unable to consider them, while 72 were sufficiently definite to enable me to make estimates as to probable amount. The total of these indefinite pledges is $1000, while the definite pledges amount to $19,044.50. This sum, $19,044.50 represents absolutely definite, signed pledges which we have every right to believe will be

redeemed. I, for one, cannot believe it possible that any Daughter of the American Revolution will not redeem her pledge when so definitely worded.

Respectfully submitted,

(Mrs. G. Wallace W.) Lucy Galt Hanger,
Vice-Director, Eastern Division,
In charge of Registration Papers.

The detailed table was not included with the report. Moved by Mrs. Brumbaugh, seconded by Miss Barlow, and carried, *to accept with thanks the report of Mrs. Hanger.*

With the permission of the Board representatives of the District of Columbia Woman's Committee on the Third Liberty Loan presented a request that members of the Board assist at the Liberty Loan booth opposite the White House every day while Congress was in session between the hours of twelve and one o'clock. The appeal met with a hearty response, different State Regents taking charge of the various days of the week with more than enough volunteers from other States to provide all the assistance necessary.

The Chairman of Credential Committee, Mrs. Johnston, asked the Board to pass on a problem which she had no authority to decide. The Cincinnati Chapter was entitled to be represented by their Regent and three delegates; none of the delegates were present, but there were several alternates whose names did not appear on the blank sent in, though the Chapter was entitled to alternates and it was said the proper number of alternates had been elected. The Regent of the Chapter appeared before the Board and explained that she had the full list of alternates duly elected, but that it had not been thought necessary to put them all on the list, as it was supposed at the time the delegates, or those alternates whose names were given, would be able to represent the Chapter, but she would add the rest of the names to the list if given permission to do so by the Board. Moved by Miss Crowell, seconded by Miss Grace M. Pierce, and carried, *that the Regent of the Cincinnati Chapter be allowed to add to the Credential blank sent in by her Chapter the names of the Alternates who were properly elected before March 1st but not included on the blank.*

Referring to the use of the money from the States for students at the National Service School, it was shown that a statement had been made at the February meeting that all collections would be put in one sum and a girl from each State appointed regardless of whether or particular State had raised the necessary amount, in order that there might be a representative from each State, but inasmuch as it had not been possible to accomplish what had been desired owing to the lack of time and slow returns from some of the States, and there not being enough money collected to pay for a girl from every State, many of the State Regents felt that the sums they had collected should not be used for some other State which had collected only a small sum or none at all. It was therefore moved by Mrs. Maupin, seconded by Mrs. Morris and Mrs. Minor, and carried, *that the sum collected from each State for training girls be used for the girls appointed by that State.*

The recommendations of the Building and Grounds Committee were then taken up and disposed of as follows: Moved by Mrs. Lane, seconded by Mrs. Buel, and carried, *that the Building and Grounds Committee be authorized to get estimates for Recommendation No. 1* (painting and redecorating of auditorium).

Moved by Mrs. Johnston, seconded by Mrs. Ellison, and carried, *that the Building and Grounds Committee be authorized to provide for enlargement of room for storage of coal.*

The adoption of Recommendation No. 3 (adequate protection for the doors and windows opening on to the north and south porticoes) was moved by Miss Barlow, seconded by Mrs. Clarke, and carried.

Mrs. Johnston moved *that the Building and Grounds Committee be authorized to secure estimates for a suitable rail at front entrance and report at June Board meeting.* This was seconded by Miss Elisabeth F. Pierce and carried.

The adoption of Recommendation No. 5 was moved by Mrs. Brumbaugh and seconded by Miss Serpell. After considerable discussion as to the various methods of fire protection for windows by the use of the glass now in use in many of the museums and other public buildings, and the assurance by the Chairman of the Building and Grounds Committee that no action would be taken until the whole matter had been brought back to the Board with estimates, suggestions, etc., the motion was put and carried for the adequate protection of all windows on the west or exposed side of the building.

The adoption of Recommendation No. 6 (levelling up the tile flooring of the two porticoes) was moved by Mrs. Spencer, seconded by Miss Serpell, and carried.

The adoption of Recommendation No. 7 (that the plot of land lying between Memorial Continental Hall and the building of the Council of National Defense be cleared, graded, and made attractive) was moved by Mrs. Buel, seconded by Mrs. Lane, and carried.

The adoption of Recommendation No. 8 (increase of salary of Superintendent, Mr.

Phillips, from $100 to $125 per month) moved by Mrs. Minor, seconded by Mrs. Hall, and carried.

The request of the Association for the Preservation of Virginia Antiquities (presented in a letter read earlier in the day by Miss Serpell) that the National Society put in repair the building erected by them at Jamestown during the Jamestown Exposition, was taken up. Many of the members being under the impression that the Society had parted with the title of this building to the Association for the Preservation of Virginia Antiquities and had therefore nothing to do with its present condition, it was moved by Miss Grace M. Pierce, seconded by Mrs. Buel, and carried, *that the consideration of this subject be deferred until the June Board meeting pending investigation of records.*

A resolution was presented by Mrs. Painter in regard to the elimination of the German language from the schools which she had brought to present to the Congress and wished to have the endorsement of the Board. After a general discussion on the subject her motion, seconded by Mrs. Maupin, Mrs. Wait, Miss Grace M. Pierce, Mrs. Hume, Miss Campbell, *that we recommend the American language only shall be taught in the elementary schools, both public and private,* was put and carried.

Mrs. Fletcher, as Chairman of a special committee for an improved class of amusements at the theatres in and around Washington, gave a very interesting report consisting of letters received from those in authority in the District both local and National, and read a letter from one of the Chapters of the Eastern Star offering assistance to bring such better conditions about. Moved by Miss Grace M. Pierce, seconded by Miss Barlow, and carried, *that this report be accepted with thanks.*

In connection with the letter read earlier in the day from the member of a Chapter which led to her expulsion from the Society Mrs. Maupin presented a motion, seconded by Mrs. Cook and Mrs. Wait, which after some discussion and suggested changes which were accepted by the maker, was put and carried. *An act of disloyalty against the United States Government by a member of this Society having been presented to the National Board of Management, the Board recommends to Congress the following motion: that any proven act of disloyalty by a Daughter of the American Revolution forfeits her membership and her right to wear or own a D. A. R. insignia and be ordered to return the pin to Treasurer General and receive the price of pin.*

The Registrar General presented a supplementary report, submitting 435 applications for membership, making a total for this meeting of 1235, and moved *that the Recording Secretary General cast the ballot for the 435 applicants for membership.* This was seconded by Miss Crowell and carried. The Recording Secretary General announced the casting of the ballot for the 435 applicants, and the President General declared them elected.

Mrs. Johnston presented a request from some of the clerks on the Credential Committee for permission to be present when the President General opened the Congress, and it was moved by Mrs. Brumbaugh, seconded by Miss Grace M. Pierce, and carried, *that a clerks in the building be allowed to be present at the Congress during the President General Address of Welcome.*

The motions as passed were read by the Recording Secretary General, and, on motion were accepted as the minutes of the meeting and at 5.32 P.M. the meeting adjourned.

Respectfully submitted,

EMMA L. CROWELL,
Recording Secretary General.



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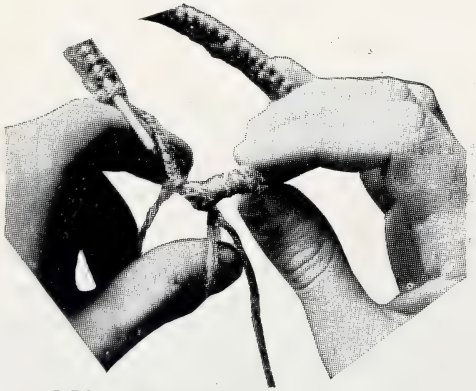
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DAUGHTERS
OF THE
AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE

VOL. LII NO. 7

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ISSUED MONTHLY BY

THE NATIONAL SOCIETY OF THE DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION

PUBLICATION OFFICE, 227 SOUTH SIXTH STREET, PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA

MRS. GEORGE MAYNARD MINOR
Chairman Magazine Committee, Waterford, Conn.

MISS NATALIE SUMNER LINCOLN
Editor, Memorial Continental Hall, Washington, D. C.

MRS. MARGARET ROBERTS HODGES
Genealogical Editor, Annapolis, Md.

ENTERED DECEMBER 13, 1917 AT THE PHILADELPHIA, PA., POST OFFICE AS SECOND CLASS MATTER UNDER THE ACT OF MARCH 3, 1879

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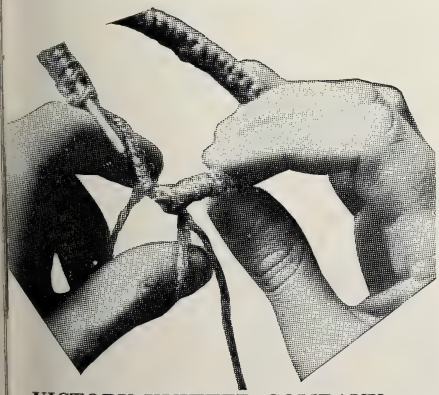
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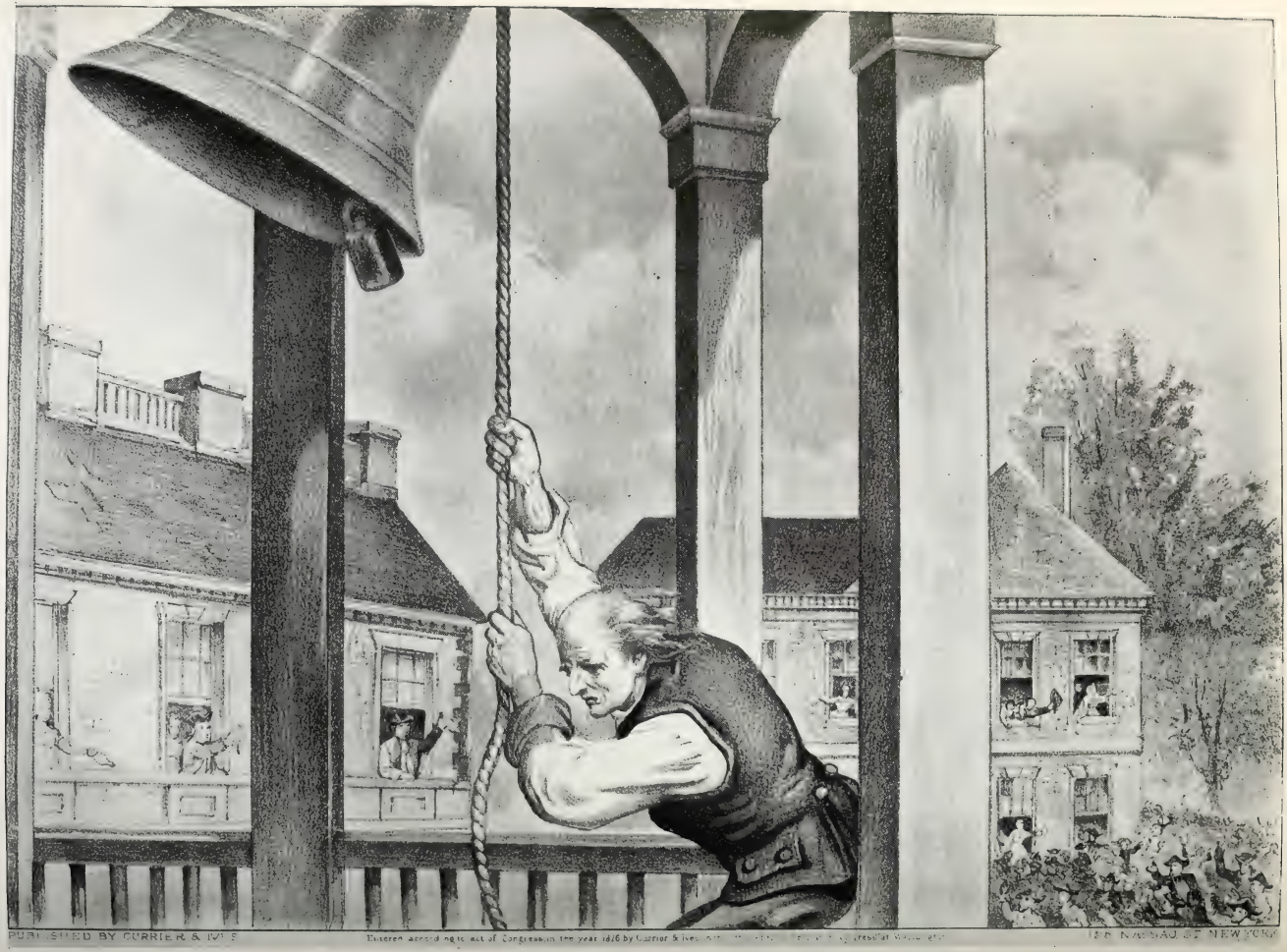
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THE TOCSIN OF LIBERTY

Rung by the State House Bell (Independence Hall) Philadelphia, July 8, 1776. "Proclaim Liberty Throughout all the Land,

DAUGHTERS
OF THE
AMERICAN REVOLUTION
MAGAZINE

VOL. LII, NO. 7 JULY, 1918 WHOLE NO. 312

THREE RARE ENGRAVINGS OF HISTORIC SCENES

By Natalie Sumner Lincoln

INDEPENDENCE HALL in Philadelphia, Pa., stands foremost among historic buildings in America, and its old walls have echoed to the impassioned voices of men famous in the country's annals. Historic events have not only taken place inside the building but in its belfry hung the "Liberty Bell," whose bronze throat first proclaimed "Liberty throughout all the land, unto all the inhabitants thereof," and on its doorstep memorable scenes were enacted.

Celebrated artists and engravers have depicted these scenes, paying more attention, however, to what transpired inside its legislative halls rather than to the scenes which occurred out-of-doors. We are indebted to the Print Division, Library of Congress, for permission to reproduce the old engraving showing the first ringing of the Liberty Bell, and to Mr. Frederick Deming, of Litchfield, Conn., for permission to publish a rare colored engraving owned by him which depicts the scene on the steps of Independence Hall just after the passage of the Declaration of Independence.

While the Library of Congress does not possess a copy of this particular engraving, it has in its files the following quaint description of the print.

"It is sunset on the 4th of July, 1776. The members of the old Continental Congress, having signed the Declaration, are seen in the act of leaving the Hall of Independence. Hancock, distinguished by his dark dress, stands on the steps in front of the Hall door, announcing to a friend that the Declaration has just been passed. Franklin is seen at his right; Jefferson leans vs. the right pillar of the door. Adams is conversing with Jefferson, between their heads is seen the face of Livingstone, and vs. the left pillar stands Roger Sherman. These form the group on the steps.

"We then commence on the left of the picture and counting every figure, discover the following persons: (1) a citizen; (2) Wilson, a Signer; (3) a citizen; (4) a Tory; (5) a Signer; (6) a Lady; (7) her Father; (8) Indian, who bore the Declaration to the camp of Washington; (9) Thomas Paine talking with (No. 10) Benjamin Rush and (No. 11) Robert Morris, both Signers.

"Behind them the heads of citizens are seen, and to the right a crowd of patriots, Quakers, Tories, etc., eagerly disputing the nature and merits of the Declaration."

A companion engraving to this owned by Mr. Deming which shows the *commencement* of the struggle for independence, is one owned by the Library of Congress and depicts Lieut. Col. Tench Tilghman, of Washington's staff, announcing from the steps of Independence Hall the surrender of Cornwallis, which marked the *winning* of the Revolutionary War.

The events leading to this scene are

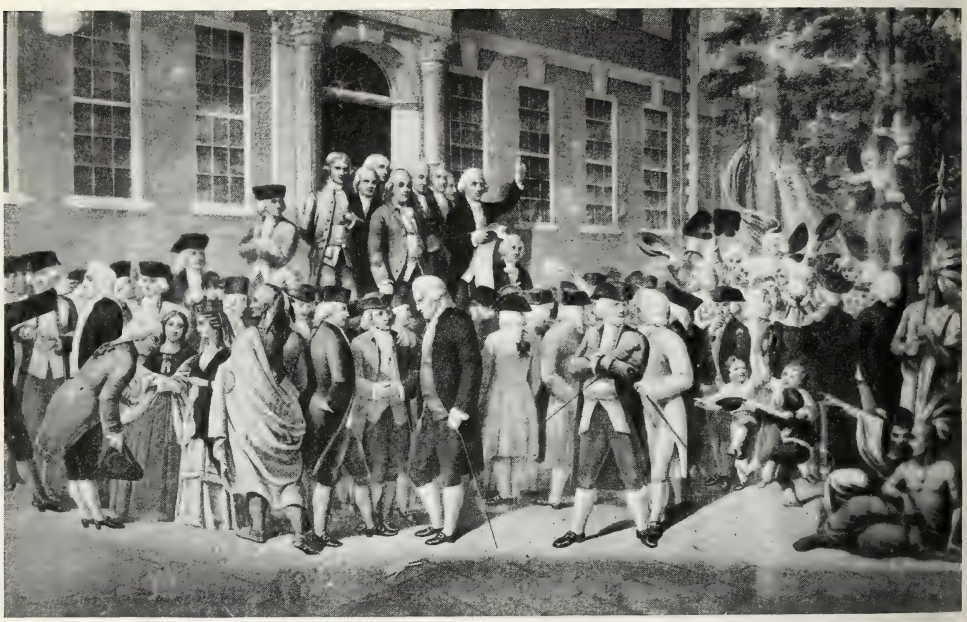
thus quaintly told in "Our French Allies" by Edwin Martin Stone:

"From the commencement of the siege (Yorktown) Washington had kept Congress appraised of its progress. The moment the capitulation had been settled and signed, he dispatched Lieut. Col. Tench Tilghman, his Aide de Camp and confidential secretary, to Philadelphia. Tilghman posted with the utmost rapidity in discharge of the pleasant duty, spreading the joyful intelligence by the way. Yet with all the haste he could make, the journey to Philadelphia consumed nearly or quite four days.

"It was past midnight on October 23rd, 1781, when he entered the city. Hastening to the lodgings of President McKean, he broke the silence of the hour by knocking loudly at his door. The noise drew the attention of watchmen and they, mistaking him for a 'roistering young fellow who had bided too long at his cups,' were about to arrest him and confine him in the watch-house as a disturber of the peace, but upon revealing his identity and errand, Tilghman escaped that ignominy. President McKean promptly appeared and soon a merry peal from the belfry of Independence Hall roused the entire population from its slumbers, and rushing to the hall they were greeted by Tilghman's announcement 'Cornwallis is taken!'

"As quickly as possible the publishers of the Freeman's Journal issued an extra sheet, inscribed in bold letters, 'HOW ARE THE MIGHTY FALLEN.' It was illustrated with the seal of the State of Pennsylvania, bearing the legend: Virtue, Liberty, and Independence, underneath which was placed the Arms of the British Crown, *bottom up*."

Congress, in grateful recognition to Colonel Tilghman, passed a resolution directing that a horse, handsomely caparisoned, and a sword be presented to him. For the purchase of the horse and accoutrements, an order for $400 on the Treasury of the United States was placed in Tilghman's hands. The sword was manufactured in Paris, but before it was finished, Colonel Tilghman died on April 18, 1786, and on May 30th of that year, it was presented by General Knox, Secretary of War, to Tilghman's widow, Mrs. Ann Maria Tilghman.



ANNOUNCEMENT OF THE PASSAGE OF THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE

The faces of the members of Congress are likenesses. Reproduced from a rare old colored engraving owned by Mr. Frederick Deming, of Litchfield, Conn.



Courtesy of Print Division, Library of Congress

CORNWALLIS IS TAKEN!
at midnight, October 23, 1781

COMMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT GENERAL

THE Fourth of July is a day of holy memories. The time has come for the children of America to realize that the Fourth of July is no longer a mere holiday—a day for extra games of baseball and senseless explosion of fireworks! This day of our calendar should be employed by patriotic people in each community in such ways as to increase the knowledge of American history and enhance the love of American institutions. The day should be rich in patriotic suggestions to teach our children to love the land which has come to them as a legacy from our ancestors. We should teach them to owe no allegiance to any flag but the Stars and Stripes. Teach them that any English-American, German-American, French-American or any other hyphenated American who does not give his first and high allegiance to our "OLD GLORY" is unworthy of citizenship in this great country and should be quickly returned to the land of his birth.

A new patriotism must be born—a patriotism for which men and women will be as glad *to live* for their country on the high levels of human brotherhood, as well as to die for it.

It is hoped that by September, the Proceedings of the 27th Congress will be in the hands of every Chapter Regent. The President General especially requests that the reports of the Treasurer General and that of the Chairman of the MAGAZINE, be made a special order of your program for your first Chapter meeting in October. She, also, would suggest that during the coming year all reports of the National Committees, presented during the 27th Congress by the chairmen, be read at the Chapter meetings.

There is not a better method to have the members of the Society become familiar with the work of the Society than by the careful reading of these reports, each of special value as they cover the lines of work done by our Society.

The delegates who attended the 27th Congress were delighted with the improved appearance of Memorial Continental Hall. The National Society paid about eight thousand dollars on improvements during the past year. The stone work of the building was all repointed and cleaned, the woodwork both inside and outside was repainted, the skylight made water-proof, and several rooms not cared for by the States were also repainted and redecorated. Most of the States having rooms have had them repainted and redecorated at a cost of nearly two thousand dollars. The vestibule, museum, the Registrar General's rooms and one room of the Treasurer General's offices are still in need of attention, and when those are put in keeping with the rest of the building our Hall will have renewed its original beautiful appearance.

In preparing the committee lists the President General endeavored to follow a course which will, she believes, lead to greater effectiveness and consequently better results.

The States have been divided into six divisions. The national committees having State chairmen, will consist of a chairman, a vice-chairman or vice-chairmen, a division director for each division (these to be appointed by the President General), and a State Chairman for each committee, the State chairmen to be named by the State Regents and confirmed by the President General. Each division director will have the State chairmen in her States under her care and keep them informed as to the work to be done in their States. The State chairmen will, of course, send the report of the year's work to the National Chairman who will report to Congress. It is our belief that the work of the National Committees will progress more rapidly and more satisfactorily because of the greater co-operation this easier and more concise method will inspire. It has been found advisable to omit several committees which have been in existence for some years, having served their purpose.

A RARE CARICATURE OF BUNKER HILL

By P. Lee Phillips

Chief, Map Division, Library of Congress

FROM time immemorial to the present, among even the most remote nations of the world, questions uppermost in the human mind have been depicted in caricatures. At certain periods this form of serio-comic criticism has been more rampant and noticeable. This was the case in France in the days of Marie Antoinette and in England under the Georges, whose many peculiarities of nationality and manner were fit subjects for endless productions.

It is not, however, the writer's intention to dilate on this effective form of human and comic criticism but to bring to the notice of the reader a view of Bunker Hill, which seems to have escaped the attention and knowledge of all the many writers of Revolutionary history. James Parton, in his "Caricature and Other Comic Art," devotes a chapter to "English Caricature in the Revolutionary Period," but does not mention this one of Bunker Hill. Benjamin Franklin, whose mind was productive of many literary attainments, was our first caricaturist and a very caustic one. This caricature is entitled "Bunkers Hill or America's Head Dress. Published April 19 by M. Darly, 39 Strand." It measures within the margin $9\frac{3}{4} \times 7$ inches. The plate is probably one of a series found in Matthew Darly's book entitled "Darly's Comic-Prints of Characters, Caricatures, Macaronies, etc.; dedicated to David Garrick, esq., 1776."

Matthew Darly, the artist, was well known in London, between 1754 and 1778, dying about 1780. He is principally known for his political cartoons and his designs for Thomas Chippendale, as his versatile talent led him to design ceilings, chimney-pieces, mirror frames, girandoles, decorative panels, etc.

The female head-dress was an endless source for serious and frivolous criticism, in those days. Nor does it seem possible for it to have been otherwise. Mountains of hair were piled upon the head, and arranged in all kinds of fantastic shapes, such as vegetable yards and cornucopias of fruit. Of course, these fashions, although ludicrous in themselves, became a fertile source for caricatures. Alice Morse Earle in her "Two Centuries of Costume in America," which is filled with curious and quaint information, says: "It would be idle to enumerate the various designs which were borne on the heads of women at about the time of the American Revolution. There were 'garden' styles with flowers; 'kitchen-garden' heaped on top; 'rural' styles had windmills, which turned to the wind, a sportsman and deer, a shepherd and sheep. The 'peal of bells' were a handful of ringing bells; the 'treasurer' showed the hair dangling with coins. The 'naval battle' displayed a French ship of war in full sail, in spun glass." The above writer also quotes a paragraph from the *Times,* in 1794: "The ladies' feathers are now generally carried in the sword-case at the back of the carriage." A little later came a paragraph as follows: "There is to be seen on Queen Street a coach on a new construction.



BUNKERS HILL OR AMERICA'S HEAD DRESS
A rare caricature of the famous Battle of Bunker Hill









FANTASTIC HAIR ADORNMENTS WORN IN 1779 BY WOMEN OF FASHION
Reproduced from illustrations in the "Almanack de Gotha" for 1779

The ladies sit in a well, and see between the spokes of the wheels. With this contrivance, the fair proprietor is able to go quite dressed to her visit, her feathers being only a *yard and a half high.* I give an old print showing a sedan-chair open at the top to make room for the



FANTASTIC HAIR ADORNMENTS WORN IN 1779 BY WOMEN OF FASHION
Reproduced from illustrations in the "Almanack de Gotha" for 1779

peaked roll of a macaronic head." In the very dignified "Almanack de Gotha," for 1779, are found some of these fantastic head-adornments, which are reproduced here, showing that the correct style was not far removed from the caricature.

To return to our view of Bunker Hill, the object of the artist was to depict the weakness of the American cause by representing the battle posed on a female head, evidently that of Marie Antoinette and to symbolize the assistance rendered by the French. Soldiers are shown with guns, storming and defending forts; the flags are caricature emblems, such as monkey, two females holding arrows and a goose; on the under portion, there are three ships in action.

To the collector of material relating to the Revolutionary War, this item is of inestimable interest and, so far as the writer knows, no copy has come to light in this country.

THE SERVICE FLAG

By Richard Mansfield, 2nd

Richard Mansfield, 2nd, only son of America's great actor and Mrs. Beatrice Cameron Mansfield, died in the service of his country at San Antonio, Tex., April 3, 1918, aged nineteen years. Young Mansfield, fired with enthusiasm and patriotic longing to do his bit "Over there," enlisted in the U. S. Aviation Corps, and this article was written just before his death.—EDITOR.

A SQUARE of white on a square of red—a square of white, stainless white, on a square of flaming scarlet—and in the center a blue star.

They hang on flag-staffs; they dorn hotel lobbies; they wave from shop indows; they are flaunted from the orches of private houses—they are the ervice Flags!

Happy the home that possesses one. orry the day when the man of the house oes not earn its right to flaunt the emem; and joyous the thoughts of the ouths and men who, returning, behold e symbol of their sacrifice.

He was a youth of some ten and twenty ummers. His face was a dingy mottled ray. He liked to shoot craps on the ourt House steps and leer at the girls om the threshold of Harris' Drug Store then the draft got him.

A square of white on a square of red id in the center a blue star. It hung oudly, this new flag, from an improsed flag-staff in front of the youth's ean little house in a mean little street—d his sister learned to speak of "my other in the Army."

It was a dirty trench in front of a wire tanglement in France. All day long e German guns had pounded the Sammies' line. All day long their shells had shrieked and hovered over the heads of the boys in khaki and had searched their trenches. The barrage!

"Over the top with the best o' luck and give them Hell!"

An officer raised his cane. With twelve hundred other figures the youth leaped forward. Cheers, shots, smoke, pandemonium! They were across—they were there! They have gained the trench.

They buried the youth at dawn in a little grave behind the lines, and they spoke in lowered tones of the manner in which he had captured the German colors, sheathed almost beyond recognition in their waterproof casings in their headquarters' dug-out.

"He was *some boy*," they murmured, as the rifles crashed thrice across his grave.

It's a square of white on a square of red. And in the center is a blue star. They are very proud—the houses which they adorn. The scarlet for the blood that we shed; the white for the stainless purity of our cause; the blue star—now changed to gold—our star of hope—for our loyalty and our unswerving faith.

Gentlemen—the Service Flag!

THE FLAGS OF OUR ALLIES

By Grace M. Pierce

Registrar General, N. S. D. A. R.

THE National Birthday of 1918 finds the United States arrayed in an alliance of twenty nations of the world against Germany and Austria-Hungary. This country has never declared war against Turkey and Bulgaria, the other two allies of Germany.

The twenty nations to-day allied with the United States against Germany and her three allies are Belgium, Brazil, China, Cuba, France, Great Britain, Greece, Guatemala, Italy, Japan, Liberia, Montenegro, Nicaragua, Panama, Portugal, Rumania, Russia, San Marino, Serbia, and Siam.

The following table giving the dates of each country entering the war was furnished the MAGAZINE through the courtesy of the Department of State.

DECLARATIONS OF WAR

Austria vs. Belgium, August 28, 1914.
Austria vs. Japan, August 27, 1914.
Austria vs. Montenegro, August 9, 1914.
Austria vs. Russia, August 6, 1914.
Austria vs. Serbia, July 28, 1914.
Brazil vs. Germany, October 26, 1917.
Bulgaria vs. Serbia, October 14, 1915.
China vs. Austria, August 14, 1917.
China vs. Germany, August 14, 1917.
Cuba vs. Germany, April 7, 1917.
Cuba vs. Austria, December 16, 1917.
France vs. Austria, August 12, 1914. (midnight)
France vs. Bulgaria, October 16, 1915.
France vs. Germany, August 3, 1914.
France vs. Turkey, November 5, 1914.
Germany vs. Belgium, August 4, 1914.
Germany vs. France, August 3, 1914.
Germany vs. Portugal, March 9, 1916.
Germany vs. Rumania, September 14, 1916.
Germany vs. Russia, August 1, 1914.
Great Britain vs. Austria, August 13, 1914.
Great Britain vs. Bulgaria, October 15, 1915.
Great Britain vs. Germany, August 4, 1914.
Great Britain vs. Turkey, November 5, 1914.
Greece vs. Bulgaria, November 23, 1916. (Provisional Government)
Greece vs. Bulgaria, July 2, 1917. (Government of Alexander)
Greece vs. Germany, November 24, 1916. (Provisional Government)
Greece vs. Germany, July 2, 1917. (Government of Alexander)
Italy vs. Austria, May 24, 1915.
Italy vs. Bulgaria, October 19, 1915.
Italy vs. Germany, August 28, 1916.
Italy vs. Turkey, August 21, 1915.
Japan vs. Germany, August 23, 1914.
Japan vs. Austria, August 27, 1914.
Liberia vs. Germany, August 4, 1917.
Montenegro vs. Austria, August 8, 1914.
Montenegro vs. Germany, August 9, 1914.
Panama vs. Germany, April 7, 1917.
Panama vs. Austria, December 10, 1917.
Portugal vs. Germany, November 23, 1914. (Resolution passed authorizing milit intervention as an ally of England.)
Portugal vs. Germany, May 19, 1915. (Military aid granted.)
Rumania vs. Austria, August 27, 1916.
Russia vs. Bulgaria, October 19, 1915.
Russia vs. Turkey, November 3, 1914.
San Marino vs. Austria, May 24, 1915.
Serbia vs. Bulgaria, October 14, 1915.
Serbia vs. Germany, August 6, 1914.
Siam vs. Austria, July 22, 1917.
Siam vs. Germany, July 22, 1917.
Turkey vs. Rumania, August 29, 1916.
Turkey vs. Serbia, December 2, 1914.
United States vs. Germany, April 6, 1917.
United States vs. Austria, December 7, 1917
Guatemala vs. Germany, April 21, 1918.
Guatemala vs. Austria, April 21, 1918.
Nicaragua vs. Austria, May 8, 1918.
Nicaragua vs. Germany, May 8, 1918.

To know our twenty Allies bett to recognize and honor the flags und which they are fighting with us, to rend these flags and their significance famili to every community is the duty of eve

Daughter of the American Revolution and every true American.

In the past the colors, the red, white, and blue, have been held to be the distinctive colors of the two great republics of the world—France and the United States of America. But to-day we are realizing that other nations have a claim upon them, and that they are, indeed, the liberty colors of the world.

There is an old prophecy which the occasion and the moment has recalled to the effect that these " liberty colors "—the red, white, and blue—will one day encircle the world. Judging from a close study of the flags of the world it would seem that this prophecy is near fulfillment.

The origin of the prophecy is lost in obscurity, but Lafayette recalled it, when, in 1789, he gave the tri-color to France, which was composed of red and blue, the ancient colors of the Republic of Paris, based, as Carlyle expressed it, " on the constitutional white." Some have claimed that Lafayette intended in the tri-color to effect a union of the colors of Paris and the white of the Bourbon ensign. Again it is claimed that the tri-color is a union of the three historic flags of France. The Chape de Martin, the earliest flag of France, supposed to have been the cloak which St. Martin divided with a beggar at Amiens, was for years in the care of the monks of Marmontier; Clovis carried it when he conquered Alaric the Goth, and Charlemagne bore it as his ensign at Narbonne. When the seat of government was transferred to Paris, the plain scarlet banner of the local Saint, St. Denis, known as the oriflamme, gradually supplanted the banner of St. Martin. The oriflamme was last carried at the battle of Agincourt in 1415. The Huguenot party in France adopted the white flag as its ensign, and under Henry the Third this became the royal standard, and under Henry the Fourth, the national flag of France.

The union of the colors of these several periods is found in the flag of the French Republic of to-day, under which her sons march to victory, to the stirring strains of the Marseillaise.

The present flag of Great Britain, which proudly floats over her Colonies in India, Africa, Australia, Canada, and the islands of the eastern and western seas, has been an evolution.

The national banner of England for centuries was the red cross of her patron saint, St. George. No matter what other banners were carried on to the field of battle, the cross of St. George went first. This flag became the ensign of the English crusaders after the siege of Antioch in 1121, when in a vision St. George appeared to lead the hosts of the crusaders to victory; a victory which resulted not alone in the success at Antioch but in the recovery of Jerusalem. And in the tales that to-day come to us from across the sea, the new crusaders have again seen the vision of St. George fighting for the cause he loved; and once more has Jerusalem been retaken by his followers.

The flag of St. George is of interest to us, as it was the flag under which the earliest settlements were made in the United States at Jamestown and Plymouth.

After the union of Scotland with England, the cross of St. Andrew, the patron saint of Scotland, was combined with the cross of St. George in what was called the " Union Jack " or " Great Union." And it is an interesting bit of history, that the first American flag in our own Revolution, known as the " Cambridge flag," was composed of the thirteen alternate red and white stripes, and the field contained the Union Jack, then the national flag of Great Britain. In 1801, the saltire of St. Patrick, the patron saint of Ire-



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THE FLAGS OF OUR ALLIES

land, was incorporated with the Union Jack, with the present result.

Thus has the flag of the great British Empire been evolved, until to-day it stands another union of the tri-color,—the liberty colors—the red, white, and blue. A most fitting emblem of the nation which gave to the world the Magna Charta, the first great document of human liberty. And in the present crisis of the world, the dream of Richard Carvel has been fulfilled,—"That the Stars and Stripes and the Union Jack may one day float together to cleanse this world of tyranny."

Brave little Belgium, the country before whose flag the world must stand with uncovered head and a pæan of praise upon its lips, does not bear the liberty colors upon its standard. But it does bear the national colors, the black, yellow, and red, the historic colors of the old Duchy of Brabant, which the kingdom of Belgium adopted as its own in 1831. Lovers of history will delight to recall how the Duchy of Brabant made its wonderful stand against the intolerance of the Inquisition, and compare the repetition of history in the stand made by its successor, under the same colors, in August, 1914, against another great intolerance, which but for Belgium, must have engulfed the civilization of the world.

The revolutionists of Russia discarded the royal standard and adopted as the national banner the flag of the Russian merchant marine. The white, blue and red horizontal stripes of that flag are said to have been carried into that country by Peter the Great when he returned from his apprenticeship in ship building in Holland. Something of the meaning of the liberty colors must have been impressed upon his heart, and his great ambition for his own country made him desire to have them associated with it. Who knows how far these colors may have influenced the smouldering desires and longings of this unfortunate people for liberty?

Italy, our impregnable ally of the Alps, is fighting under a tri-color of green, white, and red, with the Savoy coat-of-arms in the centre of the white stripe. This tri-color was given to Italy by Napoleon, and the addition of the arms of Savoy commemorates the union and freedom of the kingdom won under Victor Emmanuel and the patriots with Garibaldi. While the blue is lacking in the basic tri-color of Italy's banner, yet it appears in the arms of Savoy, making it combine the tri-color of liberty with its other colors.

This combination is true of several of the Allies, notably of the banners of China, and the South American Republics, so that with few exceptions the liberty colors are the colors of the Republics of the world.

The flag of Serbia is the Russian flag with the stripes inverted, red, blue, and white. This tri-color dates from 1804, and how great an inspiration it has been to the people has been proven by the bravery and intrepidity of the Serbian forces during the past four years.

Montenegro, true to the traditions of its liberty-loving people, again has its liberty banner of three horizontal stripes of red, blue, and white.

The flag of Greece is of five stripes of light blue alternating with four white stripes. The red does not appear, perhaps because Greece has not yet its full measure of liberty.

San Marino has for its banner two broad stripes, the upper one white, the lower one blue. This as an independent nation is the oldest state in Europe. Next to Monaco it is the smallest in the world, having an area of thirty-six square miles

and a population of less than twelve thousand. True to its republican heritage, it joined the Allies May 14, 1915, because of loyalty to and friendship for Italy, and immediately mobilized its army of one thousand men. In its coat-of-arms is also found the red of the liberty colors.

Portugal first came into the alliance November 23, 1914, by authorizing military intervention as an ally of England; on May 19, 1915, military aid was granted. Her flag is of two equal longitudinal stripes, green and red; in the centre is borne the arms of the country, in which are the liberty colors. "These arms consist of a large silver shield upon which are five small blue ones arranged in the form of a cross, each of them bearing five plates of silver. Around the shield is a red border upon which are placed seven golden castles." These commemorate the five Moorish princes defeated in battle by Alfonso I. The five white spots on the small shield represent the five wounds of Christ, in whose strength Alfonso believed he had defeated the Infidels. The red border of the shield was added by Alfonso III in 1252 after his marriage to a daughter of the King of Castile. The circle of gold upon which both are imposed, together with the green of the flag commemorate the fame of Prince Henry, the Navigator.

Turning to the Allies of Asia, we find the flag of China, which after it became a republic incorporated the blue and white with the old empire colors of red, yellow, and black, and arranged these five colors in five horizontal stripes, each representing a province, as follows: Red for China: yellow, Manchuria; blue, Mongolia; white, Tibet; and black, Turkestan.

Japan first opened the doors of its commerce to the United States through the persuasion of Commodore Matthew Calbraith Perry, a son and grandson o patriots of the American Revolution.

This empire, whose battle flag is a ray less sun on a white field, has not yet em bodied the third liberty color in it banner, but as its part in the struggle fo the civilization of the world, it has wipe out the German colonies in Asia, and wit the assistance of China, and the mora support of Siam, has been of invaluabl service in controlling the influence of th enemy in the Orient.

The emblem of Siam is a red banne bearing the sacred white elephant, s closely associated with the traditions o the founder of the country.

The one independent government o Africa which has joined the Allies is th Republic of Liberia. Her flag is com posed of six red and five white alternat ing stripes, with one large white star i the centre of a blue field.

In Central America, the entrance o the United States into the war was fol lowed immediately by the Republics o Cuba and Panama, both declaring tha their intention in entering the war wa to aid the United States. Under thes conditions, it behooves us to give gener ous recognition on any and all occasion to the flags of these special Allies.

In 1850, a flag was unfurled at Car denas similar to the one of to-day. Thi was carried from Venezuela to Cuba b Lopez, leader of the first Cuban revolu tion. That revolution failed and in 186 in another effort to secure independenc for the island, a flag known as "the Yar banner" was unfurled, also of the libert colors. On May 20, 1902, the presen flag became the official emblem of th country. It consists of five alternatin blue and white stripes; the blue stripe representing science, virtue, and beauty the two white ones, justice and purity; a equilateral triangle of red is impose

upon the staff end of the field, the three points of which stand for liberty in all manifestations of life, equality for all social classes before the law, and fraternity with all nations. In the centre of the red triangle is imposed one large white star representing the independence of Cuba.

The Panama flag, adopted June 4, 1904, is divided in four sections, white and blue next the staff, and red and white on the outer half. In the upper white square is a blue star, in the lower white square is a red star. Among the laws of this Republic is one that the national flag of Panama shall be raised on all public buildings on July 4 of each year, the birthday of the United States of America.

Brazil, the first of the South American republics to join the world alliance, has as its national emblem a flag illustrating the history of the country in the past. The first flag adopted by the republic was of red, white, and blue, but the later flag which it adopted sought to embody the distinctive features of Brazilian history, inherited from the empire. The flag is a green rectangle, twice as long as wide, with a yellow diamond figure imposed upon it. These two colors represent the vegetable and mineral kingdoms respectively. In the center of the yellow diamond is a sphere of dark blue representing the firmament, the lower part of which is studded with stars, five arranged in the form of a cross and the others grouped according to their astronomical importance. This represents the heaven of the southern hemisphere when the southern cross is at the meridian, the twenty-one stars representing the twenty states of the Brazilian federation and the neutral city of Rio de Janeiro, the five large stars in the cross also representing the five states of the coffee zone. The coat-of-arms of Brazil contains the third liberty color which is wanting in the flag.

Although Brazil is not considered a nation with a navy, she has already rendered invaluable service to the Allied cause, by the gift outright of three ships to the United States, and the loan of thirty-seven ships to France. Surely we should form a closer bond of friendship with this southern neighbor, as the first European settlement located within its bounds was, like our own, for religious freedom.

Guatemala, which has so recently joined the alliance, was for a time, after its independence from Spain, under the flag of Mexico, and later under the flag of the United Provinces of Central America. Its present flag has three vertical stripes, the upper and lower of blue, and the middle one of white. This flag was adopted August 17, 1871. The coat-of-arms of the State includes the red not found on the flag.

The flag of Nicaraugua has the three horizontal stripes of blue, white and blue, with the coat-of-arms having among its other colors, red, upon the central stripe. One of the reasons of Nicaraugua for entering the war was " to back the United States up in her declaration of war."

Costa Rica, the latest Central American country to enter the world war, has a flag of five stripes, the upper and lower of blue, the second and fourth of white, and the middle one of red, twice the width of the other stripes, bearing the coat-of-arms. Her reason for severing diplomatic relations with Germany, was " to back up the United States in her declaration of war against Germany." And she has placed all her material resources in the hands of the United States " for a more complete co-operation against Germany." But as the United States has not officially

recognized the present government of Costa Rica this country has not taken official cognizance of its entry into the war.

Rumania, at one time one of our active allies, having concluded a separate peace, is no longer included in our circle. While Poland, which is not fighting as an independent nation, but is throwing the full force of her dependent strength with the Allies has a banner of liberty colors, red, white, and blue.

In addition to the twenty active Allies, the following countries have severed diplomatic relations but have not declared war against the common enemy: Haiti, Honduras, Bolivia, Peru, Uruguay, and Salvador. These may be designated as latent allies, which, while not giving active support to the allied cause at present, are giving moral support against the inhumanities practised by the Huns. It is only a question of time when these nations will join the active allies, as will, without doubt all the other South American republics. These countries have been the victims of the most insidious German propaganda. Their finances have been largely controlled by German agents and German bankers dominated by the militaristic policy of the home country.

As a nation, we, too, have been the victim of German intrigue and conspiracy, and, as a nation, we should have charity for our southern friends who have not yet joined the alliance. The hearts of the people are with us, as in Argentina, where both Chambers of Congress have voted for the declaration of war, but the President, under German influence, has refused to ratify the action. But they, too, have the liberty colors in their flags and will soon respond to the voiceless appeal which they send forth. And when they come the world will stand as one invincible phalanx against the hordes which have no traditions of liberty, and upon whose banners fall no light of prophecy, that " the liberty colors —the red, white, and blue,—shall go around the world."

LOYALTY PLEDGE FOR AMERICAN CHILDREN

Mrs. Martha Evans Martin, Executive Chairman, Department of Educational Propaganda, Woman's Committee, Council of National Defense, Washington, D. C., is asking the children of the country to sign and return to her the following pledge:

" The United States is my country. I love it and I want to keep it the great and free country that it is. I know that it is now fighting to maintain its freedom and I will cheerfully do all that is asked of me to help win the fight."

JANNETJE, A DAUGHTER OF THE WOESTINA

By Percy M. Van Epps

OVER the hills, the Tour-ar-euna of the Indians, north from the Mohawk River and about twelve miles west from Schenectady, there lived in the last quarter of the eighteenth century a pioneer family by the name of Van Vleck.

Here a narrow strip along the Mohawk had been settled by the Dutch for nearly a century, yet the extreme north part of the patent of Schenectady, now included in the town of Glenville, was at the time of the Revolution almost an uncleared wilderness—the Woestina of the Dutch. In common with the still wilder and more rugged Kayaderosseras tract adjoining to the north, it was infested with wolves, bears and other wild denizens of the primitive forest. The clearings and homes of the settlers were few and far apart, and only accessible over rough and crooked wood roads or bridle paths, which, when crossing low or swampy tracts, were often floored with a bed of poles or logs, forming corduroy roads.

Harmanus Van Vleck was a man of sterling character and manifold attainments. He often wrote out deeds, wills and other papers for his neighbors, and besides his arduous fight to hew out and establish a home in the stubborn Woestina he acted as a circuit rider, holding religous services on Sundays in the scattered houses of the region.

Whether Van Vleck, who removed from the Van Rensselaer Manor, came to this wild land in the township of Schenectady as a mere squatter or as a tenant we do not know, but in July, 1796, he acquired title to a certain acreage, as the old deed states, "for and in consideration of the sum of Two Hundred & Sixty two pounds ten shillings current money of the state of New York." . . . "subject nevertheless to the annual rent of one Bushel and two thirds of a bushel of good Merchantable winter wheat, or the value thereof, in money." This quit rent was to be forever paid by Van Vleck or his heirs to the trustees of the town of Schenectady, County of Albany, Schenectady not yet having been set apart as a separate county. In 1808, however, Van Vleck, by the sum of "twenty-nine Dollars and thirty seven and a half Cents," duly paid to one Corneil Van Santvoord, "Treasurer," agreeable to a resolution passed by the Mayor and "commonality of Schenectady," purchased for all time the commutation of this quit rent.

The site chosen by Harmanus Van Vleck and his wife Abigail for their home was on a pleasant and dry northern slope in the forest, not far from a never-failing spring. Here he built his log house, and here his children spent their childhood, no doubt happy years, though filled with the many hardships and privations inseparable from a life in a newly-settled region where neighbors were few and schools and churches yet a possibility of the future.

Then, too, there was the ever-haunting fear of the midnight attack, the tomahawk and scalping-knife, and perchance the horrible tortures inflicted by roving bands of Indians, naturally cruel in war, inspired and urged to still more inhuman

deeds by Joseph Brant and the far more devilish Butler. However, more fortunate than many settlements farther up the river, this little community escaped.

Little Jannetje, born in 1779, no doubt thoroughly enjoyed the backwoods life. Her father in his self-imposed duty as circuit-rider rode a magnificent gray horse and the little child, clad in a wide-yoked cloak, would often accompany him, seated on the pillion of the saddle. So it is not at all surprising, as family lore affirms, that when but a young girl she was an adept at horseback riding; indeed, so expert did she become that it seemed no horse was too wild for her to manage. If the cows were late in coming home she would spring on a horse and away she would go, riding bareback over the hills in search of them. On one of these occasions she had somewhat of a fright, for she met at close quarters an old bear with its cub.



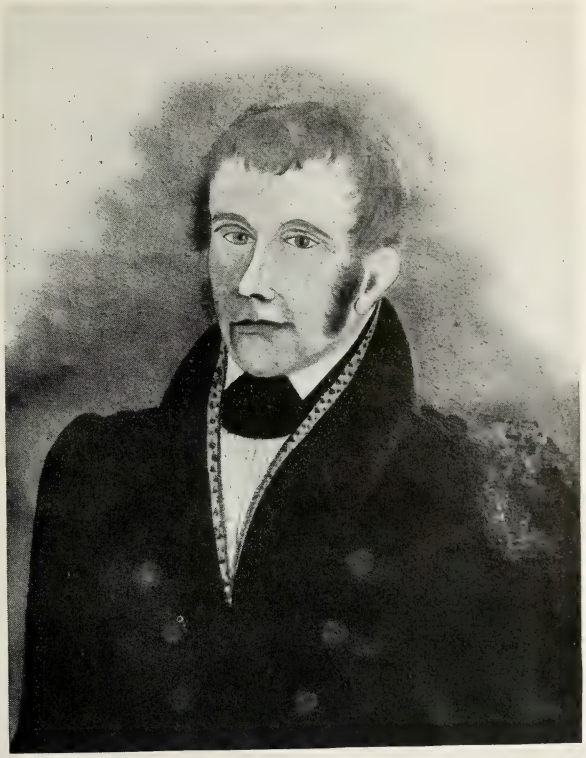
JANNETJE
From a painting by David Smith

Silent as the family history is about many things we should like to know, yet we have cause to rejoice that over the eventful years intervening there has come down to us a few incidents. One of these, taking us back to the summer of 1779, relates that the mother of Jannetje was in her house, mixing bread, when a caller approached, a boy who had come on some errand from the older Dutch community along the Mohawk flats. Our Jannetje, then a babe, lay in a cradle near by, and possibly was uneasy or fretful, for her mother, who had her hands in the dough, said to the boy, "Rock her, young man, rock her." Then, looking up with a smile, she added, "Who knows, Jan, but some day she may be your wife."

Young Jan was a sturdy Dutch lad, older by far in experience than in years, for had he not already "done his bit" for the new-born State at Oriskany's death-trap? There he was present, not, so far as the incomplete military records of the State show, as an enlisted soldier, but as an eager boy not yet in his fourteenth year, thoroughly alive to the stirring events of the day.

When General Herkimer, on the seventeenth of July, 1777, issued his call—yes, command—for every able-bodied male

from sixteen to sixty years in the Mohawk Valley to assemble and repair at once to bar the threatened invasion of Barry St. Leger and his motley crew of Hessians and savages, Jan at once resolved to go. The call was for men and boys of sixteen and over. He was not yet sixteen, but what did that matter? And he would not be denied, but insisted on accompanying the troop of patriots. He hastily marched up the famous old river road past the house of his father, Jan Baptist Van Epps, grandson of 'Yonpoteest the Interpreter."



JAN
From a painting by David Smith

So, seizing his rifle, with whose use he was already expert, away marched our Jan with the fast-increasing troop of men and boys, for many boys took part in the bloody action that followed, of whom Jan was possibly the youngest. Still, the lists of those fighting on the American side are notoriously incomplete, less than a third of the names of the known number with Herkimer having been traced. Palatine, however, had the honor of sending one boy of fifteen, John Gremps. If tradition be true, even a girl, only fifteen years old, the daughter of an Oneida chief, fought on the side of the patriots, firing her rifle and shouting her battle cry. A British officer, writing just after the affray, speaks contemptuously of the rabble of men and boys sent to oppose St. Leger.

Entrapped with his comrades in the deadly ambuscade at Oriskany's ravine, the Thermopylæ of the American Revolution, Jan was in the thickest of the fray. When the brave Herkimer had his knee shattered with a rifle ball, our Dutch laddie helped carry him to the tree where, demanding to be placed facing the enemy, he calmly sat smoking and giving necessary orders to his men during the rest of the engagement. Justly proud was Jan of the part he took at Oriskany, and often spoke of it in later years.

"Rock her, young man, rock her; who knows but some day she will be your wife." Yes, Jan, you may need a wife to care for you when you come home from the wars; for was he not in a few short weeks—doubtless long to him—to become a real soldier, a member, regularly enrolled of Captain John Van Patten's company, 2nd Albany County Militia? He served in this company until the



Photo by Degraff Van Vranken

LOOKING UP THE MOHAWK FROM THE HILL KINAQUARIONES



Photo by C. M. Vander Veer

LOOKING DOWN THE MOHAWK FROM THE HILL KINAQUARIONES

end of the war, taking part in numerous engagements, among them the encounter in which the notorious Butler was killed. He was with the troops under Colonel Willet when they pursued the British and Indians under Ross. On many occasions, as the records of the Pension Office show, he did scout duty along the exposed northern frontier of the valley.

Whether young Jan, as a good soldier, obeyed the command to rock the cradle we do not know. However, various family and church records give ample testimony to the foresight of Jannetje's mother in prophetic possibilities, for on February 5, 1795, while still in her sixteenth year, the little daughter of the Woestina was married to our soldier boy, now a lieutenant.

The newly-married couple established a home on the river road, just over the western line of the Schenectady patent, or at the foot of the steep and rocky hill Kinaquariones—the place of the last battle between the Mohawks and Mohicans. Their house soon became one of the best-known hostelries of the valley, and here from time to time several persons of note were entertained. More than once when detachments of troops were passing through the valley the little plot in front of the house, now mostly occupied by the four tracks of the New York Central Railroad, was dotted with their tents and lit with their ruddy campfires. In the meanwhile mine host Jan would entertain the officers in his house across the pike.



Photo by C. M. Vander Veer

THE BRAWLING BROOK, CHAUGHTANOONDA

That turned the wheel of the cement mill. Here was fought the last battle between the Mohawks and the Mohicans

Fresh from his notable victory on Lake Erie, Commodore Perry in October, 1813, on his return journey to New York and Newport, which was a continuous ovation, stopped here overnight, and a notch was cut on a door-casing to mark his height. This visit of Perry's occurred after the eighth visit of the stork to the family, and accordingly the new-born son

was named John Perry. Just before leaving in the morning Perry gave to mother Jannetje a lot of silver dollars—so many that her hands would not hold them, and as she was sitting he threw them in her lap. She said her lap was full of silver dollars.



THE WEAVER

"One became a weaver; looms and text-books on the art were procured."

As the children grew up the old yellow house became a veritable hive of industry, the eight sons all being taught some useful occupation. One became a weaver; looms and text-books on the art were procured, and a little building, called the weave-house, was built, from which many yards of well-woven cloth went out, samples of which are still in existence.

Others were taught the art of rope-making from flax grown and prepared on the place. The crude but efficient machinery used, marked with the family initials, is still preserved.

Two others, exploring a ledge of limestone on their father's land, conceived the idea that hydraulic cement, or water-lime as it was then called, could be made from it. So a kiln was erected convenient to the outcrop; a mill was built beside the brawling brook, Chaughtanoonda, which dammed, was compelled to grind the burnt limestone, and for some years an excellent quality of hydraulic cement was here produced.

Another son, named after the herdsman of Tekoa, studied landscape painting under the tutelage of one of the old-time traveling schoolmasters, himself an artist of fair ability.

Finally, however, the inevitable dispersal of the family group came. The daughters married, and the sons, grown to manhood, all sought homes for themselves. Two went to New York City where one became a lawyer; another, the artist, sought the southland, where for many years he was the Editor of *The Southern Agriculturist;* while others chose homes in the near vicinity.

Thirteen children were born to Jan and Jannetje, of whom all but two reached mature years. Their descendants are now scattered in many States of the Union.

Jan died in 1847, Jannetje in 1868, and they rest side by side in the cemetery of the Reformed Dutch Church in the village of Glenville.

NEWS FROM TILLOLOY

THE following letter, lately received by Mrs. Matthew T. Scott, Chairman War Relief Service Committee, from Count D'Hinnisdal, Mayor of Tilloloy, describes the evacuation of the little French village after the recent German Drive:

"PARIS, April 6th,
"60 Rue de Varenne.

'To MRS. MATTHEW T. SCOTT.

Madame:

"Your kind and charitable assistance to the unhappy people of Tilloloy, so tried by this war, permits me to write you of the latest news and disaster which has befallen the village—consequences of the German offensive upon the first days of March, almost the anniversary of the retreat of our powerful enemy in 1917, and which left us in relative calm.

"We employed it to prepare the strongly desired relief, in spite of the many difficulties in the war zone, and thanks to you, madame, the good work is commenced.

"The provisional wooden shelters for habitation were built upon the ruins of destroyed homes; some very primitive furniture had been put in the improvised habitations, and a sixth of the inhabitants were grouped in the shadow of the partially destroyed walls which had resisted the explosion of the shells.

"We had created an agricultural co-operative society to put the land in a state of production. The purchase of a tractor was quite an item—its plow a Titan of American manufacture; the wheat was in store; the work of preparing the ground for the oats and potatoes had been commenced upon a very large scale; the vegetable gardens promised well, all the land was put in condition for a prosperous future; the clay was ready for the kiln. During this work we were protected by the English who had replaced our 'poilus' and luckily they were not far away—the women and children and old people again crowded the roads, flying from the enemy, pushing their wheel-barrows or small carts, overcharged with mattresses and kitchen utensils which they had purchased or the more fortunate had given them; only a few wagons, for horses are scarce, and the few cows they owned were driven before them, not wishing the enemy to profit by them.

"The worst days of 1914 were again lived over and these poor people were again driven forth to find shelter as best they could—as the post is not regular, there is lack of news in detail.

"The optimists say that checking the offensive is only a question of days. All have a firm belief in the final triumph, which we will owe to the powerful and generous assistance of America. But do not think that our moral force is attacked by all this confusion, it remains the same—and I write to tell you this news, for you have been sympathetic, generous and kind, and I know you will continue to give your friendship to these poor people, who twice have been so cruelly struck by the hand of the enemy.

"Receive, madame, my most respectful homage,

"Your servant,
"THE MAYOR OF TILLOLOY.
"D'HINNISDAL."

Madame Charles le Verier, in writing to Mrs. Matthew T. Scott, regarding the rebuilding of Tilloloy, stated:

"The (French) Government desires above all to see the devastated regions live again. The refugees, even the luckiest, who have found refuge in happier corners of France, feel themselves exiles, and have a homesick longing for their own hearths.

"The local authorities have long since made their plans and arrangements to begin the hoped-for reconstruction, and are therefore ready with the projects that can be quickly modified or adapted. This means that the moment the promised aid arrives from the Daughters of the American Revolution, the Committee here is assured of the active and instant co-operation of the authorities who are eager in their expression of gratitude.

"It goes without saying that nothing can be done without the permission of the Military Authorities who are the final judges of what work may be undertaken and what had best be postponed.

"Had France listened to the too great prudence of those fearing a return of the enemy and had refused to rebuild, she would

have added to the existing misery, and weakened terribly the country. Our vitality and resistance come from just that very daring to begin life again in the midst of ruin.

"Mr. Ridgley Carter, already acting as treasurer of the French Heroes Fund, has accepted a similar responsibility for your Committee here of reconstruction. This simplifies matters, and it is hoped that you will feel entire trust and confidence in your representatives here and be willing to leave to their judgment the questions of the moment, so that they may be able to carry out efficiently your aid in the great task that lies ahead."

Mrs. Scott's letter in reply to Madame Le Verier follows:

"1815 Q Street, N. W.
"WASHINGTON, D.C.
"May 14, 1918.

"MY DEAR MADAME LE VERIER:

"I have just been reading and rereading your letter and Madame La Grange's of February 26th. Their shattered hopes break my hea But courage, dear Madame, these dark da will pass. France will come to her glorio own; Tilloloy will be restored—the Boc cannot win!

"They may seem to for a while with th unnumbered hordes of savages, but—'th shall not pass!'

"Only a little while longer and we will sending our Tilloloy money (now in the Metr politan Bank in Washington, D. C., for Madar La Grange's disposal) to Mr. Ridgley Cart of the Morgan, Harges, & Company Bar in Paris.

"We have been racked with fluctuatio of hope and despair, but there is a God Heaven, there are French, British, Italia and American soldiers on earth, and thes devastated regions will again blossom wit the beauty of the lilies of France.

"This faith must cheer and sustain an conquer."

"JULIA E. SCOTT."

UNCLE SAM

By Richard A. Purdy
(of The Vigilantes)

He's a giant, rich and lazy,
With a vision often hazy
And an indolent contentment
In his undeveloped plan;
Yet his cradle as a Nation
Was the greatest Declaration
Independence has recorded
In the history of man.

It would be a thousand pities
If, amid his teeming cities
Fed by wheatfields, mine and forest
He forgot his noble birth;
But he heard the guns that thundered—
In defense of neutrals plundered—
"The integrity of treaties
Shall not perish from the earth!"

Then the giant's eyes grew clearer,
For his liberty was dearer
Than the wealth and ease around him;
And he shook his mighty frame!
Long he stood there—lost in thinking—
When, the Lusitania sinking,
Brought his muscles to a tension
While his head was bowed in shame!

Then, from coast to coast he beckoned,
And from Gulf to Lakes he reckoned
On his wealth in men and money,
And he summoned of his best.
He is gathering his forces,
From a hundred thousand sources;
They are rising like a whirlwind
For their giant of the West!

They are under martial orders
And they go to far-off borders,
Where Democracy is threatened
By the Huns of modern war!
There'll be ships enough to take them,
There'll be men enough to make them
And an air-craft flight of eagles
That was never seen before!

For he counts his men in millions
And his money-might in billions,
And he'll hurl them at the Germans
In the trenches, sea and air!
If the Hun is yet defiant,
Let him rouse a sleeping giant
And destroy another treaty
In the future—if he dare!

FIRST WASHINGTON MEMORIAL TO BE RESTORED

By Minnie May Goode

THOUGH but little more than a century since the mortal remains of Washington were laid to rest on the hilly slope of Mount Vernon, his name and fame have inspired more and greater works f art perhaps than were ever executed to he memory of any other one man.

In 1827, twenty-eight years after his eath, the first monument to the greatest ame in American history was erected. Built of large boulders, it was a crude-ooking structure when completed, but it as proof of the gratitude of a truly atriotic people. This monument was rected in the State of Maryland on the amous South Mountain, near Boons-oro, July 4, 1827. Threatened with ruin stands there to-day a picturesque emorial to the Father of his Country.

This old structure, which has the dis-nction of being the first monument ever rected to Washington, was built of blue ocks hewn out of the mountain and as the work of patriotic citizens Boonsboro.

The town itself is an old one, dating ack to Revolutionary times. The fame the great Commander-in-Chief of the evolution and the nobility of his char-ter had become so fixed in the minds nd hearts of every citizen as to inspire a ovement to erect a memorial to him. he dream of a free country had been alized. The great struggle for inde-ndence was still in the minds of some ho had taken part in it, and it is said at several of those who assisted in lay-ing the foundation were aged survivors of the Revolutionary Army.

The monument originally stood at a height of 15 feet and was 54 feet in circumference at its base. One may ascend to the top by a flight of steps running up through the monument, from which may be had a magnificent view of the surrounding country. On the side fronting Boonsboro was placed a white marble slab bearing this inscription:

> "Erected in memory of Washington July 4, 1827, by the citizens of Boonsboro."

At the laying of the monument several Revolutionary soldiers ascended to the top and fired three rounds. Rev. Wm. Clinghan, D.D., an Episcopal clergyman, participated in its dedication. The old house in which he lived in Boonsboro is still standing and his grave may be seen in the old burying ground of the Reformed Church.

After the ceremonies, the Declaration of Independence was read from the steps of the monument.

In 1882 it had reached a state of dilapidation, when in that year citizens of Boonsboro sought to restore it. By popular subscription the necessary sum was raised and the monument was restored to a height of 30 feet. It was rededicated August 18 of that year in the presence of 3000 people. The Governor of the State was present and the occasion was made most notable.

A decade later the monument had fallen to its former ruin. A rent appear-



Courtesy of D. W. Thayer

FIRST MONUMENT TO BE ERECTED IN MEMORY OF GEORGE WASHINGTON
Dedicated at Boonsboro on July 4, 1827

ing near the base, probably the result of a stroke of lightning, caused the monument to crumble and fall.

Only a few years ago a movement was again started by the people of Boonsboro to restore the monument. A society was formed for the restoration and preservation of the First Monument to George Washington, the plan being to present the matter to Congress. On June 24, 1914, a bill was introduced in Congress by Mr. Lewis, of Maryland, to appropriate a sum of $2500 for its restoration.

Just a year ago the matter was taken up by the Daughters of the American Revolution of the State of Maryland for the purpose of starting a campaign among the various Chapters to repair the First Washington Monument.

It is now fast falling into decay and it is hoped that with the bill pending in Congress and efforts of the ever zealous Daughters the first memorial to the great hero of the Revolution may yet be restored. It has also been learned that in a new lecture on Monuments in America now being prepared by Capt. D. W. Thayer, of Washington, he proposes to show the present condition of this monument which was the first tribute to the man whose greatness it was built to commemorate.

The following beautiful lines by Isabel S. Mason to the First Washington Monument are worthy of being quoted here:

Of old thou stood, a watcher lone,
Upon the silent height;
Strong as the Heart at Valley Forge,
That watched in frozen night.
For in thee glowed the pulse that timed,
The march of Freedom's feet;
Fed by the flood of hero blood,
It ne'er shall cease to beat.
Though shattered once by storm and age,
Yet Nature wove thee round;
A flowery, fragrant memory,
Embraced thee from the ground,
The fair, wild blossoms kissed thy form,
The birds sang o'er thy stone;
The stars in night's emblazoned flag,
Kept watch with thee alone.
And now once more thy form shall stand,
Grim Veteran of the past;
Like Liberty, though crushed to earth,
It must arise at last.
For when the thrill of grateful love,
Shall o'er us cease to steal;
'Twill be because our Soul is dead,
And hearts have ceased to feel.

LOOK FOR THE AUGUST D.A.R. MAGAZINE

The leading article in the August D. A. R. MAGAZINE will be "Some Peculiar Maps," by Mr. P. Lee Phillips, Chief of the Map Division, Library of Congress. The article will be illustrated by many unique maps and present much hitherto unpublished historical data.

Other contributors will be Mrs. Matthew T. Scott, Augusta Huiell Seaman, Grace M. Pierce, Edward Hale Brush, and Everett T. Tomlinson.

Send in your subscriptions early to the Treasurer General, N. S. D. A. R.

AMERICA'S WESTMINSTER ABBEY

By John L. B. Williams

THERE is something peculiarly fitting in the fact that the little town that contains the university often called "the Oxford of America," should also hold within its limits the "Westminster Abbey of America." For that is the name applied to the graveyard at Princeton where, as is the case with its old world prototype, rest so many of the nation's illustrious dead.

It is but a step from the buildings, quadrangles and towers of the University to the graveyard. Passing through the splendid arch of Blair Hall, on the way up from the railroad station; past the Cannon, that celebrated centre of Princeton tradition; past Nassau Hall, with its Revolutionary, collegiate and national associations; and across the front campus, a short walk leads down Witherspoon Street to the old burying ground.

A peaceful spot, this, well surrounded by the trees for which Princeton is famous. Here, within a stone's throw of the University, whose life is so woven into our national fabric, lie men who helped make both college and country what they are.

Princeton University has been the academic mother of many a son illustrious in his country's annals. Her campus has resounded to the invaders' tread, battle has disturbed her academic calm (indeed, tradition has it that the very walls of Nassau Hall were pierced by a cannon ball). To her came, when his public life was at an end, Grover Cleveland, to live many useful years in her service, giving her his best with the same unstinting devotion he had bestowed on his country. From her went forth democracy's champion, Woodrow Wilson, to enter upon the public career that has placed him now, the acknowledged leader of the nations allied to defeat Kaiserism in the battle to "make the world safe for democracy."

Princeton played a great part in the Revolutionary War, even as she plays a great part in that of to-day. Witherspoon, her president, was a leader in the patriot cause, a signer of the Declaration of Independence, a strong influence on the nation's early destinies. Many of her alumni played prominent rôles in the struggle for freedom. The Continental Congress held its sessions in Nassau Hall for a time. Princeton was strong in the nation's cause, the cause that won freedom and established the world's greatest republic, which her sons now labor to aid in freeing enslaved Europe from the Hun menace.

Of great interest in the old burying ground are the tombs of eight of Princeton's fourteen presidents, placed in the celebrated "Presidents' Row." Here are the quaint old graves of the men who, in the early days, guided the fortunes of the college. And, in the very beginning it is as well to lay at rest the erroneous impression that Jonathan Dickinson, the college's first president, is buried in Princeton. President Dickinson died and was buried in Elizabethtown, before the college was moved to Princeton; and at Elizabethtown there stands a monument to him.

The first of the presidents of the col-

ege to be buried at Princeton was Aaron Burr, the father of the famous Aaron Burr, who also lies in the Princeton burying ground. The second president of Princeton was the man under whom the college was moved from Elizabethtown, and during the brief ten years of his incumbency of the presidency he " drew up its first entrance requirements, its first course of study, its first code of rules for internal government; he supervised the erection of its first buildings and organized its life under the new conditions; and he created its first treasury." [1] One of the foremost among the early educators in this country, President Burr's death at a comparatively early age was a great loss to Princeton.

President Burr had married the daughter of Jonathan Edwards, the celebrated New England divine whose personality stamped indelibly upon Colonial New England. Famous as one of our nation's first men to accomplish much in the way of letters, it was a happy event that elected him to succeed his eminent son-in-law in the presidency of Princeton, and an unfortunate twist of fate that he died within a very brief time of his inauguration, after he had been inoculated for small-pox. Jonathan Edwards lies next his son-in-law, President Burr, in the old Princeton graveyard.

The next two men to guide the college's destinies were Samuel Finley and Samuel Davies. In those times it seemed almost fatal thing to be elected president of Princeton, for the lives of all the early presidents, up to the time of Doctor Witherspoon, terminated soon after their election to the office. The combined terms of Presidents Davies and Finley covered only eight years. President Davies lies next President Edwards in the " Presidents' Row." Alongside his grave is a cenotaph to commemorate President Finley, who died in Philadelphia, where he is buried.

Fifth in " Presidents' Row " lies John Witherspoon, President of Princeton from 1766–1794, the period, roughly, of the Revolution and the birth of the new nation, events in which he played a prominent part. Although Doctor Witherspoon was a Scotchman by birth, a graduate of Edinburgh, and the recipient of the degree of Doctor of Divinity from St. Andrews, he allied himself with the patriotic cause from the very beginning of his work in this country. In addition to his labors on behalf of the college, to which were due its sound condition the outbreak of the struggle with the mother country, he furthered the Colonies' efforts for freedom and independence in every way that lay within his power. Dr. Witherspoon, in spite of the prejudice then existing against a clergyman's mingling in politics, was elected a member of the Provincial Congress of New Jersey. Later he was chosen a member of the Continental Congress for the Province, and for the next six years he was to have a hand in the great affairs of the nation. He signed the Declaration of Independence and served on many important committees of the body of which he was a member, continuing, at the same time, his work as president of the college.

During Doctor Witherspoon's term of office, Princeton was occupied now by British, now by Continental troops; for a time Congress, frightened out of Philadelphia, held its sessions in Nassau Hall; here General Washington, who, with his household, then lived at Rocky Hill, a village nearby, received the formal thanks of the nation for his conduct of the war. He was present at a Princeton commence-

[1] " Princeton," V. L. Collins, Oxford University Press.

ment, where he was the object of many laudatory remarks on the part of the valedictorian of the year. Indeed, he presented the college with the sum of fifty guineas, which the trustees expended in commissioning Peale to paint the general's likeness to be placed in the very frame from which Alexander Hamilton's cannon ball had knocked the portrait of the second English George. En route from Newport to participate in the great victory of Yorktown, Rochambeau and the French troops camped here.

Stirring as were these times, they were indeed hard for the task of keeping the breath of life in the college. That Doctor Witherspoon was able to do this was little short of marvellous, for his buildings had been destroyed almost entirely. Yet so thorough had been the great president's work, and so widespread was the reputation of his teaching, that students continued to come to Princeton in spite of the adverse conditions that prevailed there, situated as it was in the track of the British armies between New York and Philadelphia. Until his death Doctor Witherspoon strove on, fighting in addition to other discouragements the added one of the blindness that came over him in the closing days of his life. He was the first American college president to realize the importance of his institution's being on a sound financial basis and to his labors in that direction we



THE GRAVE OF COLONEL AARON BURR, MARKED BY THE PLAIN STANDING SLAB. IT IS DIRECTLY BEHIND PRESIDENT BURR'S GRAVE

Presidents Smith, Green and Carnahan complete the list of those who lie in "Presidents' Row." The administrations of these gentlemen practically cover the college's existence up to the time of the Civil War.

Another famous grave in the Princeton burying ground is that of Colonel Aaron Burr, undoubtedly one of the most brilliant and able men who figured in our early history. In our annals there exist

no figure more romantic than his, with all his charm, his ability, his bravery, and even his unscrupulousness. A graduate of Princeton in the class of 1772, his commencement oration was on the subject of "Castle Building"—appropriate enough when we think of the castles he was to plan later on in the great southwest territory. It is a matter for interesting speculation to recall that on the ill-fated expedition against Canada, launched by the Colonies in 1775, were Benedict Arnold, Aaron Burr, and James Wilkinson — the former a proved traitor, the second tried and barely acquitted of the charge of treason, the third suspected of complicity in many a doubtful scheme in the later intrigues that took place around New Orleans and the territory of the Louisiana Purchase. What *might* they have planned and dreamed around their camp fires in the still cold of the north woods!



CLEVELAND MEMORIAL TOWER, PRINCETON UNIVERSITY

After the war's end, Aaron Burr sought and obtained political preferment. He organized New York City politics on their present sound political basis. He was elected to the Vice-Presidency of the country, aimed at the Presidency and missed by the slightest margin. The remainder of his unfortunate career is too well known to be chronicled here.

In his lonely old age he was accustomed to spend part of each summer at Princeton, and it was there that he was buried in 1836. Burr's body lay in state in Nassau Hall, President Carnahan pronounced his funeral oration, and finally all that remained of this brilliant alumnus of the college was buried with military honors in the old graveyard, near the last resting place of his father, the college's second president.

On the original headstone that marked Colonel Burr's grave, has been placed a new upright one, bearing, in addition to the dates of his birth and his death, the simple inscription:

Aaron Burr
A Colonel in the Army of Washington
Vice-President of the United States from 1801 to 1805

From the last resting place of Aaron Burr it is but a short walk to that of another great American, Grover Cleveland. After his retirement from public life, Mr. Cleveland purchased a lovely home—Westlands—at Princeton. Here he lived until the time of his death in 1908.

It was not the great Democrat's desire that an elaborate shaft should mark his grave, so a simple monument stands on the spot. It consists in detail of a square plinth with small pilasters at each corner of the die, a Doric entablature and a funerary urn. A simple decoration, representing palms, ivy and an hourglass is above the inscription, which merely states the name, the date of birth and the date of death of the great man who lies here.

However, no mention of Princeton and Mr. Cleveland would be complete without mention of the "man of destiny's" real monument there—the Cleveland Tower. His wish concerning the marking of his grave was, of course, sacred, yet it was felt that in Princeton something should be erected on a larger scale to commemorate his association with the town and the University. Funds were collected by popular subscription to erect a suitable monument to Mr. Cleveland, and the Cleveland Memorial Tower, standing at the southwest corner of the quadrangle enclosed by the Graduate College buildings, designed by Mr. Ralph Adams Cram, supervising architect of the University, is Princeton's official tribute to his memory.

D. A. R. MAGAZINE PRAISED

May 14, 1918.

Extract of a letter received from Mrs. John C. Ames, 3133 Calumet Ave., Chicago, Ill. Original letter in Magazine File.

"I have been a continuous subscriber ever since I have been a Daughter—over eighteen years—but it has never been such a pleasure to renew it as it is at this time. Never in my mind has the MAGAZINE reached the rank among magazines it has now achieved. It is splendid! It does the Daughters credit."

May 16, 1918.

Extract of letter received from Mrs. Eva L. Underwood, 401 N. Center St., Plymouth, Ind. Original in Magazine File.

"I am so pleased with the MAGAZINE, which has so wonderfully improved during the past year."

A word of appreciation comes from New York in a letter dated May 29, 1918, from Mrs. Fred Church, of Afton: "I shall always keep my interest in the D.A.R., and am enclosing one dollar for the MAGAZINE which gets more interesting every issue."

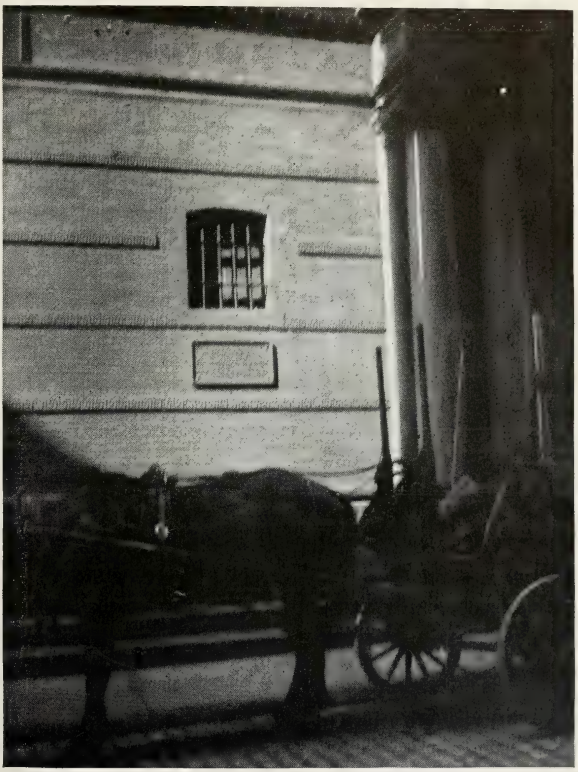
Another extract, from a letter of June 12, 1918, on file in the Magazine Department, from Miss Katharine H. Crampton, Madison, Conn., states: "I want to express my appreciation of the MAGAZINE. I find it instructive and immensely interesting, and wish it might be in the home of every Daughter of the American Revolution in the country."

SOME QUAINT REMINDERS OF HISTORY IN NEW YORK CITY

CONCERNING TWO HISTORIC PRISONS

By Augusta Huiell Seaman

THE streets of New York City are full of curious reminders of the past to the one who traverses them with "the seeing eye." We can pass up and down the same thoroughfare for years, noticing nothing save the hurrying crowds, the pavement under our feet, the vague outline of surrounding buildings. Then suddenly one day, we happen to raise our eyes to the walls of some structure we are passing. We observe, perhaps for the first time, a tablet commemorating some historic event that took place near the spot, or indicating that the building itself has been the scene of some memorable incident.



THE WINDOW IN THE RHINELANDER BUILDING

Then how everything is changed! We see no longer that modern street, those hurrying crowds. We are in the New York of our forefathers' time. We are back in Colonial or Revolutionary days. We have suddenly awakened to a new interest. Perhaps our curiosity will be so great that we will begin to read up and inform ourselves further on the subject. Perchance we will begin to hunt for other landmarks. If so, we will find our walks henceforth becoming continual voyages of discovery and surprise. And if, perhaps, we are wondering where to begin and how, these few suggestions may not come amiss.

There is a tall modern structure of forbidding appearance, on the corner of Rose and New Chamber Streets in lower New York. It is the Rhinelander Building. At first glance there seems nothing about it to suggest the days of our forefathers. But turn from the main entrance down the narrow Rose Street

side, and glance up after you pass the corner. Here is set in the wall, some ten or twelve feet above the sidewalk, a tiny, heavily-grated window. It is like no other window in the building. Underneath it is a tablet, and from this we glean the reason for its being so placed. That reason is sufficient to stir our imagination and rouse anew our patriotism.

This building stands on the site of the old Rhinelander sugarhouse which was torn down in 1892. And this was one of the notorious sugarhouse prisons for American patriots during the Revolutionary War. When the old building was demolished, and the new warehouse erected, this tiny barred window (one of many) was left in its original position. Also some of the stones of the historic building were used in constructing the entrance of the new.



"THE BARRACKS"

The history of British prisons in New York during the Revolution is a dark chapter. There were so many prisoners brought into the city during the war that the regular jail (called the Bridewell) was soon filled to overflowing. Then the British looked about for other buildings to use. The two sugarhouses, the Livingston and Rhinelander, seemed well suited for the purpose. They were large, narrow-windowed and strongly constructed, and they, too, were soon crowded to the utmost. But still more room was needed. Columbia College, which then stood at Park Place, and the City Hall on Wall Street were pressed into service, and when even these failed to accommodate the great numbers, the churches were sacrificed to the purpose. No less than seven churches were put to this terrible use during the dark years of the war.

So many disappeared in these prisons, so many died and were buried in unmarked graves, that relatives of these unfortunates by the hundreds remained forever in ignorance of their loved ones' fates. When the two sugarhouses were torn down some years ago, the names of many Continental soldiers were found scratched on the walls, together with pathetic messages to their families.

We gaze at that forbidding little window to-day and wonder how many patient faces have been pressed against those iron bars, how many imploring hands may have been stretched through them—in vain! Poor helpless, nameless heroes! A fitting sequel for us will be to go down Broadway to Trinity churchyard and linger a few moments near the noble monument that has been erected to those very unknown heroes who perished in prisons at that period. It will cheer us to remember that though they suffered unknown, and lie in many an unmarked grave, their memory is not forgotten.

But we must not think too harshly of

the British because of this. War prisons never were the most cheerful spots in the world, and we have some very much to our own discredit during the Civil War. There is, however, one case where our forefathers put the Golden Rule into practice, and it will be well to mention it in contrast to this gloomy little Rhinelander window.

On the corner of Bank and Bleecker Streets is a plain, unadorned wooden building, long called "The Barracks," and now unoccupied. It does not look particularly interesting, but it is! For here is the place where we heaped coals of fire on the heads of the British!

This time the tables were turned. It was no longer the Revolution but the War of 1812 that was being waged. America, though rather unsuccessful in land engagements, was sweeping the seas with victory. Almost every privateer that entered port brought scores of British prisoners captured from prize ships. They were imprisoned, of course, but we did try to house and care for them with as much respect to their humanity as possible.

When Captain Lawrence of the American "Hornet" encountered, defeated and sank the British "Peacock" off the coast of South America, after an engagement of only fourteen minutes, he found himself with a batch of over one hundred prisoners to be cared for and conveyed to some American port. His little vessel was crowded to the utmost, for he already carried about one hundred and seventy of his own men. He determined to make straight for New York, and there landed his prisoners. So well had these British seamen been treated during the long voyage, that on reaching New York they drew up and published a card (called a "broadside") expressing their appreciation. It ended thus: "We ceased to consider ourselves prisoners. Everything was done for us."

On reaching the city, they were taken to "The Barracks" at Bleecker Street and confined there till peace was declared. There is no doubt that they fared equally well in their New York quarters. We had learned our lesson. In that case, at least, we "did as we would be done by."

Few pass this building who have any idea of its historic association. Perhaps the time is not far distant when it will disappear and be forgotten. But it should mean much to those who love their history. And it might be well to pay it a visit, before it vanishes forever from the map of New York City!

THE SALUTE

By M. E. Buhler
(of The Vigilantes)

When a soldier meets another
  Higher in command,
Up, in instant recognition,
  Goes his hand—
Gives salute in silent greeting;
  'Tis the way
That he says at every meeting—
  "I'll obey!"

When an officer, in passing,
  Has salute,
Quick his heart and hand responsive!
  Grave and mute,
On the sea or on the earth he
  Pledges as they meet,
By his rank, *"I shall be worthy!"*
  So they greet.

STATE CONFERENCES

Arizona

The Arizona State Conference, which embraces the Maricopa Chapter of Phœnix and the Tucson Chapter, was held in Phœnix, Arizona, February 22, 1918.

Mrs. Geo. F. Freeman, of Tucson, State Regent, presided over the sessions, which were well attended by representatives of both Chapters.

Reports from the various committees were read, but the greater part of the time was devoted to the discussion of war relief measures. While the Chapters represented have not done Red Cross and other relief work as Chapters, the individual members, working in conjunction with organizations already existing, have accomplished wonderful results. One of the members spends the greater part of her time instructing knitting classes and making knitted garments herself, while others in addition to Red Cross work have collected funds for Belgian relief, and relief of French orphans. Local charities have not been neglected in the pressure of other work. One of the measures to be undertaken during the ensuing year is the sending of jellies, flowers and magazines to the soldiers on the border of Mexico, particularly remembering those who may be ill.

After a delightful luncheon, a fine program devoted to "The Flag" was given. The feature of this program was "The Story of the Flag," by Mrs. Otis E. Young.

After the program, a business session was held, the officers for the next term being elected.

ETTA J. OLIVER,
Historian.

Washington

The Seventeenth Annual Assembly of the Washington Daughters of the American Revolution was held in Bellingham, March 15 and 16, with Chief Whatcom Chapter as hostess.

At one o'clock on March 15, the delegates lunched together at the Hotel Leopold, Assembly Headquarters, after which the adjourned to the Elks' Temple.

Promptly at 2:30 o'clock the Assembl was called to order by State Regent, Mr Overton Gentry Ellis. Rev. James M Wilson, of the St. James Presbyteria Church, in well chosen words invoked divin blessing and guidance on the Assembly an in its deliberations, which was followe by the singing of the "Star Spangled Ban ner" and the giving of the flag salute. Mr S. W. Haight, Regent of Chief Whatcor Chapter, welcomed the guests, Mrs. S. H Keithly and Mrs. S. J. Chadwick, first an second Vice-regents, responding.

In her address which followed, State Re gent, Mrs. Overton Gentry Ellis, sounde the keynote of the Assembly—patriotism and service—outlining briefly the genera lines of work undertaken and presentin definitely, clearly and certainly the problem confronting us.

By decision of the State Board of Man agement, all social features were omitte this year and the evening usually featurin a reception was given over to an ope patriotic meeting. The session was one s full of inspiration, yet bringing us squarel face to face with our responsibilities a women of America, as to make it not easil forgotten by any present.

Mrs. Fred B. Smith responded to a toas "Our Soldier Boys," speaking in terms o her "own soldier boy" touchingly, ye bravely and cheerily. Mrs. J. S. McKe State Council of Defense in charge o Woman's Work, outlined woman's part i this great defense work, urging the neces sity for humble service, unseen, unsung unheroic, as the immediate need an demand upon American women.

Judge John A. Kellogg, of Revolutionar ancestry and a native son of Washingto and of Bellingham, followed with an accoun of the sacrifice and devotion of our grand mothers in earlier days, of the women o our Allies to-day and an appeal to us, wome of America to-day, to meet every responsi

bility that may come to the women of the greatest country on earth.

The second day was devoted almost wholly to business. The session opened with the reading of the Declaration of Independence, the singing of the "Battle Hymn of the Republic," reports of officers, committees and Chapter Regents followed.

The work for the year has centered about that all-absorbing topic which has taken possession of our thoughts, our hearts, our very lives. The Daughters throughout the State have everywhere become a devoted band of intensive war workers responding nobly and unselfishly to every call of our Government and of humanity upon their time and resources. Several Chapters promoted the first Red Cross work and kept open house until the work was taken over by the National organization. Chapters generally report full Red Cross membership and participation in every phase of its work. Seattle alone has nine Red Cross Auxiliaries. Chapters and members have pushed the sale of Liberty Bonds, secured Hoover pledges, assisted in the Red Cross, Y.M.C.A. and Y.W.C.A. drives, and are serving as Minute Women. They have invested thousands of dollars in Liberty Bonds and Thrift Stamps and have contributed liberally to the Belgian Relief, support of French orphans and Tilloloy Fund. Thousands of dollars have been raised for the Red Cross Wool Fund and thousands of garments have been made and knitted. In addition, patriotic, civic and educational work has continued. Receptions, entertainments, night schools for foreign-speaking citizens and afternoon classes for foreign mothers are provided and taught by Daughters. Patriotic education through schools, libraries and the press has continued. Thousands of garments, comforts, good eats and entertainment, books, magazines and music have been provided for the 38,000 men at American Lake and the four other camps and stations. Despite the pressure of war work considerable original historical research concerning Indian stories and legends, pioneer days, the San Juan Dispute and Period of Joint Occupancy, has been done.

At one o'clock about one hundred and fifty persons sat down to a luncheon at the Hotel Leopold and the Hoover luncheon, seasoned with timely toasts, was enjoyed by all.

During the year, four new Chapters have been organized, making in all twenty-one Chapters with a membership of 1197.

The assembly closed with beautiful and appropriate benedictions pronounced by our Chaplain, and we went out into a new year pledged to service, justice, to freedom and humanity.

DELIA L. KEELER,
State Historian.

THE LITTLE LAD

By Agnes Lee
(of The Vigilantes)

To me it's always the little lad
Afraid to speak his name.
But he was one of the first to go,
When his heart received the flame.

He used to steal from the shadowy room,
And over the lighted stair,
If dismal tales were being told.
But he won the *Croix de Guerre.*

He clutched my hand when the thunder broke.
He paled at the lightning's glance.
But he met the Teutons face to face,
And he fell with the sons of France.

WORK of the CHAPTERS

To Insure Accuracy in the Reading of Names and Promptness in Publication Chapter Reports must be Typewritten EDITOR

The Bigbee Valley Chapter (Livingston, Ala.), organized March, 1913, has continued its patriotic and philanthropic work. June 14, 1917, our Chapter presented a flag to the Public School of our town: an interesting program in which the school children took part was well rendered, and an able address made by Hon. Wm. Brandon, a prominent candidate for governor of Alabama. Upon our State Regent's suggestion, a barrel of jellies and fruit conserves was sent to the base hospital at Camp Sheridan, Montgomery, Ala. At Christmas, boxes of tobacco and edibles were sent to various camps in which the boys of our home county are stationed.

We are all workers of the Red Cross, one of our members, who has three sons in the service, being Chairman of the Red Cross Chapter of Sumter County. Our enthusiasm in the soldiers has not diminished our interest in patriotic education; preparing the boys and girls of isolated mountain districts to become good citizens. Our Regent and Historian attended the State Conference in Birmingham in December. To prove ourselves worthy of our Revolutionary sires in this crucial period of our country, was the keynote of the Conference. Our Chapter was honored by one of our members being elected State Treasurer.

Our monthly meetings are well attended and most enjoyable. "A Study of Mexico" was most interesting in 1917. This year we have a miscellaneous program, "Historical Subjects and Vital Topics of the Day." The Daughters of Alabama stand ever ready to respond to our country's call in every time of need.

GAGE WINSTON MCMAHON,
Historian.

Andrew Hamilton Chapter (Abbeville, S. C.) reports that although it has only twenty members, it has accomplished a good bit during the past year. When war came, we organized Unit No. 1 D. A. R. of the League for Women's Service, the first organization in the county for war relief work. Pillow cases were made, then knitted garments were sent to the Battleship *South Carolina* through the Navy League.

Our Chapter room was offered to the Red Cross and is being used by them as a workroom for making surgical dressings, the anteroom being used to store the dressings when finished. Many of the members completed the Surgical Dressings course, and every Tuesday is "D. A. R. day," when they work at the Red Cross rooms.

A handsome flag was presented to the High School in September.

Our Chapter was one of the first Chapters in the State to become a Founder of Tomassee Industrial School. As another expression of interest in Patriotic Education the Chapter has a scholarship in the Bowen-Macfeat Business College of Columbia to fit a young man or woman "to efficiently take the place of a man going to the front." One young man has completed the course, and the scholarship will be awarded again in June.

ANTOINETTE RUSSELL,
Secretary.

Michael Trebert Chapter (Port Angeles, Wash.). In the progressive and patriotic city of Port Angeles, Wash., which is beautifully situated between the Strait of Juan de Fuca and the magnificent snow clad Olympic mountains, on Monday, November 6, 1916, was organized the Michael Trebert Chapter by Mrs. T. L. Harrington, its first Regent.

At the request of Mrs. Edmund Bowden, State Regent of Washington, Mrs. T. L. Harrington was appointed Organizing Regent for Port Angeles.

After much faithful and efficient work on the part of the charter members, the Chapter was organized at the home of the Organizing Regent, which was beautifully decorated with the National and D. A. R. colors.

Monday, November 6, 1916, was the date selected for organization, as it was the 138th anniversary of Michael Trebert's oath of allegiance to the United States at Lancaster, Pa. The name Michael Trebert was given the Chapter because he was a patriot and a Revolutionary soldier and one of the ancestors of the Organizing Regent, Mrs. T. L. Harrington. The first officers of the Chapter

vere appointed by the Regent and installed y her in office after which she gave a short nd instructive address on the history, ob- ect and work of the D. A. R. While the neeting was in session, the Daughters were ery much pleased to receive a telegram rom Mrs. Edmund Bowden, State Regent, ex- ending her most sincere wishes for a bright nd successful future for the Chapter. The irst gift to the Chapter was a beautiful and istorical gavel, which was presented by Mrs. ames M. Sullivan, Ex-Regent of the Dubuque hapter of Dubuque, Iowa, who is also a direct escendant of Michael Trebert. The meeting as closed with the giving of the flag salute nd singing the Star Spangled Banner.

Since then we have had monthly meetings, ave doubled our membership and have given ll of our time and resources to war relief ork. We established a Red Cross Auxiliary, ade and equipped 150 housewives, made ozens of pajamas, ice-bag covers, property ags, napkins, handkerchiefs, etc., knitted 190 rge articles for Navy and Red Cross, gave 75 to the Red Cross, $5 to patriotic benefit, 10 to soldiers' fund, also contributed to the illoloy, Belgium, and Liberty Loan funds. Ve have given one day's work a week to the ed Cross, put D. A. R. labels on every article e made, with the result that we have received any very interesting and grateful letters of cknowledgment from soldiers and sailors at ome and in France.

Many of the members have opened their omes to shelter and entertain soldiers who re at present working in our great forests, utting spruce for the aeroplanes, and the ailors who come into our port from all parts f the world.

Michael Trebert Chapter has the distinction f being located at the first port of entry to ie Pacific northwest, and being so located, it our loyal and sacred duty to see that the merican flag and all it stands for greets all ho come through our gates.

(Mrs. T. L.) Mary Lagen Harrington,
Regent.

Hannah Morrill Whitcher Chapter (Woods- lle, N. H.) has been active throughout the ear in many ways. Some Red Cross work as been accomplished but mostly local. We ave invested in a Liberty Bond and done ork for the Navy League. Having con- ibuted our share to the restoration of Til- loy, we feel gratified to be helpers in such noble cause and trust God will give them ourage and bless them in rebuilding.

May 2 was an "out of date" meeting. Each ember wore an old-style apron, about the period of 1865. The meeting opened with an old-fashioned school, each "child" taking a dinner pail containing a Hoover lunch for recess. After recitations, an essay was read on "Old Time Schoolmasters," which closed the session.

Mary Merrill Mann,
Historian.

Nathan Hale Memorial Chapter (East Haddam, Conn.) with a membership of 63, has been eager to "do its bit" in the great struggle now taking place, and is proud to report that over $14,800 has been contributed during the past year for patriotic work by its members, individually and collectively.

A French war orphan has been adopted; a large flag was bought and presented to the Home Guard with appropriate public exercises; jelly for the soldiers has been collected; magazines are being sent regularly to the front; 12 comfort kits have been made, filled and sent to the battleship Connecticut, also 1 set of wool knitted garments; the families of all enlisted and drafted men have been apportioned to the members for Home Service Work. Under the Chapter's auspices a public meeting was called and a Red Cross branch formed in this town. One dollar per capita was contributed to the National Society for the Third Liberty Loan; $17.54 has been given toward the restoration of Tilloloy; $14,550 has been contributed by individual members to the Liberty Loans. The Chapter assisted at the banquet given to the enlisted and drafted men who were called in the first draft. Wool to the amount of $54.50 has been bought and knitted into garments for the Aviation Corps. The Daughters of the American Revolution Magazine has been given to the Moodus and Chester libraries. Five dollars was given toward the salary of the Domestic Science teacher; $10 toward the up-keep of the Cove Burying ground, an ancient, historical cemetery in this town; $16 has been spent in caring for two historical parks in this town. Members have made 788 garments besides much other Red Cross work. A school contest of patriotic recitations, under the auspices of the Chapter, is now under way.

Helen Thomas Fowler,
Substitute Historian.

Deborah Wheelock Chapter (Uxbridge, Mass.). The nineteenth year of the Chapter has been one of activity and denial as the seriousness of the times demanded. The membership at the beginning of the year was 87. May 1, 1918, we mourned the loss of one of our oldest and most revered members, Mrs. Henrietta M. Taft.

October 12, 1917, Mrs. W. L. Bazeley opened her home for the first meeting of the year, when Madame Adamowski told of the terrible sufferings of the Polish people caused by the German devastation of that country. The rest of the regular meetings have been held at the Chapter House on the second Friday of each month. At the meeting, December 14, the Chapter entertained our State Regent, Mrs. Frank D. Ellison, who gave an interesting talk.

The Chapter has taken Liberty Bonds to the amount of $800 and its members up to the Third Loan have given $52,500.

The work of Surgical Dressings has been continued with interest, meetings being held at the Chapter House and later at the library. In January it was merged into the Red Cross and Uxbridge became an Auxiliary of the Worcester Branch.

For raising money to carry on war relief work the Preparedness Committee conducted a food booth at the B. V. A. F., the proceeds of which were used to equip our own boys and for surgical dressings. This committee also contributed to the Chapter's quota for the Second Liberty Loan and for the reconstruction of the French village by means of a moving picture entertainment and a series of whists. The picture entertainment was held at the Unitarian Church, January 5. The first two of the whists were held at the Chapter House on the evenings of February 25 and March 11. On April 1, the third whist was held at the home of our Regent, Miss Sarah A. Taft.

Our contributions have also included $25 to Polish relief, $10 to Martha Berry School, and $10 for the Officers' Headquarters at Camp Devens.

On December 8, 1917, the Chapter attended the fifth anniversary of Old Oak Chapter, of Grafton.

The Chapter took part in the Liberty Loan parade on April 20. In this we were represented by a float representing Ye Olden Days. In it rode our Regent, Miss Sarah Taft, and the past Regents, Mrs. Emma Taft, Mrs. Adelaide Johnson, Mrs. Florence Hall, Mrs. Mary Sayles and Mrs. Olive Taft, in Revolutionary costumes.

The Tea House and Gift Shop were carried on during the summer of 1917, as in previous years, and so another prosperous and happy year has closed.

Ida A. Taft,
Historian.

The John Clark Chapter (Social Circle, Ga.) was organized April 18, 1917. A delightful event was the celebration of its first birthday at the home of Mrs. Sanders Upsha The house was beautifully and appropriate decorated with flags and spring flowers. T Chapter's colors of blue and white were the dining-room; the table having for i center piece a huge basket of white narciss tied with bows of blue and white tulle. Amer can beauty roses, deep blue flag lilies, a pure white bride's roses blended together patriotic harmony in the drawing-room, livin room and hall. This Chapter takes great i terest in all things pertaining to the war a every member is busy doing her part.

The officers are as follows: Regent, Mr R. P. Sweeney; Vice Regent and Registra Mrs. M. A. Knox; Corresponding Secreta and Recording Secretary, Miss Maud Mobley Treasurer, Mrs. E. L. Almand; Historian, Mr J. F. Wiley. Board of Managers: Mrs. R. Paine, Mrs. Milton Day and Mrs. Bruc Allen. We have the election of officers f another year at our next meeting.

Mrs. J. F. Wiley,
Historian.

Philadelphia Chapter (Philadelphia, Pa.) The past year is a record of duties performe and work accomplished. We have had n social functions.

On Flag Day, at Independence Square, o Regent presented the Boy Scouts with Amer can flags.

At the State Congress at Allentown, in O tober, our Chapter was ably represented b Regent and delegates. Our member, Mrs. Ge P. White, was elected State Treasurer. A one of the meetings much enthusiasm wa aroused by the announcement of the gift of a ambulance and kitchen trailer by a member o our board. These will be attached to the un in which one son of our Regent is serving i France. A brass plate on the ambulance wi bear the name of the Philadelphia Chapte D. A. R.

An event of the past year was our twenty fifth birthday, September 15. We dispense with a celebration, for war times forbade th expenditure.

The two Berry scholarships have been con tinued in memory of Mrs. Ogden.

Requests for books of historic interest t add to the library at Washington met wit ready response. Mrs. Ashbel Welch donate the reports of the Sons of the American Revo lution, a valuable addition, as they contain th genealogy of every member of the Society From Mrs. Welch two volumes of the Re ports of the "Site and Relic Society" o Germantown were also sent, and Mrs. Fento has offered "Frontier Forts of Pennsylvania." A letter was received from the Curator of th

museum accepting the book containing "Washington's Farewell Address."

The Star Spangled Banner Committee, Mrs. Francis Howard Williams, Chairman, has done faithful work for the past twenty years, fostering reverence for our flag and anthem.

The Prize Essay Committee, Mrs. Knowles, Chairman, has distributed $115 in prizes the past year.

The Red Cross Relief Committee, Mrs. Kerr, Chairman, was started in March, 1917. Meetings have been held two days each week with an average attendance of twelve. Through the Committee $200 was given to the Red Cross, 50 for canteen work. Large quantities of work of a high character have been made and sent to the Red Cross.

(Mrs. G. H.) Eleanor Bowdle Shriver,
Historian.

Anaconda Chapter (Anaconda, Mont.) was organized March 14, 1918. The meeting was called to order on the evening of March 14, in the parlors of the Montana Hotel, Mrs. Smith, Organizing Regent, calling upon Mrs. Blackburn, State Regent, to preside. It opened with the singing of "America" and the repeating of the Lord's Prayer.

Mrs. Blackburn gave a delightful talk upon the origin of the National Society, its aims and work. She spoke of the great amount of work done by the Society in the Spanish war, the great help given to all worthy objects that came under the line of work done by such an organization, and last, but by no means least, the large gifts already made in this war by the Chapters individually, and by the Society as a whole.

The Chapter has the honor of having the largest charter membership of any Chapter organized in Montana. The town having a population of around 15,000, a large element which is foreign, we feel the size of the charter membership to be a matter of pride. The list on the charter will hold thirty-five names.

Mrs. Blackburn administered the oath of office to the following officers: Regent, Mrs. G. Smith; Vice Regent, Mrs. T. J. McKen-; Recording Secretary, Mrs. F. S. Adams; Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. L. V. Bender; Treasurer, Mrs. J. A. Riskin; Registrar, Mrs. J. Kelly; Historian, Mrs. W. H. Winscott; Chaplain, Miss Jessie E. Blackstone.

After a very enthusiastic session of mutual congratulation and a vote of thanks to Mrs. Blackburn, the meeting adjourned.

Sophia Holmes Adams,
Recording Secretary.

Mary Stanley Chapter (Ashtabula, O.). An event which proved of great interest and aroused much patriotic enthusiasm was a Loan Exhibit given by the Chapter for its French War Orphan Fund on February 1, at the home of the Regent, Miss Morrison.

Situated as Ashtabula is on the Western Reserve, it was one of the earliest parts of Ohio to be settled by direct emigration from New England, many homes are rich in relics so that the exhibition of articles at the loan was large and varied.

It included relics of the mound builders and Indians, collections of hand-made laces, rare old books—one bearing the date of 1556—candlesticks, china, copper luster, wool and flax wheels, hand-wrought bed spreads of two centuries ago, daguerreotypes, and quaint silver. Prominent in the silver collection was a large bread and milk bowl carried through the Revolution by Quartermaster General Nehemiah Hubbard, of Middletown, Conn., and two beautiful spoons made from the shoe buckles of Josiah Bartlett, third signer of the Declaration of Independence.

Unique among the many samplers was one, still in its original mahogany frame, bearing an entire family record. "Thomas, the eldest son of Thomas and Lydia Flint, was born in Reading, Mass., Oct. 4, 1767. Sarah, eldest daughter of Ebenezer and Elizabeth Norton, was born in Chilmark, Martha's Vineyard, May 25, 1767. They were married in Farmington, Aug. 23, 1792." In the family were nine children, and the sampler was made by the eighth child who signed her name Deborah by means of an acrostic.

Among the Revolutionary relics were powder horns, canteens, epaulets, swords, etc. One of the swords had the white scabbard which distinguished the swords carried by the officers in Washington's favorite White Horse Cavalry. Among the deeds and letters of that period was the following from Lieutenant Colonel David Fithian Sill to his sister:

New York, Aug. 9, 1776.

Dear Sister:

I received a line from you, and should have wrote you afore now, but I expected you had gone to Lyme—as you wrote me so. I am well, tho 'tis very sickly here. Brother Richard has been very sick, but is now almost well. I had a letter from Doctor Joseph yesterday by which I was informed he and all his friends were well at Lyme, as Doctor Potter is waiting with a Great Deal of anxiety. I can't write anything concerning our affairs here. Can only say we expect an attack within three or four days at farthest. General Howe has about 1500 troops. We have a much superior number,

tho many are sick. Yet we think there is enough well to engage him, but as I can not give you facts and have not time to give you my opinion in matters, must conclude with desiring you to remember me to Mr. Sill and Ep, em Hubbel and family.

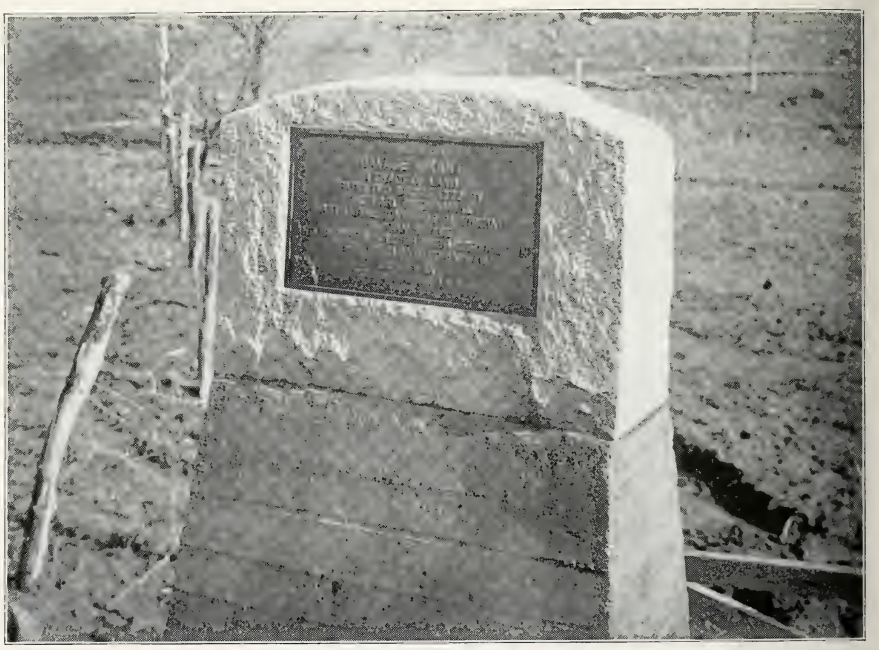
am Your Br.&c ————

DAVID F. SILL.

P. S.—Should have wrote Mr. Sill but have not time.

An attractive feature of the exhibition was the tea room, furnished in Colonial style. Here Hooverized refreshments were served by Chapter members dressed in gowns of many years ago, as were also the other members who acted as ushers.

RUTH F. CARLISLE,
Historian.



SAVAGE GRANT MARKER ERECTED BY BUFORD CHAPTER

Rebecca Weston Chapter (Dexter, Me.). Our Flag Day exercises were held at Crosby Park, July 14, and a large number of members and guests were present. The Regent, Mrs. William Brewster, called the assembly to order that the suggestion from the National Society adopting a French war orphan for a year might be discussed. All were in favor of this and it was voted that the necessary sum, $36.50, be forwarded. To the Chapters of Maine was assigned the duty of providing knitted articles for the crew of the destroyer Nicholson, and one Chapter contributed 3 complete sets. Later we read that this destroyer had accoun for a submarine. On September 25, the Reg entertained delightfully at her home, ab forty members and guests being present.

The regular meetings of the Chapter h been well attended. The February meet was especially interesting, the feature being illustrated lecture on Tilloloy by the R Stanley Gates Spear, pastor of the First U versalist Church of Dexter. The Chap voted to send $25 towards the restoration this town. More than 300 knitted artic have been given to the Red Cross besides work done each week in the Red Cross roo by Chapter members. We have also boug freely of Liberty Bonds, encouraged and su ported food conservation and the buying War and Thrift Stamps and have added sev new names to our roll.

ELEANOR TEWKSBURY LINCOLN,
Historian

Buford Chapter (Huntington, W. Va On Washington Boulevard, April 14, 1917, w unveiled the Savage Grant Marker, a bro tablet mounted on a granite block statin "This stone marked a corner of the Sava Grant, a tract of land patented December 1772, by the Earl of Dunmore, last Royal Gc ernor of Virginia to John Savage and six other soldiers in the French and Indian W Erected by Buford Chapter, D. A. R., 191 An address of welcome was made by the R

gent, Mrs. S. G. Biggs, and Miss Burks, Chairman of Committee for Marking Historic Spots, gave a short history of the Savage Grant, comprising 28,627 acres. The original survey was made by William Crawford at the personal expense of George Washington. Miss Burks then said: "This Committee in behalf of Buford Chapter presents to the city of Huntington this beautiful monument in honor of those sturdy heroes of the past." The Hon. E. Sehon, Mayor, accepted the same on behalf of the city built on historic ground.

On Flag Day, 1917, it was voted to buy a Liberty Bond, also to support a French war



BUFORD CHAPTER HOUSE IN RITTER PARK, HUNTINGTON, W. VA.

orphan. Later another war orphan was dopted; both are boys. That day Mrs. Venble and Miss Grace Cummings gave 100 postards bearing the poem, "Our Country's Flag," edicated to Buford Chapter, to the Scholarhip Fund. The Chapter also gave to Martha Berry School, and toward State fund for ronze tablet to be given by D. A. R. to battlehip West Virginia.

In August was received the request to knit 00 sets for the sailors of the S. S. "Huntingon." Delay in getting the wool, etc., caused n appeal to be made to the women of the city, ith the result that all sets were finished on me. Hundreds of knitted garments have nce been made and sent to the boys.

The ancient log cabin in Ritter Park was laced in charge of the Chapter by the City Commissioners to be used as a meeting place, also as a receptacle for historic relics. On October 13, was the opening, with Mrs. B. B. Burns, hostess. Through the untiring efforts of the House Committee a most attractive house resulted. Several loaned antiques. Old-fashioned rugs were on the floor. The white window curtains were overdraped with exquisite material bought 111 years ago, a table was draped with a beautiful shawl and a large flag hung over a Betsy Ross sewing table. Mrs. Roberts loaned a commission as captain, 1765, marriage certificates of 1757 and 1775, a housewife made from a great-grandmother's wedding dress, 1775, also a sampler of 1818. On an ancient nail was hung a framed copy of Capt. Nathan Hale. Mrs. Venable, Mrs. Ritter and Mrs. Burns read papers and Mrs. Roberts, Historian, read report of 1916–17. Briefly the history of the house from Mr. John Sanborn's account is as follows: "The log cabin, the oldest building in this section stands on lot 37 of the historic Savage Grant. It must have been built about 1817, as the construction shows the use of axes only. The walls, joists and rafters were hewed out of forest trees. It had hewed puncheon floors, also doors which had wooden hinges. The roof was of clapboards split from oak board trees held in place by flattened strips laid across roof at right angles to the boards and weighed down with stones. No nails were used, no

sawed lumber. The old trail led from port of call here on Ohio River, past the cabin to interior of State. . . ."

Mrs. Parks Fisher, Honorary State Regent, returned with our delegate, Mrs. Venable, from the State Conference, and at the November meeting addressed the Chapter.

Miss Foulk, State Organizer of W. S. S., addressed us January 12, 1918, which resulted in our forming the first D. A. R. W. S. S. in the State.

On March 10, 1917, the Chapter voted to sponsor a Red Cross in the city, with its Regent, Mrs. Biggs, Chairman of same and its membership, January, 1918, was 12,889. Therefore the Chapter marched with the Red Cross in the parade held "Liberty Day," April 6, 1918.

(Mrs. J. Charles) Maude A. Roberts,
Historian.

Koussinoc Chapter (Augusta, Me.) has just lost its Real Daughter, Mrs. Lydia Rollins Wixson. She died May 4, at the age of 100 years and 8 months. Her father, a Revolutionary soldier, was a member of Washington's body guard. She gave three sons to the Civil War, one of whom lost his life on the battlefield.

Our Regent, Mrs. H. L. Sherburne, was the means of a Red Cross chapter benig formed in Augusta which is very active, numbering 8183. The Chapter programs gave place to war work with an occasional letter being read from the boys over seas. This Chapter gave the first camouflage party held in New England, netting a goodly sum for the Red Cross.

The various works accomplished by the Chapter are as follows: 102 sweaters, 36 helmets, 14 pairs mittens, 41 pairs gloves, 4 mufflers, 332 pairs socks, 150 comfort pillows, 157 kits, 42 hospital shirts, 153 comfort bags, 5 knitted quilts, 1100 trench candles, 72 jars of jelly made for hospitals, and 235 boxes sent. Kid was collected and made into soldiers' waistcoats. Many days are devoted to surgical dressings and Red Cross sewing. Gold and silver melting pots, whist parties and silver teas have enabled us to give $100 for yarn, $150 for Red Cross supplies, $5 to Knox Memorial fund, $5 to Maine Ambulance fund, $4.20 to Educational fund for boy or girl of Revolutionary descent. Cancelled stamps have been sold for Belgian relief and rare stamps sold to collectors. $7.25 was given to Belgian Baby Milk fund. $25 has been donated to Continental Hall and three books given to the library there. $150 has been set aside for vital records of Augusta.

The Chapter has adopted a French orphan, and two members have also. The Tilloloy slides were shown at one of the local theatres proceeds devoted to the devastated village The Chapter has purchased two $50 Liberty Bonds, and individual members have bough $5363 worth.

Mrs. E. C. Carll,
Historian.

The General James Jackson Chapte (Valdosta, Ga.). At the last meeting of th Chapter a report was submitted by the com mittee, covering the work for the year. Ou enrollment shows a membership of sixty-two eleven having been added during the past year one member lost by transfer.

At the March, 1917, meeting Mrs. Ale Bealer, delegate to the State Conference, gav a most splendid report of the work.

Our Chairman for the Prevention of th Desecration of the Flag had the flag code pub lished in our local paper. The representative of this county also supported the Georgia Flag Law.

Mrs. W. T. Staten, Chairman for Childre of the Republic for county, reports six clubs another to be organized very soon. Mrs. Ale Bealer, Chairman for Children of the Republi for the city, reported an interesting outline o program for foreigners; all foreigners mem bers but one.

All the members (who are housekeepers) have signed the food pledge, with four excep tions; the Chapter dispenses with refreshment at their monthly meetings.

At the May, 1917, meeting the Regent mad a report of the National Congress, which sh attended. While in Washington she registere for two new lineage books which have bee added to the Chapter's book shelf at th library.

The Year Book Committee has given excep tionally well-planned programs, which hav been carried out by different members Georgia Day's program was most interesting Washington's Birthday was appropriately cele brated with the Regent, Mrs. T. A. Baker, a hostess.

The following new committees have bee named this year: Better Films, Knitting Chair man for Red Cross Work in Chapter, Chair man for the Georgia Roads and Trading Paths and the Placing of Georgia Patriotic Song Books in Lowndes and Echols Counties.

The Chapter co-operated with a local pic ture show in putting on the patriotic film "Eagle Wings," thereby realizing about $4 for Chapter funds. The parcel checking booth at the Georgia-Florida Fair netted $70. The War Relief Committee gave a profitable knit ting party, clearing $20.50. A committee from the Chapter copied the registration cards fo

Lowndes County; for this work the Chapter received $50, which was applied to War Relief Fund. Chapter House Trustee reports $245.28 for Chapter House Fund.

In June, 1917, the Chapter assisted in serving meals to the registrars of the Local Board of Lowndes County.

Chapter members purchased 11 Liberty Bonds in the first campaign, aided in sales in the second call—selling $8550 worth.

Among the donations made by the Chapter during the year are: $75 scholarship to South Georgia Normal College; a D. A. R. medal to student in public school of city making highest average for the year in the study of American history; flag to Children of the Republic of City; 3 scrap books for convalescent soldiers; 10 glasses of jelly for Camp Wheeler; $30.50 for restoration of French village; $5 for Loan Scholarship Fund; $2 for army ambulance; $4 for Meadow Garden; $62 for Liberty Bonds for National Society; charity for poor of city at Christmastime consisting of baskets valued at $40, and 3 boxes of clothing for children, valued at $15.

Our knitting records show that 54 sweaters were made by members for the Red Cross, 3 helmets, 2 wristlets, 7 pairs of socks, and 31 hospital garments. One sweater was made for the Navy League, and 8 additional sweaters were donated as personal gifts, making a total of 63 sweaters knitted by the organization.

Forty-nine of our Chapter are Red Cross members, and thirty-two are active in some line of Red Cross work, such as sewing, knitting or surgical dressing classes. The Chairman of the Red Cross Executive Board is a member of the Chapter, as are the Secretary, Chairman of Membership Extension, Hospital Garment Chairman, and one supervisor of a surgical dressing class. Though the Chapter has been quite active, the greatest work has been the service rendered by members through the local Red Cross Chapter.

MARY W. PARKS,
Secretary.

Bienville Chapter (Anniston, Ala.). Our present membership is 23 as against 17 last year.

The first work after New Year's was to raise and devote $25 to lift the debt on Memorial Continental Hall.

We also joined the Red Cross as a body, and since early spring we have aided nearly every form of war relief work. We have made hospital shirts, rolled bandages, etc. In April we sent a barrel valued at $50 to the Red Cross hospital of Porte Maurizzio, Italy.

In May we arranged a concert which with outside contributions netted us about $100. With this money we bought yarn and domestic. The wool was knitted into garments for the Navy League, and in September we sent 83 helmets, sweaters, etc., to headquarters. The domestic was made up into hospital supplies, and in August we sent a box and a bale valued at $100 to the Fund for the French Wounded.

We are now working for Red Cross, also knitting for the men of our own county—Calhoun—who are in training camps in this country and abroad. We have packed a box of comfort kits valued at $15. We are working on the various committees for hospital relief work at Camp McClellan, our present Regent being Red Cross Chairman for this county. Individual members subscribed liberally to the two Liberty Loans; about $5000 being taken through the local banks. The Chapter has subscribed as a body to the Third Liberty Loan, as requested by the National Society, $1 per member having been sent to the Treasurer General.

We gave $10 to the Fund for French War Orphans; $5 to the fund for the wounded; $5 to the fund arranged by Mrs. Gertrude Atherton, the novelist. We paid the expenses through the year of the crippled boy, whose schooling we had undertaken. We also gave $5 to the support of a defective child, and we got up a nice outfit of clothes for a working girl.

We have also met all our regular expenses of State and National dues.

On Flag Day, we had a public celebration, the exercises being held at the Court House, which was decorated with flags of all nations —except Germany.

We have distributed 18 of the Alabama Flag Code pasters to the local schools, at a cost of $4.50.

An appeal from the Committee for the Restoration of Ruined French Villages has been answered and we have sent $10. We have also adopted a French war orphan and have paid $36.50 for her maintenance for 1 year. We have given $18 for the relief of Belgian prisoners in Germany. Twenty-five dollars has been given to the State Fund for Rural Schools.

Various donations of fruit, magazines, etc., to the base hospital have amounted to $25. One Chapter member has donated her own piano for the use of the convalescents, and another has placed a new victrola and records in ward No. 27.

At Christmas we packed 3 boxes of gifts, valued at $25 each, for the nurses of the American Expeditionary Force in France.

On April 12, the present Regent held her last meeting; at which time she expressed her deep appreciation of the splendid work done by the Chapter.

MRS. H. L. CATER,
Historian.

GENEALOGICAL DEPARTMENT

Mrs. Margaret Robert Hodges, Genealogical Editor, Annapolis, Maryland

1. In answers to "Queries" it is essential to give Liber and Folio or "Bible Reference."
2. Queries will be inserted as early as possible after they are received.
3. Answers, partial answers, or any information regarding queries are requested. In answering queries please give the date of the magazine and the number of the query.
4. All letters to be forwarded to contributors must be unsealed and sent in blank, stamped envelopes, accompanied with the number of the query and its signature. The Genealogical Editor reserves the right to print anything contained in the communication and will then forward the letter to the one sending the query.

ANSWERS

5183. JENNINGS.—I have been reading lately the histories of Fayette Co., Pa., and in Judge Berch's "Monongahela of Old," I find mention of David and Aaron Jennings who were induced to come in by "old" Adam Brown (one of my ancestors) after the French and Indian War. "The Browns came in much earlier, about 1750 or 51, but when Washington surrendered Fort Necessity, July 4, 1754, they retreated back across the mountains with him and didn't again return to Pa. till after the Peace Treaty."

Old Adam Brown was a King's lieut. and had a grant of land 9 miles square for his service and he induced a number of Virginians to settle around him in the early sixties.

In another later and larger history of Fayette Co., Pa., mention is made of David Jennings and his 2 bros-in-law. Henthorns being among the earliest settlers induced to come in by Adam Brown. The Browns came from Va, and were of German origin. Col. Brownsfield, the same history says, came from Winchester, Va.—*(Miss) Georgia C. Price,* 600 Spruce Street, Morgantown, W. Va.

5187. RAGAN.—Your query in regard to Jonathan Ragan noted. I am on a hunt also for Ragans, and have been assured that my great-grandmother Elizabeth Ragan (b about 1780 in a fort in Virginia) was a dau of Jonathan Ragan. This was told me by a great granddau of Jonathan Ragan. Mrs. Abi Elder, her grandmother was Abi Ragan, m Rich. Haynes. There were 7 Ragan bros: John A., Nat., Mark, Eliza., Luke, Jonathan and David. Their father came direct from Ireland. I have copy of a Regan or Ragan or Reagan (any spelling will do) Crest. Mrs. Elder's niece, Mrs. T. A. Murrey, Jr., has a "Bar" o Jonathan Ragan in the N. S. D. A. R. haven't her National number, but you can fin his record from her paper. The name of h wife is not given. Mrs. Elder had an au Ann called Nancy. I am in correspondenc with several of the Ragan cousins and shall b glad to share any information with you. On cousin, Miss Cutliff, is trying to find Re record of Nathaniel Ragan. She also says tha in "Smith's Story of Georgia and Georgi People," she finds these records:

"Headrights granted by the Colonial an State Government from 1754 to 1800, p. 59 Wilkes Co., 1783 to 1787. John Ragan p. 59 Green Co., 1788 to 1789. Jno. Ragan List o Soldiers of the Line (Rev) p. 64 or 62. Jona than Ragan, Felix Ragan, Felix Ragan, Joh Ragan, John Ragan (p. 638) Jonathan Raga Jonathan Ragan, Jonathan Ragan, Mac Ragan." She asks, "What can you reason ou of that? Were there 3 Jonathans, 2 Johns an 2 Felix's in the Rev? Was the Jonathan yo spoke of b in 1744 the father of Nathanie David, etc.?" Nathaniel was b 1762, d in 183 I'll greatly appreciate all the data you may b able to give me. The Ragans came fro Notaway Court House, Va., to Ga.—*Mrs. H. C Anderson,* 712 Clinton Street, Arkadelphia Ark.

6002. GRAHAM-MARVIN-GRIFFIN. — I hav made an effort to learn something of Henr and Mary Graham, of Hartford, Conn. I hav not yet tried the land records of Hartford In the absence of my published genealogy o the Graham family, that would no doubt b the best plan.

I find we have common ancestors in th Marvins, and it may also be in the Griffins There is mention of Susannah Griffin who m

Joseph Peck of Lynn, Conn., Oct. 3, 1704. My ancestry in Conn. trace back to the following emigrants:

Hartford: John Bronson, William Kelsey, Dr. Thomas Lord and John Ingersoll.

New Haven: Dea. William Peck (his son Joseph removed to Lynn), also Reinold Marvin and Matthew Beckwith.

My Marvin line is as follows: 1. Reinold; 2. Reinold; 3. Samuel; 4. Matthew; 5. Ezra; 6. Henry A., of West Bloomfield, N. Y., whose dau Almira was my grandmother.

I would be glad to learn through which line you are a descendant of Samuel and Susanna Marvin, and would appreciate receiving my Griffin line should you find that you have it.—*Mrs. Joseph E. Sibley,* Dallas, Polk Co., Ore.

5183. Jennings.—Mrs. Frances A. Jennings, 454 W. 7th Ave., Columbus, O., has the coat of arms of the Jennings family, and her husband, William H Jennings, deceased, published the "History of the Jennings Family," in 2 vols.—*Mrs. E. S. Haughton,* 1526 Summitt St., Columbus, O.

4938. Dean.—I am the granddau of a Thomas Jefferson Dean, b July 7, 1800, m 4 May, 1824, Fanny Gurley. My father was their 7th ch. I know very little about the Dean family. My father, now deceased, had cousins, Lemuel, Cyrus, etc.—*Mrs. Charles A. Smith,* 1212 Vine St., Denver, Colo.

4804. Boon.—This summer I spent some time in the mountains of north Ga. I found the record of some of the descendants of Squire and Hannah Boon. This record taken from the Bible of Athen Coffey, grandmother of Mrs. William Hooper, Cleveland, Ga. Squire Boon, bro of Daniel, m Jane Vanclift (see D. A. R. Magazine, Oct., 1915) July 11, 1765.

Hannah Boon, dau of ——, m Smith Coffey. Ch. Morgan Coffey m Miss Day. Squire, Lee, Athen, Sarah, m Presitt Miley, m Mr. Stanley. Smith Coffey m Hannah Boon, son Athen Coffey b Jan. 22, 1820, m Mary McGuire b Sept. 15, 1821. Michael McGuire, m Mary Stevenson, Tenn., helped to remove the Indians. Wm. Harvy Coffey b Feb. 12, 1842, d Jan. 6, 1857; Michael Smith Coffey, b July 7, 1843; Josiah Boon Coffey, b 1847, d 1875; Athen Napoleon Coffey, b Aug. 22, 1856; Nicholas Lee Coffey, b ——, 1858, d 1876; Susan Caroline Coffey, b Oct. 6, 1845; Mary Emaline Coffey, Feb. 12, 1851; Sarah Jane Coffey, Feb. 16, 1853; Hannah Roxan Coffey, Sept. 19, 1857; Emma Stuart Coffey, b Apr. 2, 1866.

Mary McGuire m. Athen Coffey. Susan McGuire never m. Josiah McGuire never m. Nicholas McGuire, killed in war 1861. Henry McGuire. Thomas. William. Michael McGuire, Jr., killed in war 1861.

Emma Stuart Coffey m William Hooper, Jan. 7, 1882. Ch Henry Oliver, d ——, unmarried; Oscar Lee, m Dorothy Clare Rudisill, dau of James Clarence Rudisill, m Anne Grady West; Wyley Fernando, Mary Caroline, George Franklin, John Struby, Thomas Athen, Paul Lester Ruby, William Ray.

You will see in D. A. R. Mag., 1917, a complete list so far as has been recorded, of the names of the ch of Squire and Hannah Morgan Boon who were the parents of Daniel and Squire (who m Jane Vanclift). The old Bible I mentioned is very old and the print or writing dim. I made dates as correct as I could.—*Mrs. J. Clarence Rudisill,* Jesup, Ga.

4876. (3) (2) King.—In N. Car., Burncomb Co., Nov. 25, 1812, Henry Grady, b 1788, m Leah King, b Nov. 27, 1796. Henry Grady was the son of John Grady and Harriet Sammons. It may be of interest to you to know that the above Henry Grady and wife Leah King were the ancestors of Henry Woodfin Grady, m (Juloa King) late of Atlanta, Ga. I have been unable so far to trace the ancestors of Leah King Grady, who was my great-grandmother. The ch of Henry Grady and Leah King were: John Woodfin Grady, b Dec. 6, 1813 (named for a bro-in-law, John Woodfin, m Mary Sammons Grady); Harriet Sammons Grady, b May 26, 1815, d Jan. 2, 1902, Sarah Morgan Grady, b Nov. 1, 1818, William Sammons Grady, b June 10, 1821 (Major in War of 1861, d Oct. 21, 1864); Elizabeth Anne Grady, b Oct. 31, 1823, d Nov. 31, 1861. John W. Grady, m Louisa Johnson Dec. 31, 1840; Harriet S. Grady, m Jonathan Osborn Jan. 17, 1833; Sarah Morgan Grady, m John Neblo Nov. 5, 1841; William Sammons Grady, m Ann Gartrell, 1850; Elizabeth Anne, m J. William Walker.

Harriet S. Grady and Jonathan Osborne had issue: Henry Grady Osborne, b Oct. 1833; John Griffen Osborne, b 1834—and others.

Leah King Osborne, b Apr. 3, 1836, m Jan. 14, 1855; Andrew J. West, b June 15, 1832. Ch Harriet Morgan West, m Geo. T. Stribling; Judge Henry Sammons West, m Marion Lampkin; Son K. West, m John Newton Selford; Anne G. West, m James Clarence Rudisill; John C. West, m Sarah Wandsleight Price; Garnett Lee West, m Lallah Rook Rennington; Maj. William Sammons G, m Anne Gartrell, 1850. Ch Henry Woodfin Grady, m Julia King, b May 24, 1850, d December 23, 1889; William Sammons Grady, Jr., b Sept. 30, 1851, d unmarried; Martha Nicholson Grady, b Sept. 30, 1855, m Mr. Kendricks and d; Anne King Grady, b Feb. 10, 1857, d while a ch.

Issue of Henry Woodfin Grady and Julia King, his wife: ch Augusta or (Gussie) Grady, m Eugene Black; Henry W. Grady, Jr., m Miss Anderson.

If you can give me any information relative to the ancestors of Leah King, b Nov. 27, 1796, and help me find the Rev service of her father I will greatly appreciate it. I have no record of her family save that they lived at one time in N. Car.

Family Bible records in my family: "Julia King, wife of Henry Woodfin Grady was dau of Dr. King and Augusta Clayton, m Julia Carns from Knights (Land Marks etc.)."—*Mrs. J. Clarence Rudisill,* Jesup, Ga.

994. Choat.—Looking over some back numbers of the D. A. R. Mag. I noticed your query as to Samuel Choate.

I am trying to get data for a bar on this line, and have long sought to establish communication with other descendants of this man.

I am a great granddau of Seth S. Choat, who was the youngest ch of Samuel Choate and wife Abigail. I have some of the family records and would like to correspond with you.—*Mrs. Robert Ferris,* Lacedonia, Mo.

4838. (2) Adams.—I see in the D. A. R. Mag. that you ask about one James Adams of Del. My grandfather, Bartholomew Adams, was a Rev soldier from Bridgeville, Del. (Sussex Co.). As I cannot get in touch with any one there it occurs to me after seeing your "querie" that it may lead up to something to both of our good. Do you know if James Adams had any bros?—*William B. Adams,* Greenfield, O.

QUERIES

6094. Hart.—I wish to inquire if any one has joined the D. A. R. from James Hart, private in Capt. John Reed's Company, 8th Battalion, Cumberland Co. Militia, commanded by Col. Abraham Smith, 1778. See Pennsylvania Archives, vol. 6, 5th series, p. 537. We do not have lineage books from 1902 in our library, and we have no way to look this up. Is there on record any marriage licenses of Cumberland Co., Pa., and Lancaster Co., Pa.?—M. F. S.

6095. Damond.—In "Soldiers and Sailors of the American Revolution," I find Isreal Damond, Sargeant, Capt. Archibald McAllister's Company, Col. Samuel McCobb's regt., enlisting July 11, 1779. Service to Sept. 24, 1779, 2 ms and 13 days on the Alarm of Apr. 19, 1775. Service 9 days. I also find Isreal Dimond (also given Jr.), Hawke (Danville, N. H.), Capt. Moses McFarland's Company, Col. John Nixon's regt.; receipt for advance pay dated Cambridge, June 10, 1775; also private same company and regiment, muster roll dated Aug. 1, 1775, enlisted Apr. 24, 1775, service 3 ms, 15 days; also company's return dated Camp at Winter Hill, Sept. 30, 1775; also order for bounty coat or its equivalent in money, dated Camp at Winter Hill, Dec. 20, 1775.

Isreal Damon of Scituate, b Nov. 17, 1719, m Aug. 14, 1746, Sarah Merritt. His son, b Sept. 17, 1749 (Isreal Damon, Jr.), m Zenriah Wattles of Doxborough, m Mar. 8, 1769. Her parents were Mason Wattles and Irana Chandler who lived at one time at Lebanon, Conn. Isreal Damon, Jr., and Zenriah, his wife, moved to Edgecomb or Wiscassett, Me., after their 2 first ch, Irana and Mason, were b. Irana, b Apr. 29, 1770, m Samuel Lang, Jan. 4, 1787, at Edgecomb. They were my great-grandparents. I have studied the Damons family a great deal, but I find no other Isreals, except these ancestors of mine. I believe the above war records belong to them, father and son. How can I prove it?—S. D. L.

6095. (2) Wattles-Chandler.—My great-great-great-grandparents, Mason Wattles and Irana Chandler, m at Lebanon, Conn., June, 1747. Who were their parents? In the Rev records I find the terms of service of Mason Wattles of Newcastle and Mason Wattle of Wiscassett. Were they the same, or father and son? Mason and Irana had a grandson Mason, b in Scituate, but afterwards came to Edgecomb. They may have had a son also. How can I find out about them?—S. D. L.

6096. Young-Witcher-Fraim.—Merlin Young m Tabitha Witcher; both were b and m in Va.—where? Their ch were Franklin, Casey (?), Tandy, Susanna Tabitha, m Dr. Prior Perkins Fraim, Phoebe, m Samuel Doak McMahon. In Pittsylvania Co., Virginia Census of 1783–85, are names Melvin Young (may be meant for Merlin) and John and James Witcher. One of these Witchers may have been Tabitha's father. Merlin Young was in Rev, but proof of his services is lacking. Dr. Prior Perkins Fraim, b 1800–?, d in Memphis, Tenn., between 1875–80. His wife, Susanna Tabitha Young, d also in Memphis about 1880. They had 7 ch. Wanted genealogical and Rev data concerning above Young Witcher and Fraim families.—E. M. J.

6096. Gilmore-Mallott-Williams.—Samuel Gilmore, whose 2nd or 3rd wife was Nancy Mallott, lived in Jefferson Co., Ky., in 1827, at "Cross Roads," 7 miles from Louisville. Their ch were James, Jerome B., Elias, Daniel, Wellington, Sarah, Julia, Emily, Louisa, Amanda and Adeline. The mother of either Samuel or Nancy (Mallott) Gilmore was —— Williams. It is believed, but not proven, that Samuel was descended from Col. James and

Jean (Baptiste) Gilmore. Wanted genealogical and Rev data concerning above Gilmore, Mallott and Williams families.—E. M. J.

6097. Sheppard.—Did Henry Sheppard, of Hunterdon Co., N. J., have Rev servive? His ancestors were early settlers of that county. His son Jacob was b near Ringos, Hunterdon Co. about 1794, d 1856, m Elizabeth Henderson in 1811. She was b 1796, d after 1880 at Flemington, N. J. She was dau of Joseph Henderson and wife Hopy Henry. Joseph lived and d in Philadelphia. Did he have Rev service? Any information would be thankfully received. —L. A. C.

6097. Weldon.—Did Jesse Weldon of Salisbury, Conn., have Rev service? Jesse Weldon and wife Ruth had a dau Abigail, b Glastonbury, Jan. 21, 1757. Other ch were Jerusha, Marion, Lois, Daniel, Jonathan, Cabel and Ruth. Abigail m Barnabes Meacham, Jr.—when—where? who was b 1759 in Windsor, Conn. Any information greatly desired.—L. A. C.

6098. Nichols.—Was Benjamin Nichols, Newport, R. I., private in Capt. Squire Millard's Company, Col. John Waterman's regt.? The Benjamin Nichols who m 1st, Hannah Norton, 2nd, her sister Susannah, daus of David Norton. Their ch Rowland and Nathan by 1st wife and Lydia, Judith, Sarah, Eleazer, Hannah and Esther by 2nd wife. In Rhode Island Vital records, Jonathan and Sarah Nichols had a son Benjamin, b Mar. 13, 1724. Was this the same Jonathan who was Deputy Governor of Rhode Island in 1755, and d in office?—K. N. F.

6099. Van Dyke.—Richard Van Dyke m Mary Conorer or Crownorer or Crovenhorer about 1802. I want to know his father's name and if the fathers of both served in the Rev War. Her father's name was Joseph Conorer, etc., m Rebecca Hall. She d 1821 and he d 1823. There were 5 ch of Richard and Mary Van Dyke: Eliza, m Thomas Brinton; Garret, m Caroline Mackey; Parthena, m John S. Jennings; Richard Hall, m Elizabeth Holland; Quinton, m Lueinda Brinton. Richard and Mary Van Dyke d in Marion Co., Ky., he about 1814 or 1815 and she about 1825.—C. V. C.

6100. Stiles.—Ezra Stiles, Rev pensioner from Boxford, Mass., was the son of Ezra Stiles, Sr., and Hannah Cutter. Hannah Cutter (or Culler) was probably b about 1756, at Watertown, Mass. Can any one give me her ancestry and state exact date of birth? Ezra Stiles, Sr., father of above, m Mary Warren, Nov. 20, 1740. It is supposed that she was the dau of John Warren of Watertown, Mass. Wanted, ancestry and date of birth. Calvin Twitchell, son of Ezra, Rev soldier from Bethel, Me., m Hannah Coffin. Wanted, ancestry of Hannah Coffin and date and place of birth.—M. E. A.

6100. Coffin.—John Coffin, b 1727, d 1802, Cavendish, Vt. Captain in second (Upper) Regiment (Cumberland Co.), Vt. Ch: John, Luke, Lydia, Michael, Daniel, Amy, Goldsmith, Susanna, William and 5 others. Wanted, names of the other 5 with dates of birth and wives' names, and dates of marriage. Also marriage of Daniel. Names of ancestors, where lived. etc. I think Capt. John Coffin was b at Newbury, Mass., and that his wife's name was Susanna Goldsmith.—M. E. A.

6101. Moss-Morse.—David Moss or Morse, b Dec. 26, 1746, Wallingford, Conn., m Eunice Hall, Sept. 17, 1767, of Wallingford. What part did David Morse render in Rev War, and did her father render service? They resided at Harwinton, Conn.—C. Y. G.

6102. Dunham.—Ira Dunham was b Dec., 1814, in Vermont. He had an older bro named Frank and a sister Harriett, who m an Arnold and lived in Marietta, O. His mother's name was Margaret (Allen, I think). She was a sister (or niece) of Ethan Allen. Can any one give me the name of Ira Dunham's father? The dates of his birth and death. Also whether he served in the War of 1812.—O. A. B.

6102. (2) Ashby.—Would be glad to know the exact date of Lieut. Nathaniel Ashby's death.—O. A. B.

6102. (3) Logan.—Would like to get dates of birth and death, also any war service, either Rev or War of 1812 of Archibald Logan who m Rachel Thompson. Their dau Margaret m Dr. Manzey Q. Ashby.—O. A. B.

6103. (1) Johnson.—Did David Johnson, of Williamstown, Mass., serve in the Rev War? He was the father of Abigail Johnson (b Aug. 6, 1766, d Aug. 25, 1836). She was the wife of Jonathan Danforth, Jr., who was b in Western (now Warren, Mass.), Mar. 2, 1761, d Jan. 19, 1847.—L. D. C.

6103. (2) Metcalfe.—Abel Metcalfe was the son of Benmain Metcalfe of Lebanon, Conn. He was b Jan. 13, 1732, d June 9, 1790. His dau Sybil m Bazaleel Dewey. Did Abel Metcalfe see Rev service?—L. D. C.

6103. (3) Merrill-Merrell.—Information desired concerning Derick or Dirick Merrill or Merrell (b July 9, 1759, d Mar. 29, 1798). He m Jane Whitlock (b Jan. 14, 1766, d Aug. 31, 1859). They were m Feb. 5, 1784. Who were his parents and did he render patriotic service?—L. D. C.

6103. (4) Houghton.—Who was the parents of Mary or Molly Houghton (b July 11, 1753, d Sept. 29, 1844). She m Nathaniel Whit-

ney, Jan. 21, 1771 at Lancaster, Mass. Is there Rev service for her father?—L. D. C.

6104. SANFORD.—Elihu Sanford, b Milford, Conn., May 6, 1731, d Bethany, Conn., May 28, 1808, m June 28, 1758, to Hannah Sanford. He enlisted Feb. 16, 1777, with his 2 oldest sons, Elihu and Strong. There seems to be confusion of record of service because of the elder son having the same name.—F. B. S.

6105. WHEELER.—Service of Ledediah Wheeler (wife Elizabeth Rundle) whether civil or military, during the Rev. He lived in Fairfield, Conn. Also service of Olivia Hanchett's father, and of the father of Zeboam Cartter. Zeboam m Olivia.—C. W. W.

6106. HOOKER.—My great grandfather, Samuel Hooker was b at Barre, Mass., in 1746, m Rachel Hines and d in Utica, N. Y., 1832. Was he the Samuel Hooker who marched at the Lexington Alarm in Col. Ebenezer Seearned's Regt.? Was he a descendant of Rev Thomas Hooker?—E. T. J.

6107. (1) PRATHER.—Who were Joseph Prather's parents and wife? I think she was a niece of George Washington. Joseph Prather and family immigrated to Wilkes Co., Ga., about 1709 from Mass. Some of the ch from this union were James Prather, m ——; Bennie, m Betsy Zellers; Billy, m Miss Arnette. Tom, m Miss Jones, Richard, b about 1786, m Jiney Jones (sister to Tom's wife). Ch of Richard Prather and Jiney Jones; Malinda, b 1812, m Horace Jenkins; Caroline, b 1814, m James B. Simpson; Jane, m 1st Lem Cade, 2nd, Avan; Clark, m Emily Grimes; Eugenia, m 1st, Frank Grimes, 2nd, Horace Jenkins; Andrew, m Martha Glaze; Mary Elizabeth, m Jim Griffin. Jiney Jones' (wife of Richard Prather) father was Joseph Jones. Mother was Mary Florence Jones. All general and Rev data desired.—P. S. M.

6107. (2) FOOTE.—James Foote, b during the Rev period in Union, S. C. Who were his parents? I think his wife was a Miss Rice. Some of the ch of this union were: John, William, Reuben, Thomas and Mary. All general and Rev data desired.—P. S. M.

6108. (1) LAKE.—John Lake with two other bros named William and Vincent in 1754 with their families came over the river from Saint Mary's Co., Md., to Virginia. John Lake, b about 1732, m Susanna Savaul. He settled in Fanquier Co., Va., near what is known as Rectortown. Would like to know the parentage of this John Lake. Also want to know if he served in the Rev War?—M. D. L.

6108. (2) ENGLAND.—Stephen England, b June 12, 1773, in Virginia. Parents moved to Bath Co., Ky., when he was quite young. He m Anna Harper about 1791. Did the father of Stephen England, or the father of his wife Anna Harper, have Rev service? If so, wha were their names, where did they live, and i what capacity did they serve?—M. D. L.

6108. (3) GLASCOCK.—There were 3 Glascock bros who came over from France witl Lafayette and fought in the Rev War. One o them had a son James, and James' son, Daniel m Mary E. Lake, in Loudon Co., Va., Aug. 18 1818. What was the name of the Rev ancesto of this Daniel Glascock and where did he live —M. D. L.

6108. (4) PALMER.—Wanted to know th parentage of one Samuel Palmer, b in Va. i 1800, 2nd wife, Mary Laugh Miller. Lived fo a time in Hawkins Co., Tenn., also Shelby Co. Ky. Did father or grandfather of this Samue Palmer have Rev service?—M. D. L.

6109. STRIEB-STRANB.—Can any one give in formation of Strieb-Stranb families? In th Reform Church, Goshenhoppers Congregation which worships in New Goshenhopper Church about one mile west of east Greenville, Mont gomery Co., Pa., on Perkion Creek, among th list of "Head of Families" in Great Swamp belonging to congregation of Rev. Georg Michael Weiss, drawn up 1757, is one Davi Streib name given.—F. B. W.

6110. EARLE.—Col. Elias Earle, son of Maj Samuel Earle and Anna Sorrell of Frederick Co., Va., descendant of Henry de Earle, Lor of Newton, England. Elias Earle was b i Frederick Co., Va., June 19, 1762, and d i S. C. Sept. 17, 1782. He was known as th "Long term Congressman of South Caro lina." The tradition is that he did Rev ser vice, and suffered all his life from frost-bitte feet as a consequence. He was too young, bu ran away from home and enlisted. Is ther any proof? The Earles are related to th Bishop of Worcester, and we are anxious t locate a locket and chain, heirlooms of th Bishop. Does any one know anything abou it? A book on the "Earles of the South" i being compiled. Will include authentic dat of relatives.—C. L. D.

6111. HAYNES.—Has any member entere on the record of Martin, John or Peter Hayne who were sons of Nicholas Haynes, who live in York Co., Dover township, Pa.? Woul like family record of each one mentioned an record of service of each also. Pa. State Li brary has record of Martin and John.—C. E M. D.

6112. OVERBAY-OVERBY.—I desire informa tion concerning the fathers and grandfather of Henry and Sylvania (Overbay) Overbay o Overby. Henry and Sylvania Overbay were n in Virginia about 1830. The grandfathers wer with the Va. Company in the Rev.—M. O.

6113. (1) ARNOLD.—In one of the lineage books of Saranac Chapter here, I find several names of the Arnold family active during the Rev. "Caleb Arnold, b 1725, d 1784, and served on War Committees and as deputy, 1773–1778, of Gloucester. He had eight sons and three sons-in-laws in the Army. He was b and d in Smithfield, Rhode Island." References are made to Nos. 3846, 4748, 15261, 21799 & 25896. My mother's name was Jane Harriet Arnold, was b and d in Saint Lawrence Co., N. Y. Her father, George Arnold, was b 1803, in Scranton, R. I., and d in Saint Lawrence Co. (Cydensbury), 1883. His father, my great-grandfather, Ichabod Arnold, lived in Saint Lawrence Co., N. Y., in 1803, the deed of his farm being recorded on that date. This is all I know of Ichabod Arnold. I wish to know if he was one of Caleb Arnold's sons that served in the Rev. Any information will be very thankfully received.—C. H. S.

6113. (2) ARNOLD.—Jonathan Arnold, 1754–1828, enlisted in 1777 under Capt. Samuel Williams for 3 years and was discharged in Morristown, N. J. In New York, 1818, he was allowed a pension as private Cont. line. B in East Haddam, Conn., d in Meredith, N. Y.—C. H. S.

6113. (3) ARNOLD.—Capt. Joseph Arnold, 1755–1840, R. I., entered the Army as ensign and was retired capt. Cont. line, 1781. Served in many battles and was an original member of the Cincinnati. B in Cranston, R. I., d in Warwick, R. I.—C. H. S.

6113. (4) ARNOLD.—Israel Arnold, 1754–1840, turned out for the defense of the State in Capt. Thomas Allen's Company. Col. John Cooke's Regt. B and d in Smithfield, R. I.—C. H. S.

6113. (5) ARNOLD.—James Arnold, 1723–1793, member of General Assembly in 1776. B in Rhode Island (Warwick).—C. H. S.

6113. (6) ARNOLD.—Lieut. William Arnold, 1757–1836, was placed on pension roll of Providence Co. for service as Lieut. Rhode Island Continental line. B in Smithfield, R. I., d in Gloucester, R. I.—C. H. S.

6113. (7) ARNOLD.—Jabez Arnold, 1738–1822, was in the battle of Bunker Hill in regiment from Middlesex Co. B in Haddam Neck, Conn., where he d.—C. H. S.

6113. (8) ARNOLD.—Jabez Arnold, 1755–1839, enlisted 1775 in Capt. Stephen Kimball's Regt. of R. I. Was at siege of Boston. B in Gloucester, R. I. D in New Berlin, N. Y.—C. H. S.

6114. BARTLETT.—Hoyt in his old families says Richard Bartlett "Shoe Maker" that his estate was divided in 1754 among his ch, among whom was Enos, who m Rebecka Downer. Bartlett Genealogist says Gideon left eldest son, Enos, who m Rebecka Downer. Now which is correct? Did Enos, Sr., or Enos, Jr., have Rev record, or if Gideon is the correct ancestor of Enos, Sr. and Jr.? Did Gideon have a Rev record? Can it be given? I have all other data concerning this ancestry. Hoyt does not say Enos was eldest son, or did both Gideon and Richard leave sons Enos, Sr. and Jr.?—H. B. D.

6115. LATHE.—I shall be very grateful for information as to the family of Rhoda Lathe, 2nd wife of Artemus Knowltan, Sr., b 1784, and d 1865. M in Shrewsbury or Charlton, I believe. Is there any record of Rev service of the father of Rhodt Lathe?—A. C.



NATIONAL BOARD OF MANAGEMENT

Regular Meeting, April 22, 1918

A regular meeting of the National Board of Management was called to order by the President General, Mrs. George Thacher Guernsey, in the Board Room of Memorial Continental Hall, Monday, April 22, 1918, at 10.10 A.M.

The Chaplain General, Miss Elisabeth F. Pierce, read Psalm xix and the following Peace Hymn of the Republic by the late Frederic Lawrence Knowles:

"When navies are forgotten,
And fleets are useless things,
When the dove shall warm her bosom
Beneath the eagle's wings,—

"When memory of battles
At last is strange and old,
When nations have one banner
And creeds have found one fold,—

"When the Hand that sprinkles midnight
With its powdered drift of suns
Has hushed this tiny tumult
Of sects and swords and guns,—

"Then Hate's last note of discord
In all God's worlds shall cease,
In the conquest which is service,
In the victory which is peace!"

Following a prayer by the Chaplain General, the members joined in the Lord's Prayer. The oath of office was administered by the Chaplain General to the newly-elected Vice Presidents General present at the meeting.

The roll was called by the Recording Secretary General, with the following result: *Active Officers,* Mrs. Guernsey, Mrs. Minor, Mrs. Spencer, Mrs. Howell, Mrs. Lane, Mrs. Foster, Mrs. Talbott, Mrs. Hall, Mrs. Aull, Mrs. Purcell, Mrs. Guthrie, Miss Elisabeth F. Pierce, Miss Crowell, Mrs. Pulsifer, Mrs. Fletcher, Miss Grace M. Pierce, Mrs. Johnston, Mrs. Clarke, Mrs. Heath, Mrs. Fowler, Miss Barlow; *State Regents,* Mrs. Davis, Mrs. Cottle, Mrs. Buel, Miss McKim, Miss Fletcher, Mrs. Wood, Mrs. Hanley, Mrs. Felter, Mrs. Mann, Miss Campbell, Mrs. Shackleford, Mrs. Elliott, Mrs. Ellison, Mrs. Wait, Mrs. Morris, Mrs. Moss, Miss Broadhead, Mrs. Harris, Mrs. Cook, Mrs. Calder, Mrs. Duvall, Mrs. Ayers, Mrs. Norvell, Mrs. Watkins, Miss Serpell, Mrs. Hume; *State Vice Regents,* Mrs. Morgan, Mrs. Mercer, Mrs. Heavner.

The President General outlined her plan for the reorganization of the National Committees, the appointments for which terminate with each Congress, explaining about the committees which, in addition to division directors appointed by herself, were composed of State chairmen suggested by the State Regents; the fact that these names were sent in by the State Regents did not necessarily mean that they would be selected, for while the previous year every suggestion was honored, the President General stated that where she knew the member suggested would not do the work required the appointment would not be made—it was the duty of the State Regents to send in the names of women who could and would perform the service expected of them. A blank would be sent to each State Regent to be filled out and returned, and this was to be done as soon as possible in order that the committees might be made up and the members be able to start their work as early as possible.

The Recording Secretary General read a letter from Mr. J. Henry Smythe, Jr., presenting a plan for patriotic propaganda by the National Society. Moved by Miss Crowell, seconded by Miss Grace M. Pierce, and carried, *that the gentleman be thanked for his interest in our organization and his desire for our co-operation.*

The minutes of the closing session of Congress were read by the Recording Secretary General and approved.

Miss Grace M. Pierce read her report as Registrar General as follows:

Report of Registrar General

Madam President General, Members of the Board of Management:

I have the honor to report 55 applications for membership.

Respectfully submitted,
GRACE M. PIERCE,
Registrar General.

Moved by Miss Pierce, seconded by Miss Crowell, and carried, *that the Recording Secretary General cast the ballot for the fifty-five applications for membership.* The Recording Secretary General announced the ballot had been cast and the President General declared

the 55 applicants were elected members of the National Society.

Mrs. Fletcher presented the following report:

Report of Organizing Secretary General

Madam President General and Members of the National Board of Management:

Through their respective State Regents the following members at large are presented for confirmation:

Mrs. Millennie D. Miller Rogers, Great Falls, Mont.; Mrs. Jessie Schuyler Van Schaick Norton, Cobleskill, N. Y.; Mrs. Jane Parry Field, California, and Mrs. Edwinna N. Fuller Work, Uniontown, Pa.; and Mrs. Maude Kimball Butler, Cathlamet, Washington.

The following Organizing Regencies have expired by time limitation:

Mrs. Mary Odell McMurphy, Bellview, Ala.; Mrs. Mary Frances Kneedler, San Bernardino, Cal.; Mrs. Bertha Bishop Cate, Madison, Fla.; Mrs. Elizabeth M. Benedict Newton, Bowling Green, Ohio; Miss Annie Lee Langford, Prosperity, and Mrs. Bertha Smith Kennedy, Williston, S. C.

The re-appointment of Miss Mosel Preston, as Organizing Regent at Bartow, Fla., has been requested by the State Regent.

The resignation of Miss Abby Harlan Jewett, Organizing Regent at Laconia, N. H., has been received.

The National Board is asked to authorize Chapters at the following places: Oregon City and Roseburg, Ore.

Respectfully submitted,
ANNA LOUISE FLETCHER,
Organizing Secretary General.

The adoption of my report was moved by Mrs. Fletcher, seconded by Mrs. Pulsifer and carried.

The Organizing Secretary General read a letter from a member in Ohio with regard to the request of a friend who desired to form a Chapter in Buenos Aires and moved *that a Chapter be authorized at Buenos Aires, Argentina, South America.* This was seconded by Mrs. Buel and carried.

The Treasurer General read a list of three names of former members desiring to be reinstated, and moved *that the Recording Secretary General be authorized to cast the ballot for reinstatement of the members as read;* seconded by Mrs. Pulsifer and carried. The ballot was cast by the Recording Secretary General and the President General declared the three former members duly reinstated.

Mrs. Heath, Director General in Charge of Report to Smithsonian Institution, stated that she had been informed by the officials of the Smithsonian Institution that owing to the high cost of printing all reports were cut to the minimum and it would not be possible for the Government to use the illustrations provided for the Report of the National Society. Mrs. Heath therefore recommended that the National Society pay for the cost of printing the illustrations in the Report to the Smithsonian Institution if they cost too much for the Government to print them free. (Miss Lincoln, the Editor of the Magazine, has many of the cuts for the illustrations and the use of these would probably save considerable expense.) Mrs. Heath further recommended that the date of the year's work be changed to read from March 1st to March 1st, instead of from October to October. With regard to this last recommendation Mrs. Heath stated that this would save time and confusion and would make reports from Chapter Regents, State Regents, and National Committees, from which the Smithsonian Report is compiled, all tally, and eliminate repetition; that while the charter required reports should be made annually but did not specify the time of year—October had been selected originally as the Society was organized in October. Moved by Mrs. Buel, seconded by Miss Hardy, and carried, *that the report of the Director General be accepted without the recommendations.* Moved by Mrs. Talbott, seconded by Mrs. Lane, and carried, *that Recommendation No. 1, as presented by Mrs. Heath be referred to the Executive Committee for action.* Mrs. Howell moved *that the second recommendation of the Director General in Charge of the Report to the Smithsonian Institution be accepted.* This was seconded by Mrs. Ellison and carried.

Mrs. Fowler read her report as follows:

Report of Librarian General

Madam President General and Members of the National Board of Management:

It is very gratifying to the Librarian General that, according to her request, States and Chapters are electing librarians. She is also grateful to Congress for accepting her recommendation that $200, in place of the usual $100, be granted to buy books the coming year.

The following accessions have been received since the report of April 13th:

Books

Where American Independence Began. Quincy, Its Famous Group of Patriots; Their Deeds, Homes and Descendants. By Daniel Munro Wilson. Boston, 1904. Presented by "Abigail Phelps" Chapter.

Good Old Dorchester. A Narrative History of the Town, 1630–1893. By William Dana Orcutt. 3rd edition. Norwood, 1916. Presented by "Old Blake House" Chapter.

Old Rail Fence Corners. The A, B, C's of Minnesota History; Authentic Incidents Gleaned from the Old Settlers. By the Book Committee. 2nd edition, 1914. Presented by the editor, Mrs. Lucy Leavenworth Wilder Morris.

Windham in the Past. By Samuel T. Dole. Edited by Fred Howard Dole. Auburn, Maine, 1916. Presented by the town of Windham, through the "Elizabeth Wadsworth" Chapter.

Maryland Calendar of Wills, 1720–1726. Compiled and edited by Jane Baldwin Cotton. Volume 5. Baltimore, 1917. Presented by the author.

Archives of Maryland. Volumes 36–37. *Proceedings and Acts of the General Assembly of Maryland,* 1729–1730–1732. Bernhard Christian Steiner, editor. Baltimore, 1916,1917. Presented by the "Baltimore" Chapter. "In continuance of the gift made to the library of Memorial Continental Hall, by Mrs. J. Pembroke Thom."

The History of Rutland County, Vermont. 1882. Presented by "Ann Story" Chapter.

History of the Town of Leeds, Androscoggin County, Maine, 1780–1901. By J. C. Stinchfield. Lewiston, 1901. Presented by "Mary Dillingham" Chapter.

Historical Sketch of the Town of Pawtucket, R. I. Compiled by Massena Goodrich. Pawtucket, 1876.

History of Public Education in Rhode Island, 1636 *to* 1876. Providence, 1876. The last two presented by "Pawtucket" Chapter.

A Discourse, Embracing the Civil and Religious History of Rhode Island, Delivered April 4, 1838.

King Philip and the Wampanoags of Rhode Island. By William J. Miller. 2nd edition. Providence, 1885.

Memoirs of the Rhode Island Bar. By Wilkins Updike. Boston, 1842.

Services at the Dedication of the School House Erected by the Trustees of the Long Wharf. Newport, R. I., May 20, 1863. Newport, 1863.

Newport Illustrated in a Series of Pen and Pencil Sketches. By George C. Mason. Newport, 1874. The last five presented by Miss Edith May Tilley, of the Rhode Island Book Committee.

The Patriotic Marylander. Published under the auspices of the Maryland Daughters of the American Revolution. 3 volumes. Baltimore, 1914–1917. Presented by the Maryland Daughters of the American Revolution, Mrs. Charles Lee Bosley, State Regent.

A History of Hatfield, Mass., 1660–1910. By Daniel White Wells and Reuben Field Wells. Springfield, 1910. Presented by "Betty Allen" Chapter, of Northampton.

Reminiscences of York, South Carolina. By Dr. Maurice Moore. Presented by Mrs. Celena E. Means.

Some Antecedents and the Posterity of Grandfather Armstead Doggett. By Ella M. Doggett Hostetler. Lincoln, 1916. Presented by the author.

The De Riemer Family, A. D. 1640 (?)–1903. By Rev. W. E. De Riemer. N. Y., 1905. Presented by Mrs. W. E. De Riemer.

PAMPHLETS

Nathaniel Magruder, of "Dunblane." By Caleb Clarke Magruder, Jr. 2 copies. Presented by the "Magruder" Chapter.

Respectfully submitted,
(MRS. JAMES M.) EVA GROSS FOWLER,
Librarian General.

The acceptance of the Librarian General's report was moved by Mrs. Heath, seconded by Mrs. Pulsifer, and carried.

Miss Barlow then read her report.

Report of Curator General

Madam President General, Members of the National Board of Management:

I have the honor to report on the following accessions to the Museum, received since the Board Meeting, April 13th:

Silver butter knife; ring, moonstone set in blue enamel and carving of gold; watch fob with the initials of the owner in gold, J. C. McC. (John Charles McClure); personal gifts of Mrs. Parks Fisher, State Chairman of West Virginia.

Silvered pewter tea set (five pieces) very old, presented by Miss Mattie L. Rives through Peter Forney Chapter, Montgomery, Ala., in memory of her parents, Dr. and Mrs. W. H. Rives, through Miss Emily Ferguson, State Chairman of Alabama. This was brought to the Museum by Mrs. John Lewis Cobbs, State Regent of Alabama.

Sapphire earrings once the property of Dolly Madison, presented by Mrs. Marian Adele Longfellow and Miss Ellen Theodora Longfellow in memory of their mother, Mrs. Marienne Preble Longfellow, through Mrs. Frank H. Warren, State Chairman of Massachusetts.

Pewter platter presented by Mrs. John M. Harvey to the Caesar Rodney Chapter, and transferred to the Museum through Mrs. James F. Anderson, State Chairman of Delaware.

Warming pan presented by Mrs. L. H. Swain through Mrs. William C. Mulford, State Chairman of New Jersey.

Old china pie plate from Foster and Longfellow families presented by Mrs. Edward B. Olney, through Mrs. G. Wallace W. Hanger, D. C.

Old pink and white china sugar bowl presented by Mrs. Mary C. Young;

Pair of shoe buckles, presented by Mrs. Frederick A. Gidding;

Silver spoon, presented by Mrs. Warren C. King;

Pair of wool carders presented by Miss Mary Stubbs; through Miss Jessica J. Haskell, State Chairman of Maine.

Embroidered decorations from Mandarin coat, presented by Mrs. Charles S. Lobingier, through Mrs. McWilliams Holt, State Chairman of the Orient.

Handkerchief, given through the Commonwealth Chapter of Richmond by Mrs. Henry, first State Regent of Virginia, and one of three appointed by the Organization. Made by Laura Helen Henry, a granddaughter of Patrick Henry.

Piece of satin second day dress worn by Susannah Wentworth Carr, presented by Miss Nellie Carr through Mrs. W. W. Richardson, State Chairman of Virginia.

Gavel made from wood from one of the vessels of Benedict Arnold's Lake Champlain fleet, presumably the sloop Enterprise, sunk in 1777, discovered and raised in 1910, presented by Mrs. George H. Ripley, through Mrs. John H. Stewart, State Chairman of Vermont.

Respectfully submitted,

CATHERINE BRITTIN BARLOW,
Curator General.

The acceptance of Miss Barlow's report was moved by Mrs. Fowler, seconded by Mrs. Fletcher, and carried.

The Recording Secretary General, Miss Crowell; Corresponding Secretary General, Mrs. Pulsifer; Organizing Secretary General, Mrs. Fletcher; Registrar General, Miss Grace M. Pierce; Treasurer General, Mrs. Johnston; Vice President General from Connecticut, Mrs. Minor; Vice President General from Maryland, Mrs. Talbott; State Regent of Maryland, Mrs. Elliott, were placed in nomination for the Executive Committee, and no other nominations being offered, by unanimous consent they were declared to constitute the Executive Committee, with the addition of the President General, who, under the constitution, is *ex officio* chairman.

The Organizing Secretary General read as a supplementary report a letter from the State Regent of Kansas stating that inasmuch as Salina Chapter had been inactive for over a year and could not be built up she desired the disbanding of that Chapter in order that another might be formed in its stead. Mrs. Fletcher moved *that the request to disband the Salina Chapter made by the State Regent of Kansas be granted.* Seconded by Mrs. Heath and carried.

The President General announced the appointment of the following Chairmen of National Committees: Finance, Mrs. Pulsifer; Auditing, Mrs. Talbott; Printing, Miss Crowell; Revolutionary Relics, Miss Barlow; Magazine, Mrs. Minor; Building and Grounds, Miss Grace M. Pierce.

The Treasurer General made a statement of the financial relations between Mrs. Block and the National Society in connection with the issuing of the Block certificates as follows:

That the report presented by Mrs. Block had been checked up with the books of the Treasurer General as far as the money received for the certificates went, and that she had paid for postage, for which she gave an itemized account, and for which she held receipts from the postmaster, for $616.86; stationery, $350.98; printing of 40,000 circulars, $211.00; engrossing over 12,000 certificates, $1,167.57; clerical help, $1,928.75; printing three annual reports, $290.00; mailing tubes, $37.60; furniture, $210.15; all other office expenses, $595.01; paid to Caldwell & Company (personally), $1000; deducting amount furnished by the National Society on account of expenses, $3,861.33, left a balance owing Mrs. Block of $2,546.59, which did not include $1,586.65 for traveling expenses for attendance at numerous State conferences and trips to Washington in the interest of the certificates. Mrs. Block proposed to call the account settled with the payment by the Society of $1500.

Moved by Mrs. Heath, seconded by Miss Barlow, and carried, *that the Treasurer General be authorized to pay Mrs. Block* $1500 *in full to cancel all accounts on the Block certificate.* Warm admiration was expressed by members for the generosity of Mrs. Block in spending her own money so lavishly on this project and for the time and energy given to it, and it was moved by Mrs. Fletcher, seconded by Mrs. Howell, Mrs. Hanley, and Mrs. Cook, and carried, *that a vote of thanks be given Mrs. Block for allowing this Society to cancel its debt for so small a sum.*

The Treasurer General also read a letter sent her by the Countess de Tavara with a statement in regard to the ambulance fund collected and expended by her, which requested that an allowance be made her for expenses incurred in acting as the chairman of this ambulance fund committee. It being shown that the Countess de Tavara had never been appointed on this committee by the National Society, the statement having been made by her when seeking the endorsement of the National Society for her project that it was in no sense

a Society effort but undertaken by herself solely as an individual, and much indignation expressed because of statements made by the Countess de Tavara as to sentiments alleged to be entertained by the members of the committees having to do with matters at the time she was inaugurating her project, it was moved by Miss Fletcher, seconded by Mrs. Howell and others, and carried, *that the Board advise the Countess de Tavara that it can find no authorization for her acting as a member of a special committee or as an individual which would permit of the payment of any expenses by the National Society through the Treasurer General, and further, that it regrets that she would express the opinion that any pro-German sentiment would govern the action of any Daughter or Committee of the N. S. D. A. R.*

Mrs. Duvall, State Regent of South Carolina, by permission, made a strong appeal for the support of the Society for their school which they were endeavoring to open this year to avoid the forfeiture of the gift of 110 acres. She stated that furnishings were much needed for the house, iron beds, sheets, china, etc., and it was hoped that many Chapters would make themselves responsible for a certain number of sheets, or would take one or more rooms to furnish, and in this way assist materially in the establishment of this much-needed school. Mrs. Duvall asked permission of the Board to send out a circular to the Chapters throughout the country asking for assistance. Moved by Mrs. Morgan, seconded by Mrs. Purcell and Mrs. Davis, and carried, *that the Board grant the request of Mrs. Duvall for assistance from other States for the advancement of the Tomassee Mountain School for Girls.* The statement was made that this was the same school for which Mrs. Calhoun spoke at the Board meeting following the Congress the year before and for which many of the members of the Board had taken out founderships of $100, paying $25 each year. In connection with the support by Daughters all over the country of these mountain schools in the mountains of the South and Southwest, Miss Pierce called attention to the fact that the man who discovered the remedy for gas gangrene during this great war got his first start in one of the mountain schools in East Tennessee which was supported in part by the National Society.

Miss Grace M. Pierce presented her supplementary report as Registrar General with thirty more applicants, making a total of 85 presented at this meeting. Moved by Mrs. Talbott, seconded by Mrs. Norvell, and carried, *that the Recording Secretary General cast the ballot for the admission of the additional 30 members.* The Recording Secretary General announced the casting of the ballot, and the President General declared these 30 elected as members.

In a pretty little speech Mrs. Foster presented to the official stenographer a gift from the members of the Board in recognition of her valuable services.

In view of the fact that the Board would not meet again until June, it was moved by Miss Crowell, seconded by Mrs. Fowler, and carried, *that the Executive Committee be empowered to transact all business needing attention until the next meeting of the Board.*

The question of the salary of the Editor of the Magazine having been referred by Congress to the Board for action, it was moved by Mrs. Minor, seconded by Miss Fletcher, and carried, *that the Editor of the Daughters of the American Revolution Magazine, Miss Natalie Sumner Lincoln, be given a salary of* $150 *per month, beginning in May,* 1918, *she to provide out of this sum her own clerical assistance.*

Miss Lincoln read a statement showing the amount spent by her to date on articles for the Magazine and of the need for some appropriation for photographs, and recommended that the balance remaining on hand of the $360 appropriated by the Board to pay General Robert for his Parliamentary Page be turned over to help pay for other historical and patriotic articles and all necessary photographs, the parliamentary page having been discontinued by vote of the Board and the 27th Continental Congress. *The acceptance of the report and recommendation of the Editor of the Magazine* was moved by Miss Barlow, seconded by Miss Grace M. Pierce, and carried.

At 12.30 a recess was taken for half an hour for the photographing of the new Board.

On reconvening, the motions as passed, constituting the minutes of the meeting, were read and approved, and at 1.35 the meeting adjourned with a benediction by the Chaplain General.

Respectfully submitted,
EMMA L. CROWELL,
Recording Secretary General.

THE NATIONAL SOCIETY OF THE DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION

HEADQUARTERS
MEMORIAL CONTINENTAL HALL

SEVENTEENTH AND D STREETS, N. W., WASHINGTON, D. C

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1918–1919

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Curator General

MISS CATHERINE BRITTIN BARLOW,
Memorial Continental Hall.

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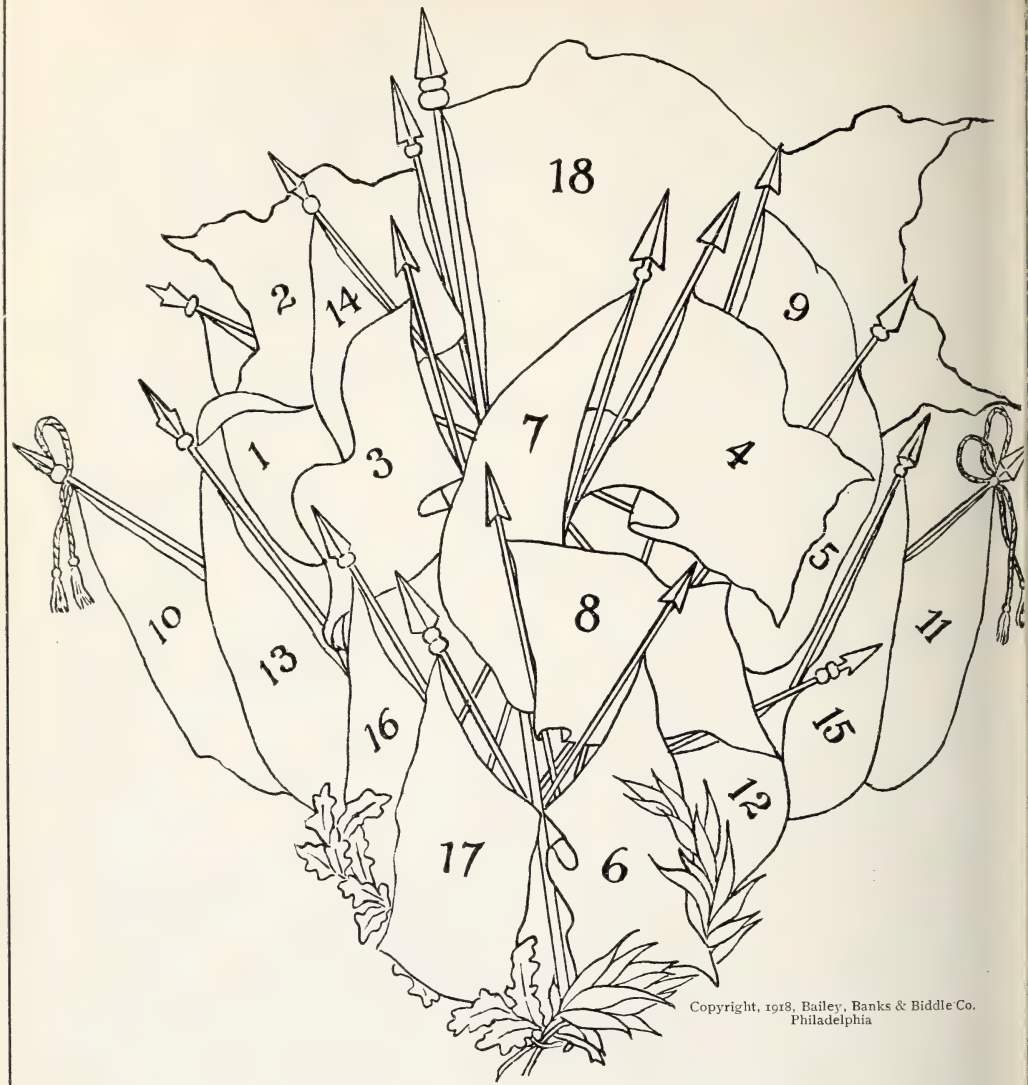
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DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE

Vol. LII

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ISSUED MONTHLY BY

THE NATIONAL SOCIETY OF THE DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION

Publication Office, 227 South Sixth Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

MRS. GEORGE MAYNARD MINOR
Chairman Magazine Committee, Waterford, Conn.

MISS NATALIE SUMNER LINCOLN
Editor, Memorial Continental Hall, Washington, D. C.

MRS. MARGARET ROBERTS HODGES
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ENTERED DECEMBER 13, 1917 AT THE PHILADELPHIA, PA., POST OFFICE AS SECOND CLASS MATTER UNDER THE ACT OF MARCH 3, 1879

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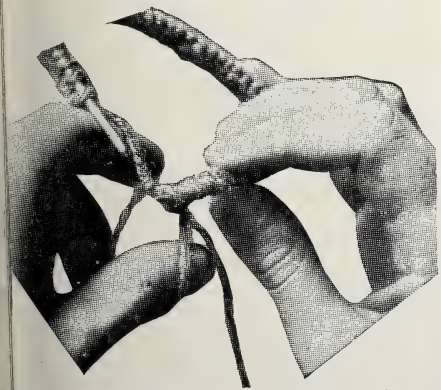
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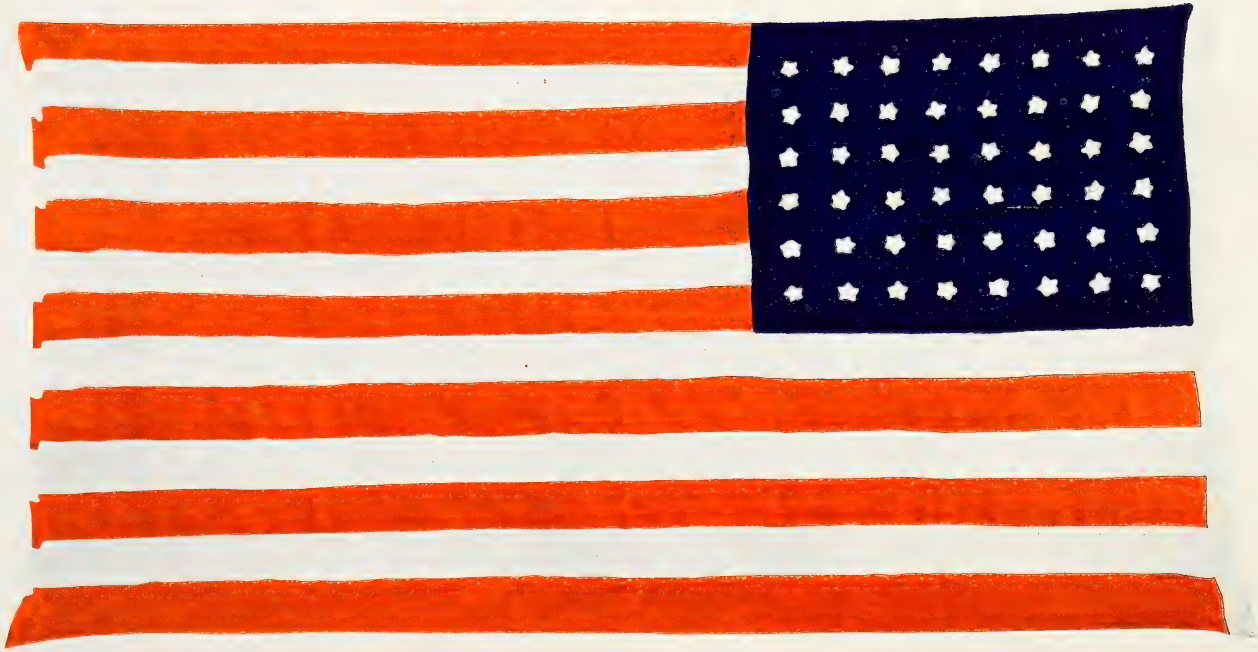
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AMERICAN FLAG MADE OVERNIGHT BY SCOTCH WOMEN TO USE AT THE FUNERAL OF AMERICAN SOLDIERS AND SAILORS FROM THE TORPEDOED TRANSPORT TUSCANIA

DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE

VOL. LII, No. 8 AUGUST, 1918 WHOLE No. 313

D. A. R. GIFT TO THE WOMEN OF ISLAY, SCOTLAND

HISTORY shows no more touching incident than the making of an American flag over-night by the women of Islay, Scotland, to use at the burial of American soldiers who lost their lives when the transport *Tuscania* was torpedoed off the coast of Ireland on the night of February 5, 1918. No United States flag was to be found in the village and these devoted women, taking their design from a small American flag emblem found on one of the bodies, worked tirelessly to complete the flag that the "Stars and Stripes" might float once again over the boys in khaki who, having given their lives in its service, were laid in their last resting-place on foreign soil by kindly, friendly hands.

The makers of the flag were Jessie McLellan, Mary Cunningham, Catherine McGregor, Mary Armour, and John McDougall.

The Daughters of the American Revolution, quick to transmit their appreciation of the exquisite service, at the Twenty-seventh Continental Congress passed the following resolution:

"WHEREAS: At the burial on the coast of Scotland of the American heroes, victims of the torpedoing of the *Tuscania* at the Mull of Oa, Islay, there was no United States flag to be found in the village and,

"WHEREAS: A few women of the village were up through the entire night making a flag from a miniature emblem carried by one of the men,

"*Be it therefore resolved:* That the Daughters of the American Revolution in Congress assembled transmit to their Scotch sisters, through the proper authorities, their deep appreciation of this beautiful service.

"The Daughters of the American Revolution, in Congress assembled, send to their Scotch sisters an American flag through the proper authorities, with expressions of their deep appreciation for their beautiful service.

(Signed) "MRS. EDWARD L. HARRIS,
"State Regent of Ohio.
"MRS. BUTTERWORTH,
"Vice President General, Illinois.
"MRS. WILLIAM H. WAIT,
"State Regent of Michigan."

The carrying out of the wishes of the Continental Congress was intrusted to Miss Catherine Brittin Barlow, Custodian of Flags and Curator General, N. S. D. A. R., and at the meeting of the National Board of Management in Washington on June 26, 1918, Miss Barlow presented for the Board's approval a specially made silk American flag to be sent to Islay, Scotland, through the Department of State. Three streamers of the Society's colors were attached to the flag and bore the message in silver lettering:

From the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution—
To the women of Islay, Scotland.
S. S. Tuscania, February 5, 1918.

Through the courtesy of the Hon. Charles D. Walcott, Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution, Miss Barlow secured permission to show the Board the original flag made by the Sotch women, the flag having been presented to President Wilson and by him deposited in the U. S. National Museum in Washington, D. C. In view of the unusual circumstances attached to the flag an exception was made to the rules governing the lending of relics from the National Museum, and the flag was brought to Memorial Continental Hall on the morning of June 26 by Mr. Theodore T. Belote, Curator of the Division of History. Permission was also granted to have the flag especially photographed for publication in this magazine, and it is reproduced in colors in the frontispiece, as many Daughters have expressed a wish to see and own a picture of the flag which holds such tender memories.

Deep feeling was evinced in the Board Room when Miss Barlow held aloft the flag and the members rose and remained standing as she repeated its simple, impressive history.

The following extracts are from the Scotch newspaper *The Oban Times*, Oban, Argyllshire, February 25, 1918:

Many sad scenes have been witnessed in Islay when wrecks have brought the dead to these wild shores, but no one can remember any tragedy of the sea which so deeply stirred the feelings of all as the interment on Saturday, February 9, of the brave young men from America who lost their lives when coming to fight for us.

The people of the district did all that was possible to render assistance in the sad task of reverently disposing of the remains and showing all honor to the United States. Mr. Hugh Morrison, of Islay, made the necessary arrangements and gave the most generous help. Mainly through him it was found possible to provide plain coffins, nearly half of them made at Islay House, and he selected and gave a suitable piece of land to form a burial ground.

Altogether fifty bodies came ashore in Lochindaal. When coffins were available all the dead were collected and placed in the draff-store of the distillery from whence the publi funeral took place on Saturday afternoon. space of ground just outside the village an close to the sea was chosen as the resting place, eight large graves being dug to forr a square, the dead men being placed side b side.

Prominent British Government officials a well as officers of the Royal army and navy United States army and navy officers, and th villagers were in the solemn cortege whic wended its way in the blinding rain. The dea having been recently lowered into the grave and the identification crosses placed in positio the Rev. Mr. Slater read the burial service c the Church of England and during a brief r spite from the rain, volleys were fired, a pipe played, and the brave Americans were laid t rest.

The Oban Times' Port Ellen corre spondent, writing at a later date, states

The past week was one of mournful activi in this district. Civilians of all grades toc part in searching for bodies on shore, rock, ar islets, and aiding the survivors in burying the dead.

The first interment took place at Killeya in a wild, romantic spot, known as Port-na Galon, and adjoining the Mull of Oa. green, grassy plane, well above the rea of the sea, was selected for the buryin place. Here the spectator is surrounded high precipitous hills, scalable only by mea of a narrow footpath. From the plain t sea is visible only in one direction, southwe The massive shoulder of the Mull on o hand and reef of jagged rocks on the oth form a channel through which race mou tainous seas to break in foam and spray the beach. Such was the spectacle view by the funeral party when on the eigh instant the remains of twenty-eight galla men were reverently committed to earth.

Upon the recovery of other bodies a s ond visit to Killeyan had to be made by t funeral party on the eleventh and oth interments took place in specially select ground at Kilnaughton, near the village chur yard, and here many of the villagers met honor the brave dead and witness the milita funeral.

On this occasion a grander or more dee impressive scene could hardly be imagin The sun was shining brightly, and on a c above the burying ground the firing pa paid their last mark of honor to their co rades and Allies.

The Stars and Stripes and the Union J were reverently lowered in salute, and solemn service was concluded by every present singing in unison "God Save King" and "The Star Spangled Banner."

SOME PECULIAR MAPS

By P. Lee Phillips
Chief, Division of Maps, Library of Congress

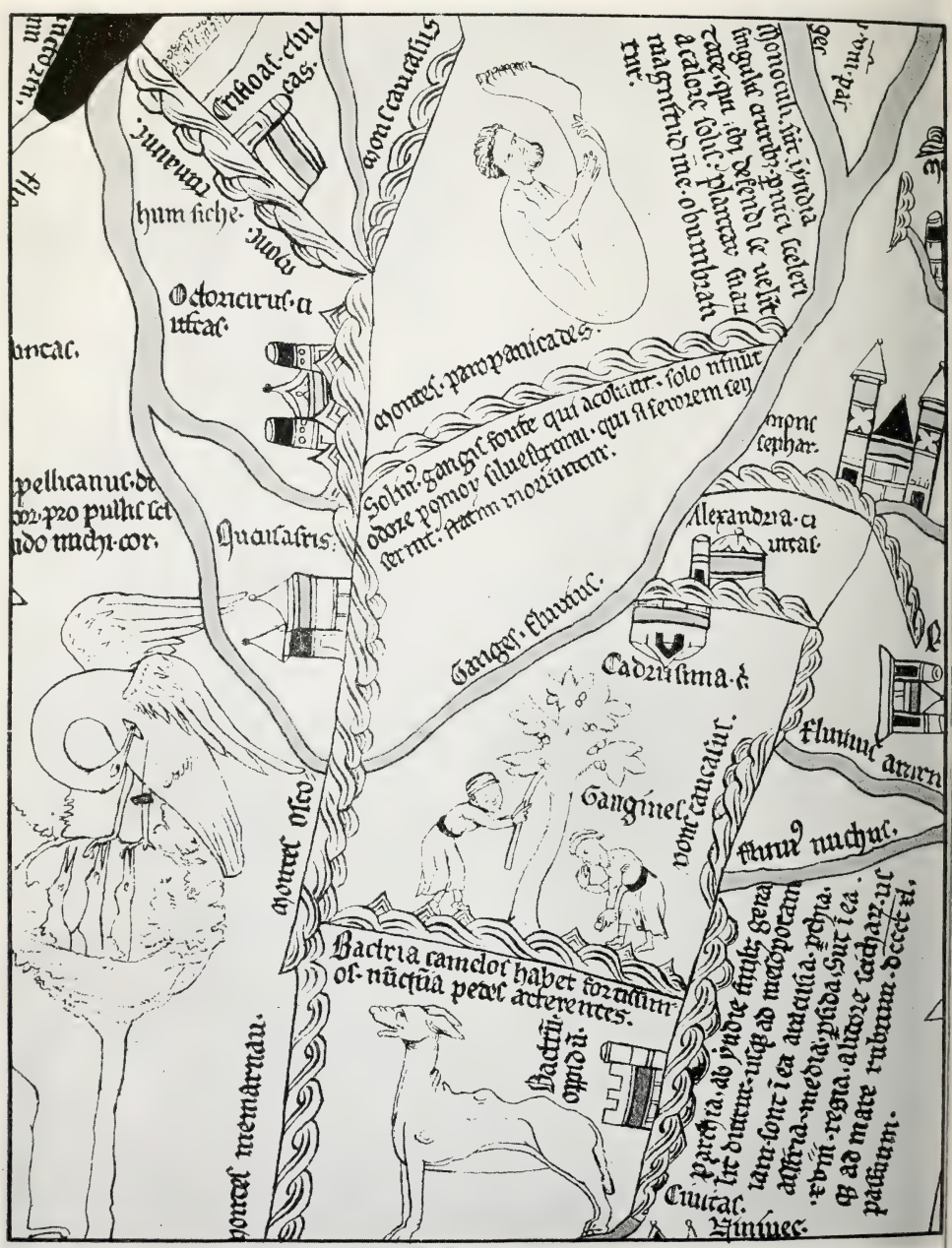
THE maps which the writer will describe in this story have no geographical or technical value. They may, however, have some historical, artistic or freakish characteristics. This statement is by way of introduction, as the word "map" in a title is sufficient to induce the reader to pass on to the next. Shakespeare's much quoted, "What's in a name?" is well enough in poetry, but does not apply to the more serious pursuits. The object of the writer is to describe some of the maps which seem to have been made to amuse rather than to instruct. They may be called facetious or freak, eccentric or crank, but the reader must judge for himself as he goes along.

All the maps of the Middle Ages impress the modern mind as belonging to this class. They are, nevertheless, useful for the incidental clues which they give to the traditions and beliefs of the time. One is amused upon examining them to see the number of weird and uncouth-looking animals which are scattered plenteously throughout. We wonder at the imagination of the cartographer and are apt to infer that his geographical information was as slight as his knowledge of the animal creation. When we read the travelers' stories of old, we see where the map-maker obtained his knowledge. They were not creations of his own, but simply the information derived from books of voyagers, just as maps are now compiled from field notes of the most recent explorers.

In the old map of the world of questionable date, made by Richard de Haldingham, is seen in bold relief the figure of a man lying on his back with leg upward, shading his body from the sun with one very large foot. If we turn to the book of Sir John Mandeville, who is alleged to have traveled in the East about 1322–56, the same picture is found with the following description:

"In Ethiope ben many dyverse folk: and Ethiope is clept Cusis. In that Contres ben folk, that han but o foot: and thei gon so fast, that it is marvaylle: and the foot is so large, that is schadewethe alle the Body azen the Sonne, whanne thei wole lye and reste hem."

Therefore, when one sees these old maps with their quaint animals and human beings with faces in the middle of their bodies, it is not well to criticise too severely the old cartographers, for they only depicted the knowledge of the day, from the best authorities, such as the above-mentioned Sir John and many others. From the earliest map of America in 1493, the shape of the continent of America, described and sketched by many notable men, especially Leonardo Da Vinci, about 1515, looks as if a cartographical blind man's bluff had been played. The west coast was quite unknown. In a curious map of 1650, by Virginia Farrer, who is a unique example of a woman cartographer, the "Sea of China" is placed west of "Ould Viginia and New." The peninsula of Lower California was at first correctly drawn by Hernando Cortez, about 1535; but for



FROM RICHARD DEHALDINGHAM'S MAP

years afterwards, from tales brought back by certain travelers, it remained an island on all maps to 1700. It was not until Vancouver made his exploration in 1790-95 and published his maps, that the continent of America was given a correct appearance on the map.

As custodian of the largest collection of maps in the Western Hemisphere, at the Library of Congress, the writer came across many peculiar maps, some of historical interest and others which may be called eccentric or crank, proving that a serious subject can sometimes be transformed into the ludicrous or sentimental. Some of these are: a map of matrimony, showing the course of the Truelove River; gospel temperance railroad map; map of the road to Hell; facial war maps; game maps; expansion maps, in which Uncle Sam is represented with one foot on Cuba, holding the new possessions with a string; picture maps, such as Belgium represented as a lion and Cape Cod by a muscular arm; railway service maps used to assist the memory, in which places are represented by pictures, as for example, a town named Campbell, by a camel. In classifying these subjects, especially the map of matrimony and the one of Hell, help was offered by a suggestive reader who said, "Place them together."

There are other maps, some of which will be described herein. Although peculiar in structure, they are of historical interest. The powder-horn maps, made from that adornment to the head of the bullock, were so ingeniously designed that they were both useful and ornamental. As they were much used in the early Colonial Wars between 1739 and 1760, and also during the Revolutionary War, they may be considered the earliest road maps, since they related principally to inland parts of the country of which, in those days, there were few maps and little was known. Besides, on them were skilfully engraved plans of cities, mainly New York and Quebec, also the British coat of arms and the name of the owner. These powder-horn maps were a necessary part of the equipment of the soldier, and at times were so artistically engraved, that instead of silver loving cups, as now, they were given as much appreciated prizes of friendship and



POWDER HORN MAP

love. They were passed down from father to son as sacred heirlooms. Gilbert Thompson, in his paper entitled: "Historical Military Powder-horns," refers to "one in existence made by George Washington, when a young man, on which are only his initials." Of its workmanship he stated that, "I made its mouth wide, so I could get a charge at a single lift."

The following interesting story comes from Baltimore:

"Among the latest acquisitions, and one that is prized the highest, is a powder horn, recently sent from Baltimore. The manner in which it was found is peculiar. A gentleman, while inspecting an old colonial mansion in that city, with the view of purchasing it, strolled through the spacious dining-room, and while examining the old oak wainscoting, almost black with age, his attention was attracted to a small crevice about four feet long.

"Inserting the blade of a penknife, a secret door about four feet square sprang open, disclosing a closet about three feet deep. The first articles that met his gaze were three old-fashioned liquor flasks; with eager haste he drew out the corks, while visions of rare old brandy of the vintage of 1776 flashed through his mind. But closer investigation resulted in disappointment. The contents of the bottles had disappeared long ago.

"There were also a cane made of dark colored wood, in the handle of which was a dirk, and in a far corner a powder horn, twenty inches long, thirteen inches in circumference at the lower end, and four inches in circumference near the upper end, where the remains of a leather strap passes around it. The date, May 16, 1765, was probably the time it was made. 'Taylir,' the artist, and probably the original owner, was evidently a much better artist and mechanic than speller. However, as George Washington was also a poor hand at orthography, one should not be too critical of the old colonial frontiersman, John Taylor."

Fan maps, like many other interesting ideas, seem to be much affected by the Chinese. There is one, however, which is based on a map by a Frenchman, Martin de La Bastide. It is the earliest map showing the feasibility of building a canal across Nicaragua to the Pacific. This route was considered by many then as designed by nature for the project. Some day the passage may be constructed as a rival to that of Panama. A reproduction which illustrates this article is taken from a paper by the distinguished geographer, Gabriel Marcel, entitled, "Un Éventail 'Géographique'," and is described in this manner:

"The map is on silk—in three sections—the middle one, the largest.

"In the upper border is found a lengthy description.

"In the left lower corner, a well drawn scene is described as follows: 'The four parts of the world are looking attentively at Mercury, god of commerce, who with his caduceus shows the passage from one sea to the other, while with the other he invites them to ask the king of Spain to open this communication, paying him a tribute for it.'

"On the other side, at the right, is a representation of the terrestrial globe, between two columns around which is a streamer with the inscription: 'Ne plus ultra.'

"On the globe, supported by two cherubs, is the coat of arms of Spain. An anchor, cannon balls, cannon, ship's prow, are spread before the king (Charles IV), who, clothed in the royal mantle, leaning on his sceptre, is seated on his throne, around which are fruits and coins. Palms and branches of olive complete the allegory.

"Charles IV looks at the symbolic figure which shows him with the left hand the mouth of the *Desaguadero* River, and with the right is ready to place a crown on his head.

"For those who would not understand this allegory, a description is given as follows:

"'The king of Spain looks with admiration at a figure representing Fame (Renommée) who, with one hand shows him the communication between the two hemispheres and with the other presents him and promises him the crown of immortality, if he open this passage which will contribute to the happiness of all nations.'

"The map must have been executed prior to 1791.

"The biographical dictionaries do not mention Martin de La Bastide, who seems to have published only his *Mémoire sur un nouveau passage de la Mer du Nord à la mer du Sud*. Were it not for the mention found in Laborde's *Historie de la mer du Sud*, v. 2, stating that



FAN MAP



TAPESTRY MAP

La Bastide was secretary to the Count of Broglie, he would be unknown to us. Without doubt, it was Charles-Francois, Count of Broglie, French ambassador to Poland and director of the secret council of Louis XV, who was corresponding directly with the king and kept him informed as to the state of things in Europe."

The rage for tapestry making in the Middle Ages, in which many subjects were depicted in such an artistic manner, was frequently applied to the making of maps. The most interesting one, in ten sheets, was designed by Henry Cornelius Vroom, a famous painter of Harlem, and it was "*wove*" by Francis Spiring, about 1588. It hangs in the British House of Lords, and represents the Spanish armada attack on the English fleet.



NEEDLEWORK MAP

This form of map work in more recent years deteriorated into what is known as sampler or needlework maps. They represent only amateur work, have no geographical valuation, and must be estimated accordingly. Florence Peacock, in an article entitled "Needlework Maps," says, "Each individual map differs greatly one from the other in the manner in which it is worked; some are so beautifully wrought with the finest black silk that it is difficult to believe that they are needlework at all. I have seen them so perfectly executed that it was only by looking at the wrong side of the material I could be quite certain that it was needlework, and not produced with a pen."

One of the daily papers describes a sailor's embroidered map of Alaska by A. Henry Peterson of the local office of the United States Shipping Commissioner's department, which is hanging on his office wall, and is something of a curiosity. Like most sailors of the old school, Peterson is a handy man with the needle, and in the spare time at his disposal, it took him ten months to make the map. It is all of silk embroidery, having required nearly five hundred skeins of silk thread in its manufacture. The different divisions of the country are done in different colored silk, and all the names are worked in. The map is complete in detail.

Let us hope that some day the following map, which may be placed among maps of the same class, will find its way into our national collection of curiosities:

"A translation issued by the German information service concerns the presentation of a remarkable carpet to Field Marshal von Hindenburg. It reads:

"'The city of Konia, in Asia Minor, recently presented Field Marshal von Hindenburg with a magnificent carpet. On it is woven an exact map of east Prussia, the seat of the field mar-

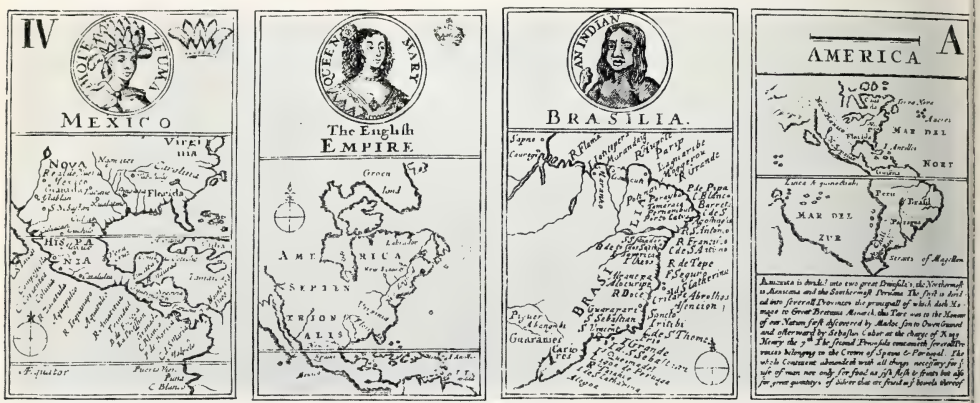
shal's great victory. In the left corner of the carpet, surrounded by a laurel wreath, is a portrait of Hindenburg, and below an inscription in German and Turkish containing the words: "To his excellency General Field Marshal Paul von Beckendorff and von Hindenburg, to express thanks for the great victorious battles at the Masurian Lakes, presented by the inhabitants of Konia, in Asia Minor."'"

Geographical playing cards were much in vogue about the beginning of the seventeenth century. The one reproduced here gives as an ornament the portrait of Mary, Queen of Scots, sandwiched between that of Montezuma and "An Indian." Some admirer evidently placed it there, instead properly, of one of Queen Elizabeth, the virgin queen, after whom Virginia was so called.

While digging a foundation for a new church in Madaba, Palestine, a mosaic map was found, filling the whole pavement. This map, made in the sixth century, A.D., has been described by many eminent scholars, as it brings to light much information relating to biblical history. Among the many pictures which it contains, that of Jerusalem is the most noteworthy.

Postage stamp maps have played an important part in boundary questions, especially among the South American republics and also in commemoration of important historic events, such as the Louisiana purchase. The following account of a curious postage stamp map comes from Atchison, Kansas:

"John Fortune, a mail carrier of this city has completed a map of the United States from postage stamps. By using stamps of various colors he separated the original thirteen colonies, also outlining every State. The large rivers are shown with orange-colored stamps



CARD MAP



POSTAGE STAMP MAP

In the centre of the map is a great American eagle, with wings spread. the olive branch and bundle of arrows clutched in its talons. Above the eagle is worked out the phrase, 'E Pluribus Unum.' The great lakes are shown with Canadian stamps.

"The map is bordered with pictures of all the Presidents, the likenesses being secured from stamps of various designs. In the centre of the State of Virginia is a copy of the Declaration of Independence, bordered with stamps of Washington design.

"The stamps are pasted upon a canvas, 5 x 9 feet, and each one of them has been trimmed, requiring infinite patience and work. The exact number of stamps used in making the map is known only to Mr. Fortune."

There are some well-known jeweled maps, which seem to be an Oriental affectation. The following, which is well worth quoting, taken from the *Philadelphia North American,* gives a description of some of these:

"Jeweled maps of great value are among the possessions of certain famous men. Not long ago one was presented to Col. Marchand, the French explorer of Fashoda fame, by a number of his admirers. It comprised a map of Africa in blue enamel, with the two routes followed by the gallant traveler traced in brilliants. An especially large diamond indicated the latitude and longitude of the town which brought fame to the intrepid Frenchman.

"The map, which but for political reasons would have been presented some little time ago, was probably suggested by the jeweled map of France that the czar presented to the French nation in 1900, which after its exhibition at the exposition of that year, was added to the treasures of the Louvre. About one square yard in size, this record map took three years to make, and cost more than $500,000.

"It is difficult to conceive of so large a sum being expended upon a single map, but when it is pointed out that this work of art is a veritable mosaic of gems the problem presents no further mysteries. As a matter of fact, each department in the country was represented by a special stone, such as malachite, onyx, agate and jade, cut to exactly coincide with its configuration, while the rivers were marked in platinum, and the sea in lapis lazuli; each of the large cities, to the number of 106, was, as in the case of Fashoda in the previous example of jeweled cartography, represented by a gem. Thus, a ruby occupied the site of Paris, an opal stood for Bordeaux, a turquois for Lille, an emerald for Marseilles and a diamond for Lyons.

"This map was at the time of its exposition mounted on marble embellished with ermine, and was surmounted by the Russian and French flags, which were to be replaced by a frame of solid silver.

"The jeweled map, by the way, is no twentieth century idea, for long before the dawn of the present century the shahs of Persia reckoned a jeweled map among their most valued possessions. The map in question, to be perfectly accurate, is a great globe of gold, representing the world, and upon it the colored effects of the familiar sphere of the school room are obtained by studying (?) the area of each country with precious stones.

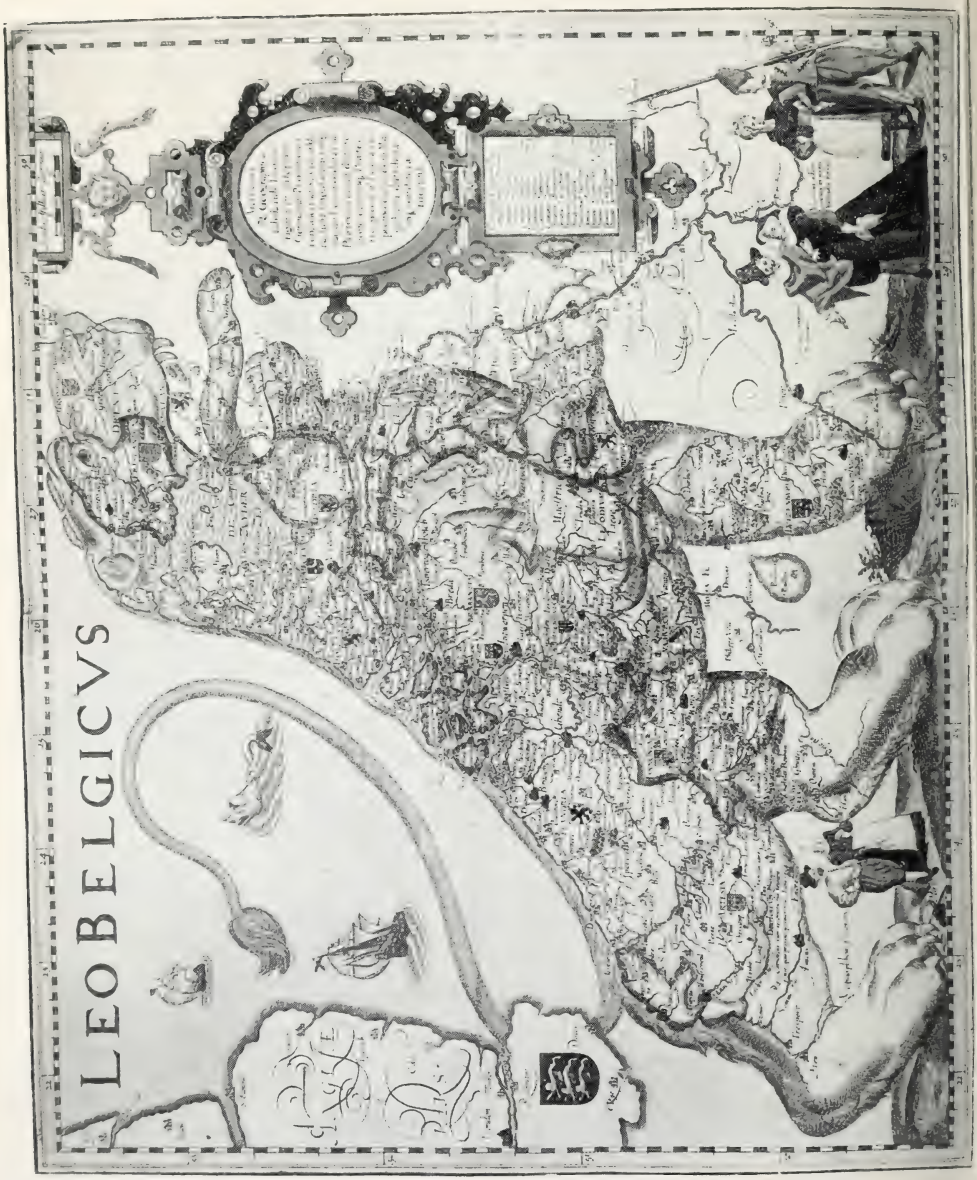
"A few months ago a French bride received from a geographically inclined friend a silver sugar bowl having the contour of a terrestrial globe. This bowl, whose cover was formed by the northern hemisphere, bore on its exterior an accurately engraved map of the world, and on this map the route that the newly married couple were about to take in the course of a very elaborate honeymoon tour was marked by a line of lapis lazuli, while the names of the towns at which the happy couple would make a more or less prolonged stay was lettered in enamel.

"This gift had in its way a distinct meaning. But on the other hand, it is difficult to understand why the friends of the Spanish premier, Canovas, who was assassinated in 1897, should elect to send to his widow a beautiful and elaborate map of the Philippine Islands.

"The map in question, which has been valued at some $200,000, was, however, a very remarkable gift, as can be gathered from its description, which records that it was in relief and in solid gold, with each city marked by a ruby. The inscription was outlined in sapphires, and the dedication appeared in brilliants, while the frame of gold and precious stones was surmounted by a bust of Canovas in the same precious metal."

Another is described in the *New York Tribune* Sunday magazine for December 8, 1907, as follows:

"The annals of international courtesies contain no more curious episode than that relating to imperial Russia's graceful present to her friend and ally France. It took the form of a map forty inches square composed entirely of gold and precious stones framed in slate colored jasper. It is exhibited to-day in the Louvre—an imperishable chart of fair France, impervious alike to moth and rust, the symbol of a


LEO BELGICVS

nation that will 'live for ever,' as the Oriental toast puts it. It is exhibited in the great gallery inclosed in a superb walnut case that stands eight feet high.

"I took much pains to ascertain the history of this most wonderful trophy gift. I use the word 'trophy' because the gold is all Siberian, and every gem that stars the map came from the imperial Russian mines in the Urals. The map was designed with the personal approval of the czar by the famous Russian Engineer De Mostovinko, who superintended its production and completion throughout. It was put together at the imperial factory of Ekaterinburg, and nearly eight months were occupied in this process alone. The Czar was so delighted with the map when it was completed that he personally congratulated De Mostovinko and presented him with a decoration in honor of his achievement.

"The sea is represented by a pale and precious marble, and portions of foreign countries necessarily included such as England, Germany, Italy and Spain are in dark gray onyx. The whole of France is shown entirely in polished jasper, and each Department has been cut from stone of a different color although the whole blends without the slightest jar to the artistic eye.

"Almost every mine in European and Asiatic Russia was ransacked for the necessary material, some of the gems being found only in mines appropriated by the Emperor and never found in commerce at all. The jasper used is some of the most beautifully veined that has ever been produced, while the polishing is a marvel to behold. So exquisitely do the lines of each section meet that they are invisible to the naked eye.

"No fewer than one hundred and six of the more important towns of France are given, their names being wrought in letters of pure gold, while the towns themselves are represented by lovely jewels. Thus Paris is represented by a ruby of enormous size and value, which caused quite a commotion among the lapidaries of Europe. Havre boasts a superb emerald under its golden name; Rouen is represented by a sapphire; Lille by a phenacite, a rare variety of rock crystal; Rheims by a chrysolite; Lyons by a turmalin; Nantes by a beryl; Bordeaux by an aquamarine; Marseilles by an emerald; Nice by a garnet; Cherbourg by an alexandrite from the Urals (it looks green by day and reddish-blue by artificial light). Twenty-two other towns are represented by amethysts, thirty-five by tourmalins, and thirty-eight by quartz crystals. And the rivers of France in this extraordinary map are represented by sinuous bars of precious platinum sunk in the jasper. The courses of the rivers had first to be cut in the lovely stone and the platinum laid in afterward and then polished.

"The entire cost of this unique map, of course, came out of the imperial exchequer of the Czar himself, and Parisian jewelers like Cartier and Boucheron estimate that no less than five hundred thousand dollars was sunk in this costly international compliment. 'Indeed,' Cartier declared emphatically, in discussing its amazing richness, 'if a millionaire came to my establishment and ordered a map like this, I should have to charge him probably three times as much, if indeed, I could procure the stones at all.'"

Henry Ward, of Rochester, N. Y., in a newspaper article entitled, "Treasures of the Shah," gives this description:

"Among other things there was the sword of Tamerlane: but the object that struck me as being the most remarkable was a globe made for the Shah, and on which he probably studied geography. It is the most remarkable one in existence. As near as I could judge it was three feet in diameter, correctly made, the seas, continents and every portion of it composed of gems. My recollection does not serve me exactly, but I remember that Persia was made of turquoise, that being the national gem, so to speak. Africa was in rubies; England and France in diamonds, and so on, every portion being covered by beautiful gems and the seas by emeralds. It contained seventy-five pounds of gold and there were 51,366 gems in all. I was told that it was worth £947,000 or nearly $5,000,000 in our money, and was a mere bagatelle from all I could understand, and was made to utilize some of the vast store of gems owned by the Shah."

Animals and birds were fruitful sources of inspiration for the makers of eccentric maps. An especially interesting one of Belgium is in the shape of a lion made in 1621, to accompany P. van den Keere's La Germanie inférievre, showing that at an early day this glorious people had the warlike spirit which is here represented allegorically by the king of beasts. The map entitled, *Le lion Belgiqve,* is an unusual one. The idea of such a map was not original with Keere. The description states that Michel Aitzinger or von Eyt-


THE BASCLE MAP
OF THE
UNITED STATES
FOR THE USE OF
SCHOOLS
AND
ELEMENTS OF
NATIONAL KNOWLEDGE
MEXICO
GULF OF MEXICO

zing, an Austrian, in a map in his history of Belgium in 1587, first made use of the likeness to a lion in the topography of the seventeen provinces; added to the fact that all but four of them showed the lion on their coats of arms as did many of the cities, towns and noted families. On Keere's map of the Leo Belgicvs, Friesland and Groningen form the head; Overyssel, the tongue; Utrecht, Holland, Zealand and Flanders the back; Zutphen the jaw; Gelderland, the chest; Brabant, Mechlin and Hainault, the shoulder; Limburg, the knee; Luxemburg, the foot; and Artois the tail.

A truly "spread eagle map" is found in a small book of 1833, entitled, "Rudiments of Knowledge." By Joseph Churchman. This eagle map is explained very geographically. The United States and territories are represented under the figure of an eagle; the States of New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, and a part of New York being chiefly included in the head and beak—the remainder of New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania, principally embraced in the neck—the outline of coast, from Cape Henlopen to South Carolina inclusive making the turn and formation of the breast. Florida representing the legs—the Arkansas territory, including the land occupied by the Cherokees to the Spanish line, forming the tail—the northern line of the United States, through lakes Ontario and Erie to Detroit, describing the back—the wings raised and the outline of them curving with the line of the United States through lakes St. Clair, Huron and Superior, and spread and extended to overshadow a large part of the Missouri territory.



GERRYMANDER MAP

The best known class which can be traced back many hundred years is the cartoon or caricature map. A good example of this kind is the one of Bunker Hill, made in 1776, and reproduced in the July number of this magazine. A very amusing one is found in the representation of a salamander, called Gerrymander after Elbridge Gerry, who for political reasons manipulated the various districts to suit his party.

In writing this paper on some unusual maps, the author has endeavored to make a readable article out of a dry subject. Two well-known writers have succeeded with exquisite facetiousness: Sir J. M. Barrie, in "Shutting a Map," and C. S. Brooks, in "On Maps and Rabbit-holes." Should mine fail to interest, the reader may find comfort in having his attention called to these articles, as an *amende honorable*.

COMMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT GENERAL

A NUMBER of very valuable scholarships have been offered to the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, from time to time by some of the best girls' schools in the country. At the present time three schools have expressed their desire to grant us full or partial scholarships.

The $1000 scholarship so generously offered to the Daughters at the Twenty-seventh Congress by the Colonial School of Washington has been awarded for this year to a pupil from Nebraska. By the terms of the gift no State may have a *second* scholarship until all other States have had the privilege of sending a pupil.

The Paul Institute, of Washington, has repeated this year its offer of two partial scholarships, valued at $200 each, by which two pupils selected by the Daughters may have that reduction in price of tuition for the year. These have not yet been awarded.

The Washington College of Law has also repeated its offer of a scholarship for a pupil being educated by the Philippine Scholarship Fund Committee.

The very tangible evidence of the interest in our MAGAZINE, shown by Mrs. Fannie Elizabeth Nelson, of the Chicago Chapter, in her generous gift of prizes to the three Chapters obtaining the largest increase in subscribers was greatly appreciated by the Congress and I desire to take this opportunity to thank Mrs. Nelson for her hearty coöperation in the MAGAZINE work.

While every member of the Society cannot give prizes, every subscriber to the MAGAZINE can by her active interest so present to her friends who have not yet subscribed, the merits of our MAGAZINE as to arouse much interest and add many new friends and supporters to our official publication. Let us make this a banner year for our MAGAZINE. If we exert ourselves I am sure we can not only double but treble our subscription list.

As a result of the efforts made before and during the Congress we have bought $40,000 worth of Liberty Bonds of the third issue, and have nearly $7000 in redeemed pledges from Congress to invest, thus closely approaching one-half of the amount for which we are striving. I confidently believe that in spite of the many demands upon every one of us, the members, Chapters and States that have not yet met their quota will renew their efforts and send the remaining $50,000 to be invested in the next loan, so that the National Society can stand before the world as having redeemed its pledge of helping the Government to the extent of one dollar for every member in our great organization.

By order of the French Government many important districts have just been evacuated, the civil population being sent away.

The Paris Committee of the Fatherless Children of France has also been obliged to move because its former quarters were in direct line of fire of the long-distance gun, but it is now settled in its new office.

Do not be alarmed, therefore, if there is some delay in hearing from your protégés. The money you are so generously sending for the care of the orphans is being carefully administered and is helping much to make life livable for these helpless little ones.

In response to letters asking whether the money raised by us for the restoration of Tilloloy had been lost because of the retaking of that village by the Germans, I desire to say that our money raised for this restoration is being held here in this country until we are advised by the proper authorities that it is safe to begin the actual restoration.

In the meantime it is our earnest hope that the Chapters will continue without ceasing until they have raised their quotas and more, so that when the village can be restored our money will all be in hand and not a moment will be lost because of any delay on our part.

PATRIOTIC ADDRESS OF MRS. MATTHEW T. SCOTT

To the 27th Continental Congress

A GOLFING friend in Augusta, Ga., said to his caddy one day this winter, "Sam, what do you think of this war?" "War?" says Sam, "I ain't never heard tell of no war." My friend explained all about the fighting and the firing and the killing, and the drowning and the horrible accessories of the conflict. Sam listened attentively and then remarked, "Well, they sho' has a good day for it." Now, whether Sam thought it was a horse race, or a circus, or what not, we know it sho' is a good day for it when hand in hand and shoulder to shoulder and heart to heart, the forces of civilization are banded together to fight to a finish, to fight to victory, to fight to conquest, forces of darkness and savagery, savagery pure and simple, that have been loosed upon the earth.

While we know that portions of the country are vibrant with patriotic enthusiasm, we know that a lying unsuppressed pro-German propaganda has taken deep root in the land; we know that a cowardly unrepressed pacifist propaganda has also taken deep root. We know that Congress has not passed a bill giving the Attorney General power to confront traitors with a firing squad. We know that an inexplicable apathy, and a deadening sense of security grips numbers of our people, people who are not yet aroused to the seriousness of the situation that confronts us, who remain practically indifferent as this, the most fateful hour in history strikes. We know the mighty incentive which consciously or unconsciously inspires the men who stand behind those gray walls of cannon —the cannon of the Allies—French soldiers, English soldiers, Belgian soldiers, and Italian soldiers, who, for more than three years have been dying over there by the thousands and hundreds of thousands, keeping the Huns from our shores, fighting our battles, clearing the way for the liberty of future generations. We know that if we do not send food over there to keep their soldiers strong for battle, and if we do not send our soldiers to help them fight, the bloody tide of war will surge over these shores of ours, converting America into the German gehenna.

Think for a moment of the mastery of the Huns. There is no deviltry of savage or demon that is not awaiting the fate of American women if the Huns win. It is high time that all our people were fully awakened to the fact that this is our war, not a war far off, somewhere in the trenches or the shrapnel pits of France, or on the plains of Mesopotamia, but our war—for America to win not only for democracy and the freedom of nations, but for our very existence. The only business this country has in hand to-day is the defeat of Germany. Defeat Germany, or the German lash will cut America to the bone. Imagine a victorious Berlin giving orders to Washington, imagine America reduced to the status of a conquered province, our beautiful land turned into a slave pen—shambles, the fate of Germany's conquered provinces. Do you recall the insolence of "one ship a week to Falmouth," one American ship a week to be permitted by suffrance of the



MRS. MATTHEW T. SCOTT
Honorary President General, N. S. D. A. R.

Kaiser to sail from our shores, if navigated through waters dictated by Germany, and striped with bars to identify it?

Ladies, let us not deceive ourselves in this war, it is not so much we that are helping our Allies as that the Allies are helping us. Imagine America treading the wine-press alone. To France we owe unpaid debts. France, when Washington wrote, "We are at the end of our tether," came to the rescue with Lafayette, with Rochambeau, with ships and money, helping to *place* America upon the map of nations. To-day France, one million of her men slaughtered, her young manhood slain, her middle-aged manhood slain, and now her boys called to the colors, France giving her precious soil, a scarred battlefield, for the mightiest struggle the world has known of right against might—France, to-day, with her depleted but serried ranks—France, breathing the spirit of her general who reported to Joffre, "My right wing is broken, my centre is crushed, my left wing is shattered—Charge!"—France, undaunted, still fights to keep America upon the map of nations.

Mark also, that "quivering English line of human flesh" on the Western battle front, and that English fleet holding the Teutons in check, and say, is it any wonder that to-day this nation of one hundred million citizens is moved by a profound and common impulse which is deeper than partisanship, deeper than personal ambition, deeper than any of the surface passions or prejudices, which "in piping time of peace" guide our lives along the sodden ruts of routine and conventionality. For the time being, the blood of men dead, dying, and yet to die that a free America and a free world may live, is washing away all that is superficial, selfish, and sordid in our natures. Nations, as well as individuals, are passing through a baptism of blood and fire. The spirit of the people is the making of the nation in war as in peace.

As to our American women, we have been thoroughly mobilized technically; that is, we have been catalogued and listed, intelligently and comprehensively registered by various patriotic, national, State and local organizations. The registration of our Daughters of the American Revolution pledged for war relief service in any and every possible capacity, is a searching and far-reaching dedication to our country's needs, covenanted without reserve to our Government. To the end that in our cities and villages, our rural districts and homes, our D. A. R. women shall be prepared for any strain or emergency we may be called on to meet. Our moral and material interests are being mobilized. Our children are being mobilized into food gardeners. To-day our industries have been mobilized; science has been pressed into the highest patriotic service. Great economic and financial interests have been mobilized for the war. A great army of knitters has been mobilized. Our indomitable Y. W. C. A. has been mobilized with its superb system of hostess houses, recreation and convalescent and rest-rooms, its housing campaign, its tireless work of protecting women, and its blessed agencies for saving young girls from becoming derelicts at the very threshold of life. In addition to our army in camps and trenches and our sea forces, there is a great army of food producers in the furrows, and new avenues of help are opening every day, as this world war cloud darkens the horizon.

Among true Americans, the feeling has been aroused: What can I do, how can I, *personally,* make my contribution to this great struggle for democracy and the freedom of nations? The roar of cannon,

as British, French, and our own splendid soldiers stem the wave of Hun savagery rolling over France is a bugle call to us, each in her own place, to do her part, to help in the defeat of Germany, a defeat which means as much to us as to any nation in Europe.

All the heroes will not wear uniforms in this war. There is a trench not only for every man, but for every woman in America, whether on the farm, in the home, or in business, and there is just as much need for heroes in these trenches as for heroes in the field. Next to fighting, and producing the things fighting men must have to win battles, nothing is more important now than to produce food for the nation and the Allies, and this work has as distinctive a place as a part of the "munitions of war" as the moulding of bullets or shells.

England has about 300,000 women engaged in agricultural work, recruited from all classes of society, and the British Minister of Agriculture has called attention to the fact that but for her land army of women, Great Britain would have been disastrously menaced by famine.

The world is facing famine, and the world looks to America to save it. And yet we are told at this most critical moment when the normal production of the country is inadequate to meet the world's needs, drafting of farm hands and high wages given by war industries threaten to lower production far below the normal. The bread ration of the French soldiers has been reduced from 25 to 21 ounces, and the bread card for the civilian population in a much greater proportion. In England a still more drastic reduction has been resorted to. Could a more pathetic or stirring appeal come to us to help re-establish normal conditions of life in these stricken lands?

As we drive past our wonderful farming lands, these halcyon days under the glory of the summer sunset, or the glamor of the evening star, watching great fields ripening for the harvest, the symbolism of these marvellous aspects of nature comes home to the soul, speaking in a voice inarticulate, but more eloquent than any articulate speech, telling of the peace and prosperity of quiet homes, still undisturbed by the ravages of war.

As we note the villages that dot the land with their waterworks and pavements, their trolley cars, their dragged and oiled roads, their rural free delivery and parcel post, their autos and telephones, we thank God that, so far, we have been spared the horrors that scourge our Allies over seas, and pledge ourselves to maintain to the utmost the men who march through our streets to the troop ships—so blithely sailing for France—advance guards of that great host—and we will help our Allies to crush Prussianism and the savagery it represents from the face of the earth, leaving no relic of the barbarism, beastliness unparalleled, which obliterating civilization menaces the life of our nation, menaces every interest that humanity has struggled for through the ages. To this end, food we are told by our President and Mr. Hoover, is the vital problem. Perhaps there is no more crucial demand for sacrifice just now, if sacrifice it may be called, than that contained in pleas made by the President and Mr. Hoover, men who know what they are talking about when they tell us our wheat flour, sugar, fats and our transportable meats must go to our soldiers and sailors, and to our Allies, or the fate of this war is in jeopardy. Lord Rhonnda, the British Food Director, has cabled Mr. Hoover that unless needed wheat is sent he will

not be responsible for saying that the Allies will hold out.

A noted traveler and lecturer in a recent interview with the British premier, was told by him, that food is the great desideratum, the supreme need of the Allies. Imperative as is the demand for men, munitions and money, this question of wheat conservation, of food conservation, of increased production, strikes at the very roots of our national power; and our officials at Washington, men who are devoting their brains and energy to problems connected with the winning of this war, have decided, in the way men have had since the time of Adam, to lay the responsibility largely upon the women. They turn to us and say we are going to do everything we can, but our efforts will be of no avail, unless you women do this one thing, and that is, see to it that every atom of food that is not actually needed here and that is available for transportation is conserved, that not one bit is wasted. The fact is, we need a voice like a trumpet, to echo the call for an army of wheat conservers, an army of food conservers, an army of food producers, in order to bring our mobilized army of women to full war strength, and put every American home on a war basis. As has been said, by a high Government official, "The work the Red Cross is doing and will continue to do during this war is of incalculable value, but the suffering and horror it can alleviate is not a tithe of that which can be relieved and prevented by the woman's army of food conservers of America, of food producers of America, when once that army is organized and imbued with the resistless determination to do its utmost to help feed the world in this, the most tragic hour of human history." In this great rescue work, in this life-saving work, to which the women of America are summoned, everything depends upon the personal response made by us, upon our ability and readiness to catch the vision of need, and upon our determination to do our full part in responding to that need in order to bring this war to an early and triumphant close. Are we going to gormandize while our Allies who are fighting our war cry out to us for food to hold the line until we come to the rescue?

Mr. Hoover tells us that 450 million bushels of wheat must go to the Allies. One hundred and ten millions Canada can supply. The surplus we must spare by economy, or substitutes from our own domestic use, and these substitutes we have found out are not only well-nigh innumerable but palatable. Our Allies need every kernel of wheat in the United States and Canada, and they need it before the new crop can be harvested.

Our billion bushels of growing wheat will feed America and the Allies next year, but that is not available and will not be available for months.

Volumes have been written as to the causes of this war. Diplomats will probably quibble and wrangle over this question to the end of time. That which concerns us primarily to-day is, not Potsdam plotting against the liberty of nations, not Potsdam's conspiring for world dominion, but that which does chiefly concern us to-day is, that two millions of our young men are drafted, later perhaps other millions will be drafted to fight against Germany, lest they and their descendants may be forced to fight for Germany. Germany with two hundred million conquered people writhing under her iron heel; Germany with many times a greater area of conquered territory to-day, than the entire area of the German Empire previous to 1914; Germany with three million prisoners forced to work in her mills and factories and fields in

order to relieve that many men for the German army. Do you recall the Kaiser's favorite books? "I like best," he says, "to read about Charlemagne, Attila, Julius Cæsar, Theodroc, and Alexander. Each of these great men undertook to embrace the world under one empire, which he should rule. They failed. I will conquer and embrace the world under one empire which I will rule." And you may depend upon it, that the German high command having bankrupted the rest of the world, has an eye upon America for that fifty or one hundred billions indemnity they boast they can collect from us.

Friends, let us not deceive ourselves. Germany is not on the verge of revolution. Germany is not on the verge of starvation. Germany is not out of fats or copper. Her armies are not bled white of man power, with morale broken. Veterans swarm from the Eastern front for the big drive now on in their last desperate throw for victory. Oh, let us not whimper over taxes and bond issues, though taxes double, and though bond issues and Red Cross calls recur indefinitely; but let us come up to the help of the Lord against the mighty. And let us realize that at this particular junction it means less to us, that Russia, Servia, Rumania, or indeed the entire Balkan territory shall become republics, than that we shall maintain by force of arms, our own form of government intact, secure from any possible super-savage rule of triumphant militarism. Only by winning this war before our own population also is decimated of its men, can we hope to be able to help weaker nations hold their own. Germany is not merely making war on the people of other lands. The struggle is between ideals of government. The high command declares that the combat is for Teuton or Anglo-Saxon dominance. We know the struggle is between barbarism and civilization, between autocracy and democracy, translated into plain English that means for us, between freedom and slavery, between free America and national annihilation. I can imagine no greater stimulus to our most unselfish endeavor than the inspiring vision of a world saved for a new and higher civilization by America, the last hope of humanity. Sentries we now are on the watch-towers, as the sound calls, "Watchmen, what of the night?" Our cry rings out, "The day cometh," the day when women and children at prayers in churches, when hospitals and hospital ships, when nuns and physicians and priests and nurses are no longer targets for bombs and torpedoes, with women victims of beastliness unprintable. The red Indian with his tomahawk, his scalps at his belt—has no parallel save in Armenia, in Serbia, in Belgium, in northern France, in Poland, and if Germany should win, in America.

"The Germany of poetry and song, or literature, art, science and education is no more." In its place has arisen a mighty force, dedicated to the doctrine of frightfulness, of terrorism, a maniacal obsession that might makes right, that international outlawry, international anarchy be the rule in place of international law and justice.

It is not alone where shells shriek, and poisoned gases and liquid fire fill the air where ships and men are sent to the bottom unwarned and with wolfish ferocity that this war is to be fought.

There are trenches from which we women must fight, trenches of sacrifice not only of luxury, but sacrifice sooner or later of some of the common comforts of life to which we have been accustomed. There are trenches of opportunity all around us. Fight, that the home fires b

kept burning, not only for our soldiers in the field, but for the little ones still gathering at our hearths; for our youth and maidens in school, college and university. Youth, to be trained and educated to take the place and assume the responsibilities of the generation that will soon pass from the scene. Fight, that the great moral issues of this war be not lost sight of, lest in the effort to save the wrecks of civilization of "*noblesse oblige*" perish from the earth. That the spiritual significance of this war be not lost sight of, we women must fight the fight of faith, "not to let God go," in the midst of this maelstrom of destruction, keeping pure and bright faith, faith that alone can sustain the heart, with the will to believe, while the forces of evil are loosed and forging to the front, influences more potent than any calculable material service we may be called on to render; and let us not forget, or fail to teach our children, that "on the walls of Athens and Rome, on the walls of Jerusalem and Tyre, on the walls of Nineveh and Babylon, is written the irrevocable judgment of the ages where there is no vision of God the people perish."

After all, that which most vitally concerns us now is, that these boys of ours, in camps, on troop ships, in destroyers, on submarine chasers, facing horrible deaths from U-boats, these boys facing the Huns in Flanders, are our rampart against the fate of France and Belgium and Serbia; that as sure as to-morrow's sun these boys of ours in khaki, fighting side by side with our Allies, are to win for us victory!

Of these precious boys, it has been well said: "These boys are rich with a wealth, in comparison with which the treasures of the Rand are as dust and ashes." Life offers them unlimited credit; youth, with its years to draw upon; health, with its glow and power; hope, with its lure; dreams, with their unledgered treasures; love, that is the crown of all. The very wine of life is theirs, as in a cup, yet they put the cup aside; they have everything, yet they offer all. Do we realize that? All! We who stay at home, though we were to sacrifice to the utmost, though we were to lay not merely ten or twenty, or even one hundred per cent. of our material wealth upon the altar of our country, can never hope to give as much as the humblest private in khaki, who gives his blood to stain the sacred soil of Flanders or Champaigne. For he has sacrificed his youth upon the altar of freedom.

Ladies, let us never forget, it is the heart-beat back at home, expressing itself in prayer and self-denial, in gifts and remembrances, in books and clippings, in all homely manifestations of interest, wafted to the front, which will make it easier for these boys of ours to face the hell of battle, or torpedoes, without flinching; easier for them to rise to the plane of an heroic self-forgetfulness that keeps its rendezvous with death "with a divinely irrational nonchalance."

WAR TROPHIES IN THE UNITED STATES NATIONAL MUSEUM

By Natalie Sumner Lincoln

THE suggestion has been made that a wing be added to the United States National Museum in Washington, D. C., to house the trophies and relics of the present world conflict. The importance of collecting such material has been recognized by the British and French governments, which have already established such war museums in London and Paris.

The most appropriate location for such a collection of American war trophies is in the Halls of History of the National Museum, where already the part taken by patriotic Americans in establishing and preserving the nation is perpetuated by an exhibition of priceless historical relics.

In one of these halls hangs "The Star Spangled Banner," the original garrison flag at Fort McHenry which inspired Francis Scott Key to write the National Anthem. A fitting companion to that glorious banner is a smaller, rain-stained United States flag made overnight by four women of Islay, Scotland, for use at the funeral of the American soliders and sailors who lost their lives when the transport *Tuscania* was torpedoed off the Irish coast on February 5, 1918. No tourist—and they come by the thousand to the National Museum—can stand before the cases containing these two banners and not feel a tug at his heart strings and a glow of personal pride in his country and his flag.

A detailed account of the making of this flag for the victims of the *Tuscania* outrage is given elsewhere in this magazine and through the courtesy of officials of the National Museum the flag is reproduced in colors for the frontispiece.

This flag is one of the first of the present-day war trophies to reach the National Museum and was deposited there by direction of the President of the United States, to whom the flag was sent by the Scotch women.

That other relics will be sent the National Museum is a foregone conclusion, and the task of creating such a collection will sooner or later be undertaken by the Federal Government, for an exhibition of this character if made with the proper discrimination and in a scientific manner, would serve as an important source of historical record of the progress of the present conflict. No branch of the Government is so well fitted for this important work as the National Museum.

The present collection in the Museum embraces relics commemorating great events and the economic and domestic life of the United States from the Colonial period down. It is rich in mementos of American army and navy officers, including uniforms, guns, flags, and many personal belongings which recall the names and services of their illustrious owners. In some cases, but for the placing of these trophies in the National Museum, these men and their heroic deeds might have passed into oblivion—an all too common fate—and been a forgotten memory except to their descendants.

Every article and object in the National Museum has its history and therein lies its fascination. Take for instance, the pair of silver-mounted pistols which were presented in 1700 by Richard Coote, Earl of Bellomont, Governor of the Colony of New York, to Abraham de Peyster, treasurer of the colony. This same Earl of Bellomont was, with King William III of England, a shareholder in an enterprise with Captain William Kidd. Later, when the latter gave up the task of suppressing piracy to become the most notorious pirate of them all, Bellomont aided in his arrest when Kidd had the temerity to land at Oyster Bay, Long Island, and sent an emissary to him demanding how he would be received by the Governor. Kidd was sent to England, tried, found guilty, and executed. Bellomont it was who had the treasure, which Kidd had buried on Gardiner's Island, removed, and it was found to total over $70,000. Bellomont presented the pistols to de Peyster the year before his death.



Photo by Handy, Washington, D. C.

PAIR OF SILVER-MOUNTED PISTOLS IN MAHOGANY CASE PRESENTED IN 1700 BY THE EARL OF BELLOMONT, GOVERNOR OF THE COLONY OF NEW YORK, TO ABRAHAM DE PEYSTER

Abraham de Peyster, the most eminent of his family in Colonial America, was the most trusted friend of the Earl of Bellomont. Contemporary records mention him as "The Lord Abraham de Peyster." He held the rank of Colonel of the City troop, alderman, mayor, justice of the Supreme Court, Chief Justice, Receiver General of the Port of New York, Treasurer of New York and New Jersey, member of the King's Council, its presiding officer and acting governor of New York, 1701, upon the death of Bellomont.

An article in the "Magazine of American History" states that the New York house built by Abraham de Peyster in 1695, at the time of Washington's inauguration in 1789 was the residence of Governor George Clinton and the scene of the first dinner given to General Washington, the President-elect, on the day of his arrival in New York.

An industrial relic carefully treasured in the National Museum is the printing press used by Benjamin Franklin when a journeyman printer in London, England, in 1725–26. Franklin had gone there at the solicitation of Sir William Keith, Governor of Pennsylvania, to purchase a printing press, but as Keith failed to make good his promises or provide funds, Franklin finally succeeded in earning only enough money to secure his passage back to this country. The printing press

was presented by Harrid and Sons, Printers' Brokers, London, in 1841, to John B. Murray, of New York.

Among the valuable pieces of furniture on view in the National Museum are two chairs, one of French manufacture, the other best described as "early American"; the latter was owned during the period of the Revolution by Major General Philip Schuyler, one of the "pillars of the American cause," and bequeathed by him to his daughter Elizabeth, who married Alexander Hamilton.

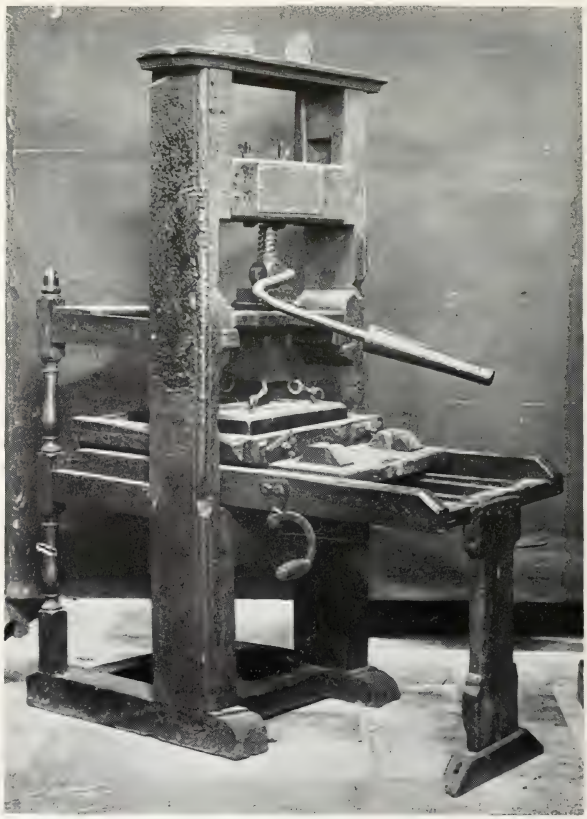


Photo by Handy, Washington, D. C.

PRINTING PRESS USED BY BENJAMIN FRANKLIN WHEN A JOURNEYMAN PRINTER IN LONDON, ENGLAND, 1725–1726

The other chair, which has a small carved head of the Sphinx on each arm, was owned by General Lafayette, that gallant young Frenchman whose name to-day links America and France in bonds of deathless comradeship. The chair was used by Lafayette on the day of his death, May 20, 1834, and was presented in 1890, by the grandson of Lafayette, Senator from Haute-Loire, France, to the Marquise Arconati Visconti, and by her presented to the National Museum.

Perhaps the tourist stands longest before the cases in the National Museum holding the Washington relics, among which are articles of domestic and artistic interest and mementos of his life in the field during the Revolutionary War. Among the statues, engravings, and paintings of that great American on exhibition there is a portrait miniature by John Trumbull. The portrait is painted in oil 6 by 7 inches on wood, and in its original carved and gilded wooden frame. Washington is wearing civilian dress, with dark coat and white neckerchief. The portrait was made from life in the years 1792 to 1794 when Trumbull was engaged in painting a full length portrait of Washington at the President's house in Philadelphia.

The same artist made a companion portrait miniature in oils on wood of Martha Washington. It is identical in size and framing as that of her husband and was made at the same time. Martha Washington is shown wearing a dress of light material with a shawl about her shoulders and a white lace cap with blue ribbons.

When Washington, the foremost soldier of his day, resigned his commission as Commander in Chief of the Continental Army at Annapolis, Md., on December 23, 1783, he wore no trappings of his high estate, but a coat, without military insignia, of dark-blue cloth with buff facings and plain gilt buttons; waistcoat decorated with gold braid, and with brass buttons bearing an eagle and seventeen stars. Both the vest and knee-breeches are of buff cloth, with plain brass buttons.

General Gansevoort, son of Harme and Magdalena (Douw) Gansevoort, was born in Albany, N. Y., in 1749 and died



Photo by Handy, Washington, D. C.

CHAIR TO LEFT OWNED BY GENERAL LAFAYETTE AND USED BY HIM ON THE DAY OF HIS DEATH, MAY 30, 1834. THE CHAIR ON THE RIGHT OWNED BY GENERAL PHILIP SCHUYLER AND BEQUEATHED BY HIM TO HIS DAUGHTER, ELIZABETH, THE WIFE OF ALEXANDER HAMILTON

of buff cloth, plain gilt buttons; and knee-breeches of buff cloth. This uniform, severe in its simplicity, is preserved with greatest care in the National Museum.

In another case hangs a uniform of later date which was worn by Brigadier General Peter Gansevoort, Jr. It is a coat of blue cloth, with buff facings, there July 2, 1812. He married, January 12, 1778, Katrina Van Schaick. Gansevoort was appointed by Congress major of the 2d New York Regiment on July 2, 1775, and the crowning feat of his military career was his heroic defense of Fort Stanwix (Fort Schuyler) against an overwhelming attacking force under St. Ledger. The fort's surrender would



Photo by Handy, Washington, D. C. Courtesy, U. S. National Museum

UNIFORM WORN BY GENERAL WASHINGTON WHEN HE RESIGNED HIS COMMISSION AS COMMANDER IN CHIEF OF THE CONTINENTAL ARMY AT ANNAPOLIS, MD.



Photo by Handy, Washington, D. C. Courtesy, U. S. National Museum

UNITED STATES UNIFORM WORN BY BRIG. GEN. PETER GANSEVOORT, JR., ABOUT 1805

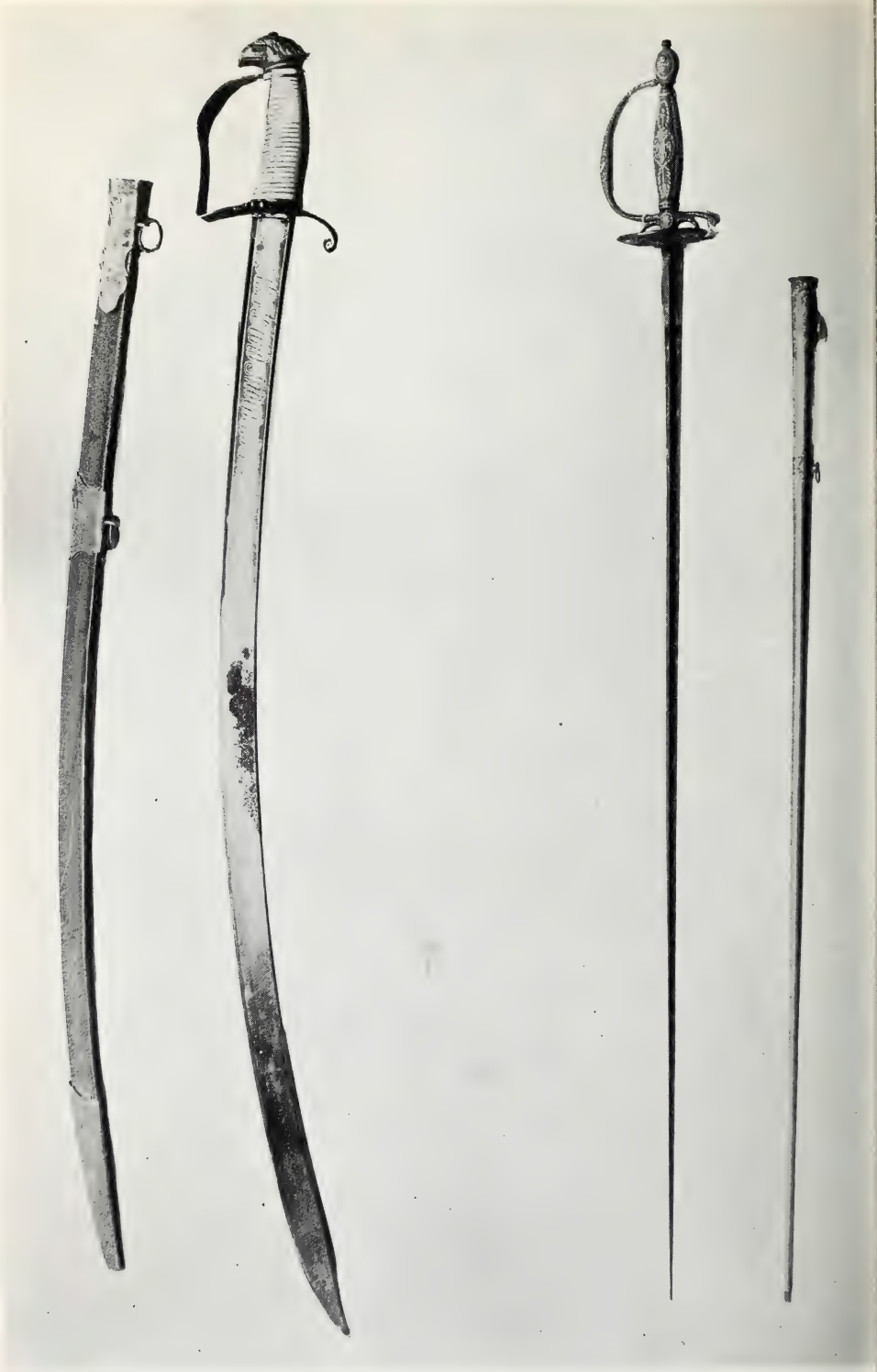


Photo by Handy, Washington, D. C. Courtesy, U. S. National Museum

SWORD MADE IN 1786 AND CARRIED DURING THE WAR OF 1812 BY COL. WILLIAM DUDLEY
On the sword are the words in gold lettering "Liberty and Independence" (left)

DRESS SWORD AND SCABBARD PRESENTED TO COLONEL RETURN JONATHAN MEIGS OF THE CONTINENTAL ARMY BY CONGRESS IN 1777 (right)

have meant the certain defeat of General Gates, and as one historian aptly expressed it, "without Fort Stanwix there would have been no Saratoga."

Gansevoort's uniform was a gift to the National Museum by Mrs. Catherine Gansevoort Lansing. Hon. Robert Lansing, Secretary of State, is a collateral descendant of the intrepid general of the Revolutionary War.

The domestic side of distinguished personages is represented in the Museum among other relics by the lovely silver teapot, cream pitcher, and saltcellars owned by Samuel Chase, of Maryland, Signer of the Declaration of Independence. He was one of the interesting figures of his day; a Signer, an ardent patriot and later associate justice of the United States Supreme Court.

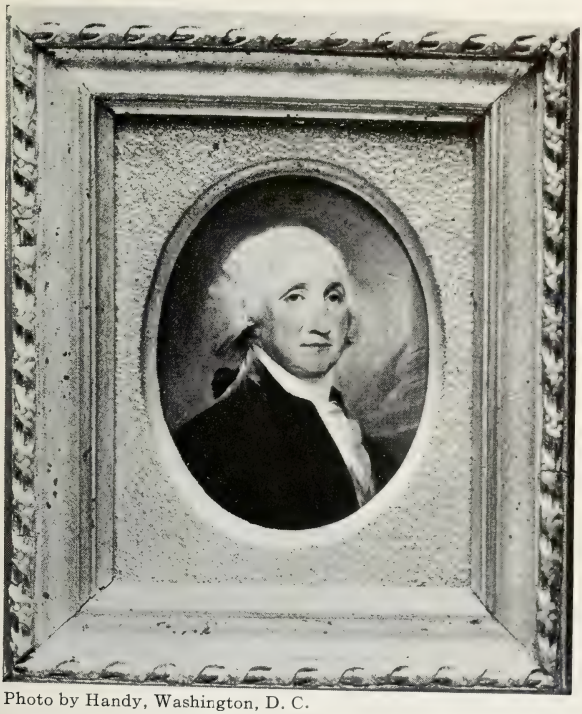


Photo by Handy, Washington, D. C.
MINIATURE PORTRAIT OF WASHINGTON, BY TRUMBULL

Probably no officer's or soldier's equipment has so much sentiment attached to it as his sword. In the days of knighthood the accolade was bestowed by the sword and it is occasionally used for such ceremonies by French officers to reward gallantry in battle. From the Continental Congress to the present, special acts of bravery have been rewarded by voting to present a sword to the heroes.

The National Museum is fortunate in possessing many such swords, and none is more notable than the dress sword and scabbard presented to Colonel Return Jonathan Meigs, of the Continental Army, in accordance with the act of Congress of July 25, 1777, in recognition of his distinguished services during an expedition to Long Island. In May of that year, at the head of 170 men, he attacked the enemy troops at Sag Harbor, L. I., taking ninety prisoners and destroying twelve vessels and much forage without the loss of a man.

A quaint story is attached to the origin of his given name. His father's courtship of a beautiful Quakeress who resided at Middletown, Conn., was unsuccessful, but he persevered in spite of the maiden's "Nay, Jonathan, I respect thee much, but I cannot marry thee." On one memorable visit as he dejectedly mounted his horse, the Quakeress relented and beckoning to him, she called: "Return, Jonathan." These, the happiest words he had ever heard, he gave as a name to his first-born son, and the name, honored in

the annals of American history, has been handed down from father to son.

Another sword in the National Museum of especial interest was made in 1786 and carried during the War of 1812–15 by Colonel William Dudley of the Kentucky militia. Colonel Dudley's brilliant career was pitifully short as he, with a detachment of troops, was ambushed on the way to the relief of Fort Meigs (named for the doughty hero of the Revolution) and massacred.

Colonel Dudley's sword bears the words, in gold lettering: "Liberty and Independence," which, to-day, are still the watch words o America.

The proposa that trophie be collected t perpetuate th memory an deeds of Amer ican heroes i this war ha found muc favor in offi cial circles. I seems but righ that where th mementos o other grea wars of th United State are treasure there should b found place fo the hard-won trophies which help re cord the valor and, in a measur the suffering of our soldiers and sailor of to-day. Give them their meed o glory and their niche in the Hall o Fame—the United States Nationa Museum.



Photo by Handy, Washington, D. D.

MINIATURE PORTRAIT OF MARTHA WASHINGTON, BY TRUMBULL



Photo by Handy, Washington, D. C. Courtesy, U. S. National Museu

SILVER TEAPOT, CREAM PITCHER, AND SALTCELLARS OWNED BY SAMUEL CHASE OF MARYLAND, SIGN OF THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE

WORK of the CHAPTERS

To Insure Accuracy in the Reading of Names and Promptness in Publication Chapter Reports must be Typewritten EDITOR

Sarah St. Clair Chapter (Washington, D. C.) met June 15, 1918, at the home of Mrs. Maude B. Goll, Jewell Station, Va. The Regent, Mrs. Francis A. St. Clair, reported that during the year the Chapter had expended for patriotic education in the District of Columbia, $50; and outside the District, $105. To war relief and historic work, $245 had been given, exclusive of a great quantity of knitted garments and other donations to camps and hospitals. Thirty-nine valuable Revolutionary relics have been presented to the Museum of Memorial Continental Hall. Two French orphans have been adopted and the Chapter plans to adopt more. The Chapter has sent $1 per member to the National Society on the one hundred thousand dollar Liberty Loan taken in March, and fifty-cents per member to the National Society to aid in the restoration of Tilloloy, France.

The Chapter, which has only twenty-three members, has responded to every call that has come from the National Committee on War Relief Service. Plans were made to meet Tuesday mornings to mend for the soldiers at a near-by camp. It was voted to form a D. C., D. A. R. Red Cross unit to meet Wednesdays.

It was also voted to adopt a "Real Daughter" whose father had fought with Washington.

The Chapter and a number of invited guests then proceeded to the woods near Walker's Chapel, on the Chain Bridge Road, to unveil one of the District milestones, placed there under the supervision of General Washington to mark the boundary-line between Fairfax County, Va., and the District of Columbia, according to Washington's survey. This stone had a peculiar personal interest for this Chapter, as it had been found by the Chapter historian a few years ago and reported as worthy of preservation.

Addresses were made by Mr. Fred Woodward, who inspired the work of preserving these historic spots; Miss Hilda Fletcher, State Regent of the District of Columbia; Mrs. Myra McKee Conway, Chairman of the Committee on the Preservation of Historic Spots when this work was started; Mrs. Velma Barber, secretary-treasurer of the committee; and Mrs. Richard C. DuBois, State Historian for the District of Columbia.

The Chapter members and invited guests returned to the home of Mrs. Goll where a picnic supper was served on the porch.

ANNA S. WALTON,
Historian.

Columbia Chapter (Washington, D. C.). The Chapter has received 5 new members this year, making a total membership of 104. Nine regular meetings have been held and one reception given.

The Chapter has contributed during the year $175 to the various charities of the organization, which included the support of two French orphans, contributions to the Red Cross, the District D. A. R. Ambulance Fund, Continental Hall, Y. W. C. A. Fund, Friendship House, a settlement work to which one of our members also contributed forty books. Two books were donated to Memorial Continental Hall library. Twelve members subscribed to the DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE. Books and magazines are being sent regularly to army hospitals and cantonments.

The Chapter has placed a bronze marker on the fence surrounding an original milestone marking the boundary of the District of Columbia. Mrs. Velma Barber, Chapter member, has been the pioneer in the matter of locating these stones and of interesting the other Chapters of the District in their preservation.

On Flag Day, a member gave a lecture in one of the public schools and distributed patriotic leaflets. Three persons were reported for using the flag improperly.

Nineteen members sent 218 gifts to the men of our army and navy. Most of these were knitted garments. Three hundred and forty-six hospital garments were given, and also 110 surgical supplies. Thirty soldiers were entertained. The same nineteen members subscribed $3800 to the First and Second Liberty Loans,

and contributed $15 to the D. A. R. Third Liberty Loan. The Chapter has invested $150 in bonds of the Third Liberty Loan. Individual members have invested $214 in War Saving Stamps.

(Miss) Nellie Grant Ross,
Regent.

Shikelimo Chapter (Lewisburg, Pa.). Our Chapter has been trying to take her place in these busy days. Each meeting this year has had guests to hear men from our town and college (Bucknell) speak on different phases of the war while the Chapter went on with knitting. We have adopted one French orphan; gave $9 for reconstruction work; $7446 for Second Liberty Loan, over $8750 for First Liberty Loan; $400 for War Stamps; $11.50 for Y. M. C. A.; 51 sweaters; 21 scarfs; 33 wristlets; 163 pairs socks (one of our members knitted 100 pairs); gave $64.70 for Red Cross Drive. Our member, Mrs. Nelson Davis, has written a book, "Pokey Ikey," and gave $49.70 to Red Cross from the proceeds, also $50 to Liberty Bond. We sent three boxes of books to cantonment, contributed to Belgian clothing, marked six Revolutionary soldiers' graves with Government stones, and continue to do more.

Carrie Hoffa Steans,
Regent.

The Ann Haynes Chapter (Kirksville, Mo.) has been especially busy during the past year. Aside from its regular duties, every member is an enthusiastic Red Cross worker. Those of our members who are in charge of some division of the work are as follows: Mrs. Lulu Caldwell Davis, Chairman of Adair County Red Cross Society from June, 1917, until January, 1918; Mrs. Edith Campbell, Chairman of Surgical Dressings and Second Vice-Chairman of the Council of Defense of Adair County; Mrs. Ina Holloway Mills, Chairman of Belgium and French refugee work; Mrs. M. Prewitt Doneghy, Chairman of Patriotic Education; Miss Margaret Caldwell, Chairman of one of the divisions of knitting; Mrs. R. G. Mason, representative for the Council of Women; Mrs. Katherine Swaney, Chairman of the Normal School Auxiliary of Surgical Dressings; Mrs. Tennie Selby Burk, Chairman of the Junior Red Cross. As special work the Chapter has taken up the making of garments for the French and Belgian children.

The Historian and past Historian obtained the gravestone records of ten cemeteries during the past year and hope soon to complete the records that the Chapter may have the information which has been collected in the past years. Many of our members have sons an husbands in the service.

The Chapter has received a most interestin and appreciative letter from our adopte French orphan.

Chapter members have shown much enthus asm for the conservation of food. A meetin was held at the State Normal School and a the Sojourners' Home to appoint committee to assist in an extensive house-to-house car vass. Representatives from twenty-one diffe ent clubs were present at the meeting and th Chapter was represented by Mrs. Edith Camp bell, who gave an excellent talk on foo conservation.

The donations for the past year are as fo lows: Support of French orphan, $37; hospit kit (linen outfit), $18.71; soldier's outfit i yarn, $12; charity, $7; Ambulance Fund, $4 Liberty Bond, 2nd issue, $50; one War Savin certificate, $4.15; Ozark Fund, $5.60; old trail $5.60.

During the past year the Chapter has lost members by transfer, 2 have resigned, 19 ne members have been received, 1 will be receive as soon as her papers are passed on in Wash ington, and 2 members have been married.

The annual prize offered by the Chapter fo the best essay on some patriotic subject, s lected by the Chapter, was awarded to a junio student at the high school. The subject chose was "Thrift Stamps," and the prize was $5 War Savings certificate.

The Chapter sent a telegram to Preside Wilson asking him to sign the bill endorsin national prohibition.

On Decoration Day, the Historian place flowers upon the graves of the decease members.

The Historian is making a scrap-book clippings about Adair County boys who a serving their country. The book contains iten concerning the boys from the time they we called to the Mexican border up to the presen and she expects to save all items published the paper concerning them until the close the war. The clippings in this book and pe sonal interviews with the boys will form th foundation of this record.

Dora Caldwell,
Historian.

Elgin Chapter (Elgin, Ill.) has recent conducted a Treasure and Trinket drive, a wishes to recommend this work for an en nently worthy war relief project, as one whi yields greatest returns for the outlay of tim and effort put into it. It was conducted f our contribution to the Aviation Departme of the National Special Aid Society, hea

uarters, 259 Fifth Ave., New York. We ob-ained and followed with adaptation to local onditions, the suggestions freely given by the *Voman's Home Companion,* which is the pub-icity organ of this work. The work was pre-ented before the Chapter at a regular meet-ng, adopted by unanimous vote, and a large ommittee appointed to carry it out. This com-nittee was divided and sub-divided, *e.g.,* the ublicity committee was divided into poster and odger department, press advertising, and pre-enting the call before clubs and churches.

Two local jewelers gladly gave a window isplay of the collection; during the two weeks f the drive D. A. R. members living in the ear villages, Dundee and Carpenterville, made ollections and exhibited them in a public win-ow of each town. We kept constantly before ie public "We Ask No Money," "We Want Help You Make Your Useless Possessions seful." The local papers freely gave space in eir columns, for daily items which sometimes ade direct appeal. They set forth the great ork of aviators, and their pressing needs, and ive items of interest concerning trinkets or easures that were brought in. Sometimes the peal was made in rhyme.

Your treasures and trinkets that idle lie,
Can vaunt to the shimmering summer sky;
The "wings of the army," the boys that fly,
Brave in this fight to win or die.

Treasures and trinkets of matron and maid,
Into the melting-pot go in trade,
For satisfaction in one thing more,
Done by women to win the war.

Treasures and trinkets—thimbles old,
Broken bracelets of silver or gold;
Cuff links odd or napkin rings,
Handles to broken or bended things.

Stoneless rings, and chains unworn,
Tops to bags now tattered and torn;
Brass boxes lying about unhinged,
Souvenir spoons all tarnished and tinged.

Old copper steins of college days
Plated and solid silver trays;
Anything useless in silver or gold
Brass or copper, things new or old.

ook your treasures and trinkets through,
ort out every scrap that will do
o melt into metal for bullet speed,
or airplane parts, for aero need.

he drive lasted two weeks, and some 600 ple contributed. Our greatest advertise-nt was the collections in the windows—ch, of course, soon overran these, and ar-ticles had to be changed from time to time—for seeing what others had given reminded one of something which she, or he, could look up and give. Many treasures, as well as trinkets came in, some gifts having value of $25 or more. The intrinsic worth of the collection roughly estimated was $2000; but what the actual yield will be when articles are sold or melted down cannot as yet be determined. The New York Society gets highest possible returns, the melting being done for them by the U. S. Assay office, and the goods—antiques and others which are worth most in their present shape—are sold at prices set by Black Starr & Frost's leading appraiser.

CARRIE B. LEONARD,
Chairman, D. A. R. Committee for Treasure and Trinket Collection.

Maria Jefferson Chapter (St. Augustine, Fla.) observed Flag Day, June 14, most appropriately. Formal meetings have been discontinued at the Chapter room for the summer months, but this gathering was held at the home of the Regent, Mrs. Henry Winter Davis.

While all were busy with knitting, a splendid program of patriotic songs and readings was rendered. At the close of the program a letter was read from the State Regent, Mrs. Arthur B. Gilkes. This letter was in commendation of the wonderful amount of war work accomplished by the Chapters of the State during the past year, and an urgent appeal that such work be continued with doubled energy and zeal.

Refreshments were served and the most delightful afternoon brought to a close as the hour of six sounded, and all stood to pay tribute to Old Glory and offer a moment of silent prayer for our allied cause.

ALLEEN M. COOPER,
Recording Secretary.

Faith Trumbull Chapter (Norwich, Conn.). Late in the afternoon of May 29 members of Faith Trumbull Chapter, together with two hundred American and French citizens, gathered about the boulder in the "Old Cemetery" in historic Norwich Town to honor the memory of the twenty French soldiers who served under Lafayette and died while in camp on "The Green" in 1778.

Seventeen years ago this Chapter marked the last resting-place of these brave men by placing a boulder bearing a bronze tablet properly inscribed, and each year on Memorial Day commemorative exercises are held.

The service this year was particularly impressive. Some of those who as children, assisted in the dedication of the boulder are now

with our army in France. The graves of the Revolutionary soldiers had been decorated with American flags while twenty French flags and a wealth of flowers surrounded the boulder.

The program consisted of an invocation, the singing of patriotic songs, interesting addresses and a spirited rendering in French of "La Marseillaise," followed by the sounding of taps.

ELIZABETH BREWSTER DAVIS,
Historian.

John Paul Chapter (Madison, Ind.). During the year 1917–1918 the Chapter has held eleven meetings—all of which have been very entertaining. The subject for the year was "World-wide Democracy," and every paper has been interesting.

Flag Day was celebrated with a patriotic program. The December meeting was suggestive of Christmas, with appropriate readings and music. At our Guest Day in February Doctor Logan gave a patriotic talk and Dr. Frederick Poole, of Philadelphia, delivered an address on "Democracy in China." One of our former members, Mrs. Otto Rott, of Bloomington, gave a musical monologue, "A Man Without a Country."

We have 7 new members to report, 1 by transfer, making our membership 85. Our Chapter's principal work this year has been war work. Under the auspices of the Navy League, Mrs. S. M. Ford, chairman, D. A. R. ladies and friends made 221 knitted garments for the battleship *Indiana*. Our Regent, Miss Blankenship, superintended the packing and shipping of a large box of toys and clothing to the French orphans.

The Committee on "Treasure and Trinket Fund" for aviation work collected 42 pounds of old gold and silver.

Chapter members individually bought $4100 worth of Liberty Bonds of the third issue. We donated $34.50 to comfort fund of Company I (composed of our town boys); $5 to Adrienne de Lafayette Chapter for chocolate for soldiers; $69.70 to Indiana D. A. R. ambulance; $41 to Tilloloy; $10 to Y. M. C. A. of Jefferson County, and $10 to Third Liberty Loan for National Society Bond.

We give prizes in January and May—to the pupil having highest grade in U. S. history and in school citizenship.

Our members are working loyally with the Jefferson County Red Cross Chapter, filling the most important offices and several are supervisors in the city and county.

MRS. LAURA J. REA,
Historian.

Cumberland Valley Chapter (Ida Gro
Iowa) organized January 2, 1918, with twen
two charter members, has admitted since th
three new members, and applications for th
more have been sent to Washington, for act
by the National Board. All members are lo
residents, and fully one-half subscribers to
DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUT
MAGAZINE.

Our meetings are held the second and fou
Mondays of each month; every other meet
being devoted to Red Cross and war re
work. The members have done much knitti
and other work for our soldiers, individua
and for distribution by the local Red Cr
Unit. We have also sent gifts of linen to
Base Hospital at Camp Dodge, Des Moi
Iowa.

The local Red Cross instructor in surg
dressings is our Chapter treasurer, and
other members are regularly enrolled in s
gical dressing work.

Individual members have contributed lit
ally to the Liberty Loans and War Savi
Stamps campaign, and Red Cross and Y.
C. A. drives. We have also given our full
capita towards the D. A. R. Liberty L
Fund; also contributed towards an Iowa S
flag for Memorial Continental Hall at Wa
ington, D. C.

A pantry sale May 24 netted $25 for the
Cross Fund; and later we sold $37 worth
Iowa State flag postal cards as our "bit"
the Iowa State D. A. R. gift to the Red C
Society.

At a patriotic program February 22,
ducted by our local Chapter, and subseque
by exhibiting the Tilloloy slides, and in o
ways we were enabled to donate $628 to
Tilloloy fund.

Altogether in reviewing our work we
that something has been accomplished for
good of humanity, by this six months'
child of the D. A. R.

We purchased an Iowa State Regime
flag, which is displayed by the hostess at
meetings together with our Chapter ser
flag, containing five stars.

"Last, but not least," our Chapter is ple
to introduce its newest production, Ro
Lowell Meyers (aged a few weeks), w
mother—one of our charter members—is a
rect descendant of John Hart, signer of
Declaration of Independence.

Always interested in the reports from o
Chapters, as well as our national activities
send this report as our "bit" for the help
encouragement of our sisters in D. A. R.

IDA E. HUBBARD,
Corresponding Secreta

GENEALOGICAL DEPARTMENT

Mrs. Margaret Robert Hodges, Genealogical Editor, Annapolis, Maryland

1. In answers to "Queries" it is essential to give Liber and Folio or "Bible Reference."
2. Queries will be inserted as early as possible after they are received.
3. Answers, partial answers, or any information regarding queries are requested. In answering queries please give the date of the magazine and the number of the query.
4. All letters to be forwarded to contributors must be unsealed and sent in blank, stamped envelopes, accompanied with the number of the query and its signature. The Genealogical Editor reserves the right to print anything contained in the communication and will then forward the letter to the one sending the query.

ANSWERS

4127. BLACKBURN.—The w of Rev. Gideon lackburn was Grisell, dau of John and Jane lackburn, of Jefferson Country, Tenn., and s own cousin. I do not know if his father obert was in the Rev. Can you tell me who hn, my ancestor was? Waddell says, "Gen- al Samuel Blackburn was an uncle of Gid- n." Can you tell me anything of the father these three brothers? My grandfather al- ays called him the "General." I have records John from the family Bible, and as Gid- n's w was my great-grandmother's sister, I ve some knowledge of his line. Family tra- tion says the father of John and Robert was th Washington in Braddock's defeat. He about 1784, and had charge of Gideon until en; after which the boy was taken by his ther's bro, Gideon Richie, which leads me suppose his father, Robert, had d, and both er were with John in Jefferson Co., Tenn. ave been told by the Tenn. Blackburns that are related to the Kentucky family. Can u tell me anything of the family history of father and mother of Robert and John? In urn I shall be glad to give you any informa- n I may have about Gideon's life, and his My authorities are the family Bible of Blackburn-Carson families. My grand- her had a chapter from Dr. Norton's book Presbyterianism in Illinois, which gives the v statements I have related.—*Miss Eula E. rson,* Greenville, Ill.

541. SWEETLAND. — Aaron Sweetland's ne appears on Granville, N. Y., town rec- ds in 1802, also Ebenezer Sweetland.—*G. A. odspeed,* Granville, N. Y.

876. KINGS-SULLIVAN.—Kings of Stafford and Prince Williams Counties, Va. My grandmother's sister, Thomasine Sullivan m Isaac King and moved from Stafford County to Fredericksburg, Va. My great-grandfather's name was Darby Sullivan, who it is said owned a large plantation in Stafford Co. at one time. My grandmother was Eliza Elizabeth Sullivan, b in Mt. Vernon in 1803. She came west to Kentucky with a family by the name of Young, when she was about sixteen years of age. Other children of Darby Sullivan were Spencer, Vincent, William, Dorcas and Sarah. Darby Sullivan is said to have served through the entire war for two other men and then for himself. I have a military record of Darby Sullivan, who served from Maryland, but not the necessary data to connect the record with the family as far as my grandmother. Wish to communicate with someone in Stafford Co., Va., who is interested.—*Mrs. Fred W. Culver,* 42 N. Warren Ave., Saginaw, Mich.

(Write Mrs. L. P. Wilson, 3910 Cottage Ave., Baltimore, Md.—*M. R. H., Gen. Editor.*)

5101. GOLDEN.—Golden and George fam ilies, both of Halifax and Albemarle Counties, Va. We know James, George and Samuel or Simon Golden gave service in the Rev. Bishop George, of Va., is of the George family in which I am interested.—*H. C. L.,* Paris, Ky.

5134. GIBSON-HOPKINS.—I find in one record Andrew Gibson m Sarah Hopkins, before the Rev War, and James Hart m Elizabeth Hopkins. These men were traders or peddlers before the war and lived near the Tuscarora Path in Pa.—*Mrs. Suttson,* Boone, Ia.

5073. MCCORMICK-- CRAWFORD. — Wilson's History of Fayette Co., Pa., p. 497. "The first settler within the limits of Connellsville was

William McCormick, who came from Winchester, Va., in 1770. His w was Effie Crawford, dau of Col. William Crawford, and has established himself on the left bank of Youghiogheny, near the northern boundary of the present borough of New Haven." "Zachariah Connell, founder of the town (Connellsville, Pa.), came in a few years later than William McCormick, and m Ann Crawford, sis of the w of William McCormick. After the death of his first w he m a Miss Wallace. He d 1813, aged 72 years. Mr. Connell was a loyal Methodist and donated a lot upon which the church of his faith was erected. He left quite a numerous family. The children of his two marriages found homes in the distant West; others perpetuated the race of the founder within the limits of the county. There are no records to prove that any other settlers came in the same neighborhood as Connell and McCormick, during the Revolutionary era. Dr. James Frances was engaged in the practice of medicine in 1790 (page 759). Col. Uriah Springer m a daughter of Col. Crawford and was burned by the Indians at Sandusky, O. Levi Springer moved to Fayette Co., Pa., from Apple Pie Ridge on James River, Va."

As a great many of the earlier settlers came from Va. to what is now Fayette Co., Pa., you might find what you need in the records of Winchester, Va. Adam Brown, son of Wendell Brown, first white settlers in Fayette Co., Pa., induced a great many to locate on his lands. Judge James Leech, in his "Monongahela of Old," I think, gives a biography of Col. Crawford and there is more in Nelson's history.—*Miss Georgia C. Price,* 600 Spruce St., Morgantown, W. Va.

5154. HOWELL. — Extracts from book by Charles E. Stickney on the Howell family: (1) William Howell, of Weden Buckinghamshire, England, m Anne Hampton. He d November 30, 1557. Buried in the Parish Church of Wingrave before the high altar. He owned at his death Westbury Manor, which he purchased in 1536. He also owned lands at Wottonard, Hammeard, March-Gibbon. Westbury Manor was standing in 1899 and was occupied by the rector of the parish. (2) His son. Henry, d July 20, 1625, as recorded in the parish Church of Marsh-Gibbon. (3) His son Edward baptized July 22, 1584, m 1st, Frances ———, who d July 2, 1630; 2nd, Eleanor ———. Edward sold his lands in England in 1639 and came to Boston, Mass., where he was enrolled as a freeman, March 14, 1640. He removed to Lynn, Mass., where he had a grant of 500 acres. He and others purchased of the Indians (he wrote the agreement) a tract of land on Long Island, which he named "Southampton" in 1640. He removed there and bu a large house. He was a Magistrate there ur his death in 1655. His widow, Eleanor, a ministered on his estate, October 6, 1655. T coat-of-arms of his family is engraved on tombstone at Southampton, and the homeste was afterwards owned by Capt. Philetus Pi son. (4) His son, Major John Howell, ba tized November 22, 1624, m Susannah —— He lived in Southampton. D November 1696. (5) His son John b November 28, 16 m Martha, dau of John White. He d June 1688. (6) His son John b July 11, 1676, m Southampton to Joanna, dau of Thon Cooper. (7) His son Capt. John Howell 1711, m Desire, dau of Ephraim White. was a Rev soldier and d in 1791. (8) His s Nathan b in Southampton in 1729 m Sar ——, b 1732, d August 7, 1813. He remov to Chester, where he bought a farm. He March 29, 1803.

I am very anxious to know the maiden na of Nathan Howell's w Sarah ———, and d of their marriage. Also date of marriage Abraham, Nathan's son, to Charity Tapp Also date of m of Israel, Nathan's son (ancestor) and Frances Skinner, and the da of birth and death of Frances Skinner and father's name.—*Herbert E. Poulson,* Box Bedminster, N. J.

6028. ALEXANDER. — My great-grandfath James Simpson, of North Carolina, m R Alexander there, and they came as bride a groom to make their home in what afterwa became De Kalb Co., Tenn. The marri and removal to Tenn. probably occurred so time prior to 1813. The descendants of t couple, and related Simpson families, still side in that section, but inasmuch as Ruth Al ander seems to have been entirely separa from her own family after her marriage, th have been few traditions upon which to b a search for her ancestry. Do you identify with the Alexander family mentioned in y query? Ruth Alexander had sisters, M and Leah. Mary never married. Leah ——— Broughton, and after living for a t in middle Tenn., removed to Ill.—*Miss R Simpson,* Edna, Texas.

6028. ALEXANDER.—We have in our Cha two members who are descendants of E Alexander, one of the signers of the "M lenburg Declaration of Independence"; w not able to give the name of Ezra's w, can where to find Ezra's grave and tombstone probably his wife's—Steele Creek gravey nine miles from Charlotte, N. C. I have s fine data of the Steele Creek people and if inquirer will write me I will be glad to her. The line shows that Jonas and M

Rudisell, Pa., York Co., that Jonas Rudisell m Susanah Clark. William Rudisell m Abigal M. Alexander, dau of Zeanes Alexander. Susan Rudisell m Robert Alexander. James Rudisell m Charity Amanda Alexander. The above are a few of the children of Jonas and Mary.—*Mrs. G. H. Lyman,* 316 N. 6th St., Fort Smith, Ark.

6043. Baldwin.—Since the party desires a Connecticut Baldwin, they will probably find Ann in the Baldwin Genealogy. A copy is in the Historical Library, at Madison, Wis. There were sixty-three Baldwins in the Rev.—*Jessie E. Blackstone,* Anaconda, Mont.

5102. Bowen.—I have some information about the Chester and Philadelphia County Bowens, from wills in land offices, but have not found Stephen Bowen, b about 1730, who was first cousin to my ancestor, Mary Phillips (m. Bull) Stephen's father or mother was, by our old family records, "of a noble Welsh family." Ezekiel is another name in the family. The admirable genealogy of the Bowens, of Woodstock, Conn., superseded the early and often incorrect books. The author, Edward Augustus Bowen, will doubtless know about connection with other families. You may reach him through his publisher.—*Mrs. Anita Newcomb McGee,* 1620 P St., Washington, D. C.

5025. Stack-Luce.—My husband descends from this Stark-Luce genealogy, according to family tradition. Have you the names of the children of Matthias and Susan (Starck) Luce? If so, will you kindly tell me if they had an Amos Stark Luce (or Luce)? Amos Stark Luce was my husband's grandfather and had four bros, Moses and Matthias, and sisters, Jane and Sarah, possibly others, all of whom lived in Grant Co., Ind. I note your query speaks of Matthias Luse as of Washington Co., Pa. Were their children all b there? I had supposed they remained in New Jersey until our branch moved to Indiana. I am anxious to trace the Luse line back to the immigrant. I have been informed that someone in Cincinnati has been working for years on a Luse (or Luce) genealogy, and would appreciate name and address.—*Mrs. Franklin Luse,* 2805 Quitman St., Denver, Col.

5108. Eggleston.—I am anxious to secure the genealogy of a James Eggleston, who I have reason to believe was b in Conn. and lived at the time of the Rev. Did this James have w Lydia? The one I am interested in had a son Jesse, and I think either brother or son Elisha. I have collected considerable material on the family, and if you will outline the branch you are interested in I may be able to assist you.—*Mrs. Charlotte T. Luckhurst,* 154 Western Ave., Albany, N. Y.

QUERIES

6144. Cooley-Warren.—Ashel Cooley m Esther Warren. They lived in Mass. during the Rev. Who were the parents of Esther Warren? Did they render Rev service?—F. N.

6145. (1) Thompson.—John Thompson m Elizabeth Lunsden in Greene Co., Georgia, in 1801. Bros: William, Henry, Jerry, and sister Elizabeth. Names of parents with Rev service desired on Thompson and Lunsden line of descent. Elizabeth Lunsden's father was a Minister.

(2) Brooks.—Jesse Brooks m Elizabeth Watts in Georgia. Jesse Brooks was the son of Peter Brooks, from Va., whose wife's name was Elizabeth. Their children were Silus m Amander Mickleberry, Sallie m English, James m Reynolds, Silla m Brooks, Rebecca, Nancy and Elizabeth. Rev service desired.

(3) Names of parents and Rev service desired of William Tate Burton and John Lorenzo Burton. Sophia, Elizabeth and Anne Campbell, from Va., were related to the Tates. —J. H. L.

6146 (1) Livingston.—I deside the ancestry of William Ball Livingston, b June 16, 1800, d December, 1873, m Dardania Fred, February 15, 1827. He was b in Loudoun Co., Va. He had a bro, Philip Livingston. His father was killed in the War of 1812. His mother d when he was young, or was unable to care for her four children, and he was put into the home of some family unknown. I should like to know if he is descended from Robert Livingston, of N. Y., who had a son, Philip Livingston. Is there Rev service?

(2) Fred.—I would appreciate any information concerning Dardania Fred.

(3) Fitz.—Wanted, the ancestry of John Fitz, b on February 2, 1787, d March 29, 1844, and of his wife, Elizabeth Dunn, b June 16, 1784, d November 12, 1865. They were both probably from Pa. Afterwards lived in Ohio. Want proof of Rev service.—W. A. L.

6147. Wanted, the Rev service of the following (1) Joshua Barmenter, of Framingham, Mass. (2) Amos Barmenter, of Framingham, Mass., who m Mercy Wood. (3) Thomas Palmer, of Mamaroneck, N. Y., who m Jane LeCount, of New Rochelle, N. Y. (4) Aaron Palmer, of Mamaroneck, who m Sarah Barker. (5) Wanted, parentage of Jemina Purdy, of Westchester Co., N. Y., b January 1, 1765, m John Noble, October 17, 1783. Jemina's father d in 1777 and is supposed to have given Rev service.—E. C.

MEMORIAL SERVICES, LUSITANIA VICTIMS



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LAUNCHING THE D. A. R. FLORAL WREATH

Presented by Mrs. George Thacher Guernsey, President General, upon the waters of the Potomac, from the deck of the U. S. S. Wicomico.

AMERICAN dead on land and sea honored aboard a British warship in the harbor of the Capital of the United States; wreaths of flowers, presented by the Daughters of the American Revolution and Women of the Loyal Legion, launched down the historic Potomac River, and above which the "Union Jack" had been raised; the beloved Honorary Chaplain General, N.S.D.A.R., Mrs. Mary S. Lockwood, a spectator; and a survivor of the *Lusitania* disaster, Miss Rita Jolivet de Cippice, a participant in the ceremonies; a bevy of American girls, flanked by a group of British jack-tars, and hydroplanes circling above dropping flowers on the scene—these were features of the unusual Memorial Day exercises aboard *H. M. S. Warrior,* flagship of Vice-Admiral Sir W. L. Grant, and the *U.S.S. Wicomico* on May 30, 1918.

Primarily to honor the *Lusitania* dead, the memorial was widened until it took in all who had fallen on land or sea since the present war began.



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GROUP ABOARD H. M. S. WARRIOR

Reading from left to right: Front row, Mrs. M. B. Kirk, Miss Josephine M. Jones, Miss Gertrude Metzerott, Miss Ruth Bissell, Mrs. K. G. Symmonds. Back row, Lieut. W. P. Putt, Paymaster B. R. N. C. J. James in charge of ceremonies, Lady Grant, Capt. H. B. Mullenaux, B. R. N., Miss C. Barclay, Vice-Admiral Sir W. L. Grant, Miss J. Allen Lieut. F. C. Gordan, B. R. N., Mrs. C. J. James and Miss Eleanor Pritchard



GROUP ABOARD THE U. S. S. WICOMICO

Including Mrs. Mary A. Lockwood, Honorary Chaplain General, N. S. D. A. R., Miss Rita Jolivet de Cippice, C. J. James, Mr. H. Gilbert of the White House, in charge of ceremonies, and the "Lusitania Girls," Capt. Keil of U. S. S. Wicomico, Mrs. Milton C. Kirk, wife of the former consul in Nantes, France



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GROUP OF THE OFFICERS AND CREW OF H. M. S. WARRIOR, ON WHICH THE LUSITANIA MEMORIAL CEREMONIES STARTED

From left to right: Front row, seated, Lieut. F. C. Gordan, Lieut. W. P. Putt, Paymaster, Vice-Admiral Sir W. L. Grant and Capt. H. B. Mullenaux

NATIONAL BOARD OF MANAGEMENT

Regular Meeting, June 26, 1918

A regular meeting of the National Board of Management was called to order by the President General, Mrs. George Thacher Guernsey, in the Board Room of Memorial Continental Hall, Wednesday, June 26, 1918, at 9:30 A.M.

The Chaplain General, Miss Elisabeth F. Pierce, read from Psalms and Ephesians 6-10-17, and in her prayer she emphasized the need of prayer for strengthening the body as well as the spirit. The Board joined with the Chaplain General in the Lord's Prayer.

The President General announced with deep regret the death of the son of Mrs. John L. Mitchell, who was Corresponding Secretary General in 1896, and of the son of Mrs. George C. Squires, former State Regent of Minnesota, both of these splendid young men having given up their lives for their country while serving as aviators in France. The Recording Secretary General was instructed to write a letter conveying the sympathy of the Board to Mrs. Mitchell and Mrs. Squires.

The following members were present: *Active Officers,* Mrs. Guernsey, Mrs. Minor, Mrs. Butterworth, Mrs. Grant, Mrs. Longley, Mrs. Foster, Mrs. Talbott, Mrs. Reynolds, Mrs. Purcell, Miss Elisabeth F. Pierce, Miss Crowell, Mrs. Pulsifer, Miss Grace M. Pierce, Mrs. Johnston, Mrs. Clarke, Miss Barlow; *State Regents,* Mrs. Buel, Miss Fletcher, Mrs. Elliott, Mrs. Ellison, Miss Broadhead, Mrs. Morrison, Mrs. Young, Mrs. Harris, Mrs. Cook, Mrs. Duvall; *State Vice Regent,* Mrs. Pierce.

The President General read her report.

Report of President General

To the Members of the National Board of Management:

I wish to express my sincere thanks to the members of the Board who are present to-day. Your presence is a significant evidence of your interest in our Society—as I am sure only those having the right kind of interest in their work (either as a National Officer, a Vice-President General or State Regent), and the spirit of true patriotism in their hearts would come to Washington at this most uncomfortable time of the year.

Not only your President General but others have noticed and expressed their wonder and admiration for the magnificent work done in some of the States, not only the work done for war relief, but also for work accomplished along the lines which have brought our Society into its present prominence.

I have found that those States which have gained such favorable comment are the States which are most often represented at our Board meetings by their National Officer, Vice-Presidents General and State Regents.

It is not necessary to tell a person of average intelligence that if good, efficient work is to be done in any line of work, the one doing such work must be familiar with the work and the underlying principles back of an organization which is endeavoring to carry on a definite line of work.

I am very glad indeed that the members of our Society are rapidly learning that to accept an office in the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, means that they are to undertake to do the work of that office and be willing, as well as capable to do the work which of necessity comes with any office worth while. The time is past when the mere wish for the honor of holding an office is the only requirement.

I wish that the distances were not so long, and that the expense and the time required to be present at the four regular meetings of the Board, a year, were not so great but every member might be present at each meeting. What an incentive it would be for effective work! There would be no need of sending a second, and even in some cases the third request for an answer to letters, requiring necessary information, sent out from National headquarters.

I hope the State Regent of Missouri will pardon me for being personal, but I wish to call the attention of every State Regent who is present, and I wish every State Regent were present, to the circular letter sent out by her to every Chapter in her State accompanied by a blank to be filled out and returned to her. When these blanks are filled out and returned the State Regent of Missouri will have a working knowledge of every Chapter in her State, and she will be able to give any information required with very little trouble. I have a copy of the circular letter and blank and shall be glad to have the members of the Board see them.

After the close of Congress I remained in Washington until the second week in May, looking after the accumulated work of the

Society. The death of Mrs. Pealer, our esteemed genealogist, who has acted in that capacity for years (resigning the position as Registrar General to take up that work for the Society), and the retirement on account of ill-health of Mrs. Sarah Hall Johnston, who so long and so faithfully had complete charge of compiling our lineage books, somewhat demoralized the work both in the Registrar General's and Historian General's offices. But we hope we have satisfactorily arranged to have the work properly adjusted in both these offices where the vacancies occurred, and the work will go on as before.

I hope that the State Regents have sent out a letter to all their Chapter Regents in their respective States giving them the necessary information in regard to the various resolutions passed by Congress, and requesting them to continue their Chapter meetings during the summer, wherever possible; also stating the necessity of raising the one dollar per capita for the purchase of Liberty Bonds. While I regret that at the close of Congress we were only able to buy $40,000 worth of bonds of the third issue, since then we have had enough pledges redeemed to secure $6590 worth more and bonds amounting to $400 have been sent in direct from States and Chapters—we have the promise of another $50 one, making the total $450. I am confident that the Chapters failing to do so will raise their amount if the State Regents do their duty. I feel the Chapters' failure to do so was very largely due to the lack of interest of the State Regents, in not taking the matter up thoroughly in the State before Congress and having it fully understood by the Chapter members. The way in which the Chapters responded to the appeal made during Congress would bear me out in the statement. I hope that we will be able to redeem our full pledge of one hundred thousand dollars by the time that the fourth call is made.

To the credit of each State Regent—I sincerely hope she has given very careful consideration to the selection of her State chairmen for the National Committees, and that she has not only chosen women of ability but those who are willing to give of both their time and their strength to the carrying on of the work in their States that fall to the committees of which they are chairmen. See to it that we have no "dead timber"! Each State has capable and willing workers. A State Regent who does not make work for herself as well as the members in her State is not an efficient State Regent.

Another matter, in which a State Regent could, if she would, and should, take a most active part, is in helping to secure a larger subscription to our Magazine. The first year of our new issue is drawing to a close. We not only want every present subscriber to renew her own subscription, but to secure another subscriber as well. We are anxious to double our subscription list, and would be delighted to treble it, and could if all of you would help with all your might. Everyone here knows, by experience, that to get good results one must keep continuously at work on the thing in which you wish to succeed.

It is not for an officer to pick out what she likes to do best, but it is her duty to see to it that every line of work laid out by the National Society is carried out the best it can be in her State.

In response to the request of the Executive Committee of "Win the War for Permanent Peace" convention, held in Philadelphia on the 16th and 17th of May, that we send delegates to represent our Society at this great gathering, I had the pleasure of appointing Miss Crowell to represent me, as I was unable to be present, and Mrs. Bond, our National Chairman on International Relations Committee, Miss Elisabeth F. Pierce and Miss Janet Richards, all of whom were present, and I hope we may have time to-day to hear a report of this most interesting convention.

A committee has been formed, called the "Lusitania Committee," for the purpose of holding memorial services each Memorial Day in memory of the victims of the Lusitania, and this year there was held in memory the victims of another vessel, the Tuscania. Our Society was asked to participate in these services, and therefore I appointed Mrs. Mary S. Lockwood, our Honorary Chaplain General, to represent us. A wreath was sent in the name of the Society, to be cast upon the waters of the Potomac with others which were given as a memorial to these victims of Germany. The exercises were most interesting and impressive, from the report which was made to me.

Numerous inquiries having been received in regard to scholarships given to the National Society in recent years, I would state that the scholarship in the Bristol School was not continued this year, that school having closed.

The scholarship in the Washington College of Law is continued for the use of some one being educated by the Philippine Scholarship Endowment Fund Committee. The value of the scholarship is $75. As yet no one has benefited by the offer.

The scholarship in the Paul Institute, Washington, D. C., is renewed again this year—two $200 scholarships; that is, a reduction of $200 will be made in the rates to two pupils selected by the Society. There are no restrictions,

other than the applicant must be sixteen years or over and, it goes without saying, must be of good character. Whether the beneficiaries shall be Daughters, or eligible to be Daughters, or merely young women known to the members making application in their behalf as worthy of admission to the school, is left entirely to the Society. Day pupils can be accepted at any time, but arrangements for boarding pupils must be made by September 1st. No one has taken advantage of the offer for these reduced rate scholarships for the past school year.

The $1000 Scholarship in the Colonial School for Girls at Washington, D. C., offered at the Twenty-seventh Congress, to be awarded every year to a graduate of a high school or school of equal merit, eligible to the National Society and of recognized standing in her community, has this year been awarded to Miss Reynolds, of Nebraska. After a State has been given the scholarship that State is ineligible until all other States having D. A. R. Chapters have had this gift.

Continuing the custom, established by an act of the Seventeenth Congress, by which an award is made each year to the graduate of the Naval Academy at Annapolis who has made the highest record in seamanship and international law, the silver cup was presented at the graduating exercises on June 6th, and awarded to Midshipman M. F. Schoeffel.

Immediately following the close of the Twenty-seventh Congress Mrs. Story, our former President General, was at once notified, by registered mail, of the resolution passed by Congress relating to the unsigned membership certificates left over from her administration. Other than the return of the registration card showing that she had received the notification we have heard nothing from her. At the expiration of the thirty days, the time given her to reply, I gave orders to commence the signing of the 10,353 certificates, and have to report that *all* of them have been signed and 3941 of them mailed. Owing to our inability to secure the blue seal, which is placed upon each certificate, we have not been able to mail more, but as soon as the seals arrive the mailing will go forward as rapidly as the signing of them.

The failure of Mrs. Story to sign these certificates at the proper time has meant an increased expense to the Society of over $400 because of the higher rate of postage and advance in the price of mailing tubes and seals, to say nothing of the time of the clerical force taken from the regular work.

I wish to call the attention of the members of the Board, if they have not already noticed it themselves, to the greatly improved appearance of the strip of our land between the Hall and the Council of National Defense Building, also to the window boxes of flowers at each end of the corridor. These much needed improvements have been made by Mr. Phillips, our Superintendent, to whom our thanks are due.

It was my great pleasure to spend "Flag Day" with the Daughters of the American Revolution in Indianapolis, Indiana, where most appropriate exercises were held. The following day I spent in La Fayette, the home of our Librarian General, with the members of the Chapter there. I am extremely sorry not to be able to be at two or more different places at the same time. If I were I also should have been glad to have accepted the invitations of the State Regent of Ohio to be at Camp Sherman, the Council Bluffs Chapter, of Iowa, the Janet Montgomery Chapter, of Maryland, for Flag Day.

I was also invited to be the guest of the Sons of the American Revolution at the sessions of their Twenty-ninth Congress, held in Rochester, New York, May 20th and 21st, but was unable to do so.

We have ever before us the never ceasing war work, which with each month's continuance of the war proves the more need of all lines of this work. I feel that our country is at last awakening to the full realization that *we are at war* and must do our part. I believe that no one thing has so demonstrated this fact as the second war drive of the Red Cross, when every District not only raised its quota but doubled and even trebled it in many places. I am proud to say our little town of twelve thousand inhabitants not only raised its quota of $30,000, but went "over the top" with $86,000; twenty of its citizens giving a thousand dollars apiece.

Do you realize that we have but just begun to do for the war, and must work without ceasing until the end comes with victory for the Allies, for, win they will. This is a war of Light against the Dark—Spiritual against the Material! The Daughters of the American Revolution must see to it that they take the lead in their communities in every kind of work that will aid us to victory. I wish especially to call your attention to the request for knitted socks. This request is most urgent—see to it that you do not let up in your own knitting and endeavor to get others to knit. One of the greatest things you can do is to see that those willing to knit, but either cannot afford to buy the yarn or do not know how to secure it from the Red Cross, are kept well supplied with yarn, and endeavor to have them knit the socks in as short a time as possible

and not take the whole summer for one pair.

Be up and doing and never caught "asleep at the switch."

Respectfully submitted,

(Mrs. George Thacher) Sarah E. Guernsey,
President General.

Miss Crowell then read her report:

Report of Recording Secretary General

Madam President General and Members of the Board of Management:

The Recording Secretary General begs leave to report that the minutes of the meetings of the Board on April 13th and 22nd were prepared for the Magazine and proof read. Copies of the rulings of these meetings and of Congress were sent to all offices, notification cards to new members, all official notices, letters of sympathy, regret and condolence, were promptly dispatched; in fact, the entire routine work of the office of the Recording Secretary General has gone forward as usual.

Certificates of membership have been sent to all members admitted at the two April Board meetings, a total of 1306, and 3941 of those of the last administration have also been mailed, a total of 5247 issued since Congress. Of the past administration there are still to issue 6900.

All resolutions adopted by Congress have been sent to the interested parties.

Notifications to members of appointments on committees have been promptly sent and the lists prepared for the printer in all cases, except where State Chairmen are to be appointed.

In accordance with the resolution adopted by Congress, the material for the Proceedings has been carefully gone over and edited for the elimination of unessential details, and proof is now being read with the expectation of having the finished book in the hands of those entitled to receive it some time during the summer.

It might be well to call to the attention of members of the Board that the Magazine goes to press practically a month before the date of issue, and changes of address in the official list received in my office cannot be made immediately, so that the list must of necessity consist only of permanent addresses.

Respectfully submitted,

Emma L. Crowell,
Recording Secretary General.

Miss Crowell read also the following recommendations:

Adopted by Executive Committee April 22, 1918:

That we give authority to the District D. A. R. to have booths to promote the sale of the Third Liberty Bonds and future issues in the name of the National Society.

That Mrs. Brown be employed in the office of the Historian General at $60 per month, so long as her services are satisfactory.

That no clerk be allowed leave in excess of annual leave due said clerk, even without pay, excepting in case of sickness. In that event, application for leave must be made to the Executive Committee, accompanied by a physician's certificate, and said Executive Committee shall have the power to grant said leave or accept the resignation of said clerk as it may deem best.

That the amount returned of the Tilloloy fund be deposited for interest at the discretion of the Treasurer General.

The adoption of my report together with the recommendations of the Executive Committee of April 22, 1918, was moved by Miss Crowell, seconded by Miss Grace M. Pierce, and carried.

Miss Grace M. Pierce read her report as Registrar General as follows:

Report of Registrar General

Madam President General, Members of the Board of Management:

I have the honor to report 1245 applications presented to the Board, and 441 supplemental papers verified; permits issued for insignia, 503; ancestral bars, 385, and recognition pins, 555.

Papers examined and not yet verified, original, 624; supplemental, 267; papers returned unverified, original, 29; supplemental, 217; new records verified, 387.

Respectfully submitted,

Grace M. Pierce,
Registrar General.

Moved by Miss Grace M. Pierce, seconded by Mrs. Johnston, and carried, *that the Secretary cast the ballot for* 1245 *applications for membership.* The Recording Secretary General announced the casting of the ballot for the 1245 applicants, and the President General declared them elected as members of the National Society. *The acceptance of my report* was moved by Miss Pierce, seconded by Mrs. Johnston, and carried.

Miss Grace M. Pierce spoke of the passing of Mrs. Pealer, the Genealogist of the National Society, and of the close bond existing between them as friends of many years standing and co-workers, of the fidelity and interest shown by Mrs. Pealer in her work as Registrar General, which position she later resigned to become Genealogist; that she it was who first began the work of gathering original records, going to the Pension Office to compare the application papers, the library becoming enriched by thirty-seven volumes acquired in this

way, in which work Mrs. Pealer took pardonable pride, feeling that it was something that would survive. Miss Pierce then read the following resolutions:

Since God in His All Wisdom hath called to a Higher Life our dearly beloved member and co-worker, Ruth M. Griswold Pealer, whose whole-hearted devotion to the Society as Registrar General, and as official Genealogist, during a period of sixteen years, has won the universal respect and esteem of our members,

Therefore, We, the Board of Management of the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, here assembled, do express our appreciation of her years of faithful service, of her unswerving fidelity to duty, and her unwearied devotion to the interests of the Society. We realize that the time of her service could not be measured by hours, for she gave unstintedly of her time, and of her ability without limit and without measure. She laid the foundations of a more exact and accurate criterion for membership in our Society, and she reached out into unexplored fields of historical information and made the records of our Society the richer for these efforts. Only the perspective of years can bring us a full conception of her service.

To the mother, the son, and other relatives we extend our heartfelt sympathy, and unite with them in the thought that while we miss her personal presence we feel that inasmuch as she had proven herself faithful in the trust reposed in her here she has been called to a greater trust in the Life Beyond, in the Eternal City of God.

Moved by Miss Grace M. Pierce, seconded by Miss Crowell, and carried, *that this resolution be spread upon the minutes of this Board, and a copy be sent to her mother, her son, and the Corporal Josiah Griswold Chapter.* In this connection Miss Crowell read to the Board an appreciative letter from Mrs. Pealer's son, in which he referred to the great pleasure the work in the Society had always been to his mother.

In the absence of Mrs. Fletcher because of illness, her report was read by the Recording Secretary General.

Report of Organizing Secretary General

Madam President General and Members of the National Board of Management:

The resignation of the State Vice Regent of Tennessee, Mrs. Percy Patton, was received through the Corresponding Secretary General's office, and I wish to present it to the Board.

Through their respective State Regents the following members at large ask for authorization to organize Chapters:

Mrs. Mary Main, Mammoth Springs, Ark.; Mrs. Bertha Blinn Johnson, Washington, D. C.; Mrs. Grace M. Wilson Kane, Anthon, Iowa; Mrs. Addie Lillian Bartle Harvey, Orono, Maine; Mrs. Alice Bryant Zellar, Yazoo City, Miss.; Miss Finetta Ewing, Missoula, Mont.; Mrs. Florence McKean Knight, Alliance, Nebr.; Mrs. Carolyn Le Prohon La France, Laconia, N. H.; Mrs. Luella Davis Hildreth, Fargo, North Dakota; Mrs. Cordelia Herod Wiker, Ponca City, Okla.; Mrs. Alice Parsons Hayes, Bucks County, and Miss Christine King, Chambersburg, Pa.; Mrs. Susan Alleen Storne, Blackville, S. C.; and Mrs. Sueneita Meriwether Turner, Corpus Christi, Texas.

The following Organizing Regencies have expired by time limitation:

Mrs. Janie Battle Jones, Oxnard, Cal.; Mrs. Mary Washington Bruce Alexander, Plant City, Fla.; Mrs. Clyde Conlin Alexander, Mt. Vernon, Ind.; Mrs. Edith Judkins, Turner, Maine; Miss Mary Rowena Bothwell, Breckenridge, Mo.; and Mrs. Anna Seibert Wyckoff, Stroudsburg, Pa.

The re-appointment of the following Organizing Regents is requested by their respective State Regents:

Mrs. Mary Odell McMurphy, Bellview, Ala.; and Mrs. Anna Seibert Wyckoff, Stroudsburg, Pa.

The National Board is asked to authorize a Chapter at Baraboo, Wisconsin.

The following Chapters have been organized since the April 22, 1918, Board meeting:

Priscilla Mullens, Galena, Ill.; Polly Hosmer, South Haven, Mich.; Francis Hopkinson, Hightstown, N. J.; Susannah Lee Barlow, Oregon City, Oregon; Col. Jo Daviess, Stockton, Ill., and Thomas Wynne, Greenville, Texas.

The admitted membership April 22, 1918, 139,450.

The actual membership April 22, 1918, 102,312.

Respectfully submitted,
ANNA LOUISE FLETCHER,
Organizing Secretary General.

Moved by Mrs. Foster, seconded by Mrs. Clarke, and carried, *that the resignation of Mrs. Patton, State Vice Regent of Tennessee, be accepted.* After the approval of the various items of the report, it was moved by Miss Barlow, seconded by Miss Grace M. Pierce, and carried, that *the report of the Organizing Secretary General be accepted.*

The President General referred to the resolution adopted by the last Congress, that a flag be sent by the National Society to the women of Islay who had sat up all night to make a United States flag from a miniature flag found on one of the soldiers cast up on their shore:

from the wreck of the *Tuscania,* and stated that the duty of procuring this flag had been assigned to Miss Barlow in her capacity as Custodian of Flags. Miss Barlow displayed to the Board the beautiful flag which had been made up by her order, attached to which were three streamers of the ribbon of the National Society on which were inscribed respectively, From the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution; To the Women of Islay, Scotland; the *S. S. Tuscania,* February 5, 1918. Miss Barlow showed also the original flag made by the women of Islay at their all night session which had been sent, through the instrumentality of Mr. Hugh Morrison, to President Wilson and by him turned over to the National Museum for safekeeping, Secretary Walcott permitting the Curator of the Museum to bring the flag to the Hall to allow it to be exhibited to the Board. In response to inquiry Miss Barlow stated that a photograph of the flag would appear in the Magazine so that all those interested might have it. Moved by Miss Crowell, seconded by Miss Grace M. Pierce, and carried, *that the report of the Custodian of Flags be accepted.*

Mrs. Johnston read her report as Treasurer General as follows:

Report of Treasurer General

Madam President General and Members of the National Board of Management:

I herewith submit the following report of receipts and disbursements from April 1st to May 31, 1918.

CURRENT FUND

Balance in Bank at last report, March 31, 1918	$25,056.89

RECEIPTS

Annual dues, $15,110; initiation fees, $1279; Certificates, $2; copying lineage, $.30; D. A. R. Report to Smithsonian Institution, $13.25; directory, $.23; duplicate papers and lists, $37.93; exchange, $.65; Gavels, $8; hand books, $3; Interest, $161.75; index to Library books, $4.54; lineage, $52.14; Magazine—subscriptions, $846.10; advertisements, $208.73; contributions, $20.20; single copies, $21.89; photos and souvenirs, $6.35; proceedings, $4.77; Remembrance Books, $.92; ribbon, $71.72; rosettes, $.45; sale of desk, $10.50; sale of waste paper, $1.85; stationery, $3.28; statute book, $1.25; telephone, $.41; War Relief Service markers, $20.50; Auditorium events, $22; contribution for books, $110; refunds—22nd of February celebration, $16.65; support of Real Daughter, $8; War Relief committee, postage, $115.51. Total receipts	18,163.87
	$43,220.76

DISBURSEMENTS

Refunds: annual dues, $510; initiation fees, $24	$534.00
Organizing Secretary General: clerical service, $484.50; engrossing, $13.10; postage, $5; sharpening erasers, $.60	503.20
Recording Secretary General: clerical service, $421.44; postage and telegrams, $5.65; circulars and carbon, $11.25; seal and stamp, $3.55	441.89
Certificate: clerical service, $170; certificates, $172.26; engrossing, $71.16; postage, $180; expressage and sponge, $.98	594.40
Corresponding Secretary General: clerical service, $294.15; application blanks, $580; postage, $40; bonding clerk, $1.25; book, $4.75	920.15
Registrar General: clerical service, $1,695.09; binding books, $18; bonding clerks, $2.50; postage, $66.50; permit books and postal guide, $31.40; lists to Caldwell, $10	1,823.49
Treasurer General: clerical service, $1,650.46; bonding Treasurer General and clerks, $58.75; rent of safe deposit box, $5; telegram, $.48	1,714.69
Historian General: clerical service	396.99
Librarian General: clerical service, $388.32; accessions and subscriptions, $45.85; binding volumes, $60.50; paper, postage and expressage, $11.35	506.02

Curator General: clerical service, $150; repairs to articles, $15; postage, $1.25	$166.25	
General Office: clerical service, $209.96; clerical service, magazine, $110; messenger, $50.10; bonding clerks and notary, $10.50; binding books and directory, $13.25; postage, expressage and drayage, $8.79; supplies, $46.21; engrossing Remembrance Book, $16; insuring President General's pin, $5; settlement, Block certificate claim, $1500.....	1,969.81	
Committees: Building and Grounds—clerical service, $12.97; Bureau of Lectures and Slides—slides, postage, typewriting and telegrams, $23.50; Finance—clerical service, $19.95; Liquidation and Endowment—engrossing, postage and expressage, $5.71; Patriotic Education—typewriting and expressage, $4.90; Placing wreaths at Mt. Vernon—postage, $.46; Reciprocity—typewriting, $2.10; Statistic—report blanks, $8; War Relief—clerical service, $79.18; folders, guides, circulars, $122.15; postage, telegrams, expressage and packing, $10.32	289.24	
Expense Continental Hall: employees pay roll, $1,135.50; electric current, gas and water rent, $22.36; bonding superintendent, $2.50; hauling ashes, $4; towel service, $8.64; building and hardware supplies, $168.72; repairs to roof, $16; tuning piano, $3.50; express and insurance on china, $28.34	1,389.56	
Printing Machine: printer, $70; ink, $2.48	72.48	
Magazine: Committee—postage, $20; cards and envelopes, $9.50; old magazines, $1.40; Editor—salary, $250; binding books, $1.75; postage, $5.50; telegram, $.50; patriotic and parliamentary articles, $137.65; Genealogical Editor—Expense, "Notes and Queries," $60; printing and mailing April issue, $1,296.64; cuts, $177.38; copyright, $12; envelopes, $8	1,980.32	
Auditing accounts	125.00	
Auditorium events: labor	6.00	
D. A. R. Reports: old numbers	4.00	
Furniture and Fixtures: china for Banquet Hall	564.62	
Lineage: 1509 copies, $911.10; postage, $9	920.10	
Ribbon	57.50	
Spoons	4.80	
State Regents' postage	220.53	
Stationery	57.30	
Support of Real Daughters	488.00	
Telephone	35.36	
Twenty-seventh Congress: Committees—Credential—clerical service, $358.73; ballots, numbering machines, covers, tabs and telegrams, $23.75; House—cleaners, $326.90; badges, $329.05; cards, information leaflets and seat tickets, $90; luncheons and suppers, $112.35; hire of furniture and carriage caller, $111; maid, pins, powder, $7.34; signs and postage, $9.90; Page—index, $.50; Bugler and pianist, $50; music for reception, $135; Congressional stenographer, $500; official stenographer, $100; parliamentarian and reader, $300; police service, $25; Treasurer General's reports, $124.75; pencils, motion and creed cards and envelopes, $22.75	$2,627.02	
Total disbursements		18,412.72
Balance		$24,808.04

PERMANENT FUND

Balance in Bank at last report, March 31, 1918	$15,127.29

RECEIPTS

Charter Fees	$35.00	
Life Membership Fees	175.00	
Continental Hall Contributions	765.09	
Land contributions	20.55	
Liberty Loan Fund	32,994.74	
Liquidation and Endowment Fund	10.15	
Commission on Recognition Pins	42.70	
Interest on Chicago and Alton Bonds	45.00	
Rent from land	488.10	
Total receipts		34,576.33
		$49,703.62

DISBURSEMENTS

Third Liberty Loan Bonds	$40,000.00	
Candlesticks, Room, Ky.	15.00	
Books and curtains, Room, Me.	41.50	
Book, Room, N. J.	2.50	
Baskets, Room, Ohio	2.70	
Bookcase and glass top for desk, Room, Tex.	136.00	
Painting, Room, Md.	98.70	
Painting, Library	226.40	
Total disbursements		40,522.80
Balance		$9,180.82
Petty Cash Fund		$500.00

Special Funds

AMERICAN INTERNATIONAL COLLEGE

Balance at last report, March 31, 1918	$2,262.94	
Receipts	10.00	
	$2,272.94	
Disbursements (refund)	10.00	
Balance		$2,262.94

EMILY NELSON RITCHIE MCLEAN

Balance at last report, March 31, 1918	$130.49

LIBERTY BONDS

Receipts	$93.50
Disbursements	93.50

PATRIOTIC EDUCATION

Receipts	$824.41
Disbursements	824.41

PATRIOTS' MEMORIAL D. A. R. SCHOOL

Balance at last report, March 31, 1918	$729.37

PHILIPPINE SCHOLARSHIP

Balance at last report, March 31, 1918	$3,119.89	
Receipts	98.15	
Balance		$3,218.04

PRESERVATION OF HISTORIC SPOTS

Balance at last report, March 31, 1918	$198.00	
Disbursements	18.00	
Balance		$180.00

RED CROSS

Receipts	$297.56	
Disbursements	297.56	

WAR RELIEF SERVICE

Balance at last report, March 31, 1918	$7,882.67	
Receipts	21,802.88	
	$29,685.55	
Disbursements	12,915.84	
Balance		$16,769.71
Total special funds		$23,290.55

RECAPITULATION

Funds	Balance March 31, 1918	Receipts	Disbursements	Balance May 31, 1918
Current	$25,056.89	$18,163.87	$18,412.72	$24,808.04
Permanent	15,127.29	34,576.33	40,522.80	9,180.82
Petty cash	500.00			500.00
American International College	2,262.94	10.00	10.00	2,262.94
Emily Nelson Ritchie McLean	130.49			130.49
Liberty Bonds		93.50	93.50	
Patriotic Education		824.41	824.41	
Patriots' Membership, D. A. R. School	729.37			729.37
Philippine Scholarship	3,119.89	98.15		3,218.04
Preservation of Historic Spots	198.00		18.00	180.00
Red Cross		297.56	297.56	
War Relief Service	7,882.67	21,802.88	12,915.84	16,769.71
Totals	$55,007.54	$75,866.70	$73,094.83	$57,779.41

DISPOSITION OF FUNDS

Balance, American Security and Trust Bank	$9,180.82
Balance, National Metropolitan Bank	48,098.59
Petty Cash (in Treasurer General's hands)	500.00
Total	$57,779.41

Respectfully,

(Mrs. Robert J.) Mary H. S. Johnston,

Treasurer General.

Mrs. Johnston stated for the information of the Board that since the report had been completed the indebtedness had been reduced $12,000.

Mrs. Pulsifer as Chairman of the Finance Committee read the report of that Committee.

Report of Finance Committee

Madam President General and Members of the National Board of Management:

I have the honor to submit the following brief report for the months of April and May. Vouchers have been approved to the amount of $31,976.78, of which $13,506.54 has been expended for War Relief. The other large items were for:

Clerical service	$6,434.17
Employees of Hall	1,588.40
Magazine	1,941.67
Patriotic Education	834.41
Postage	540.53
Real Daughters' support	488.00

Respectfully submitted,

(Mrs. Woodbury) Adelaide P. Pulsifer,
Chairman, Finance Committee.

Following this, Mrs. Talbott, Chairman of Auditing Committee, gave the report of that Committee.

Report of Auditing Committee

Madam President General and Members of the National Board of Management:

The Auditing Committee reports as follows: That it has held regular monthly meetings; that at its May meeting, perfected its organization by the election of Mrs. Henry V. Boynton as Secretary. That it has received from the Treasurer General, and from the American Audit Company full reports of the finances of the Society for the months of April and May. That it has compared these two reports for each month and found them to agree. That it approved for payment the bill for the American Audit Company for services during the months of March and April. That it has appointed, subject to the approval of the National Board of Management, the American Audit Company to audit the accounts of the Treasurer General for the current year at the annual salary of $750.

Respectfully submitted,
Bertha H. Talbott,
Chairman.

The adoption of the report of the Auditing Committee was moved by Mrs. Talbott, seconded by Mrs. Foster, and carried. The acceptance of this report, the President General stated, automatically accepted the reports of the Treasurer General and Finance Committee.

The Treasurer General reported total deceased since the last meeting, 203; resigned, 145; reinstated, 33; and moved *that the Recording Secretary General cast the ballot for thirty-three members for reinstatement.* This was seconded by Miss Crowell and carried. The Recording Secretary General announced the casting of the ballot, and the President General declared these members reinstated.

The report of the Historian General was read by Mrs. Clarke as follows:

Report of Historian General

Madam President General and Members of the National Board of Management:

Although only two months have elapsed since the Congress, yet in that time I have received numerous historical sketches, family records, reports from Chapters, and letters. This shows that the members are keeping up their interest in the regular work of the Society, notwithstanding the great demands made upon all at the present time. The following are the sketches:

Rev. Solomon Prentice and the early history of Grafton, Mass.

Ebenezer Cutler with genealogical records.

Sketch of the life of Edward Fitz Patrick. Born in Ireland. Abducted and brought to this country when a child. Was a soldier of the Revolution from North Carolina. This sketch and that of Bazel Meek were read when markers were placed over their graves by Peoria Chapter.

A sketch of Daniel Dow, a soldier from Connecticut but afterwards settled in Iowa.

Short sketches of Zealy Moss, William Crow, James Harkness, Phineas Bronson, Eliot Gray and John Montgomery.

I have also some very interesting family records taken from an old Bible.

The work on the Lineage Books is progressing with speed and efficiency. Volume 46 was not finished for the Congress but will be ready for distribution the latter part of next month. All of the records for volume 47 have been prepared and will go to press by the first of July, four months earlier than in former years.

Respectfully submitted,
Ellen Dudley Clarke,
Historian General.

Mrs. Clarke stated that it had come to her knowledge that the District Chapters were not included in the distribution of lineage books as issued by the Society, the reason being given that the members of these Chapters had the opportunity to consult the books at the Hall. This appearing to her a discrimination against

the District Chapters, she offered the recommendation that one of the volumes of the lineage book as they are issued be given each Chapter in the District just as the rest of the Chapters in the Society have them. *The acceptance of my report with recommendation, that the Chapters in the District receive the Lineage Books under the same conditions as other Chapters,* was moved by Mrs. Clarke, seconded by Mrs. Foster, and carried.

Mrs. Fowler being unable to be present at the meeting of the Board, her report was read by the Recording Secretary General.

Report of Librarian General

Madam President General and Members of the National Board of Management:

Much of my time since Congress has been spent writing letters to State Regents urging them to change their By-laws in order to elect State librarians. It is one of the things I hope to accomplish during my term of office.

Some State Regents responded at once, and I trust all will do so, as I am confident we can, in that way, obtain better results.

Since April 22nd the following have been added to the library:

BOOKS

Concerning Some of the Ancestors and Descendants of Royal Denison Belden and Olive Cadwell Belden. By Jessie Perry Van Zile Belden. Phila., 1898. Presented by Mrs. Mead V. Z. Belden.

Lynn in the Revolution. Compiled from notes gathered by Howard Kendall Sanderson. 2 volumes. Boston, 1909. Presented by "Brigadier General John Glover" Chapter.

The Majors and Their Marriages. Collateral accounts of the allied families of Aston, Ballard, Christian, Dancy, Hartwell, Hubbard, Macon, Marable, Mason, Patteson, Piersey, Seawell, Stephens, Waddill and others. By James Branch Cabell. Richmond, 1915. Presented by the author.

Memorial of the Thayer Name. With genealogical and biographical sketches of Richard and Thomas Thayer. Oswego, 1874.

History of Amherst, Mass. Carpenter and Morehouse, compilers and publishers. Amherst, 1896. Presented by "Mary Mattoon" Chapter.

Reunion of Descendants of Nathaniel Merriman at Wallingford, Conn., June 4, 1913. *With a Merriman genealogy for five generations.* New Haven, 1914. Presented by Mrs. Mansfield Merriman.

Life and Recollections of John Howland. By Edwin M. Stone. Providence, 1857. Presented by Miss Marjorie Van Antwerp Knowles.

Public Life of Zachariah Chandler, 1851-1875. By Wilmer C. Harris. Lansing, 1917 Presented by Michigan Historical Commission

United States Official Guide. July, 1917 Presented.

Vital Records of Cambridge, Mass., to 1850 Compiled by Thomas W. Baldwin. 2 volumes Boston, 1914. Presented by "Hannah Baldwin" Chapter.

Ipswich in the Massachusetts Bay Colony By Thomas Franklin Waters. Volume 2. History of the town, 1700–1917. Ipswich Historical Society, 1917. Presented by "Old Newbury" Chapter.

My Generation. By Sarah Anna Emery Newburyport, 1893. Presented by Mrs. Charle Thurlow, Regent of "Old Newbury" Chapter

Mack Genealogy. Descendants of John Mac of Lynne, Conn. By Sophia (Smith) Martin 2 vols. Rutland, Vermont, 1904.

History of Montgomery County, Pennsylvania. Edited by Theodore W. Bean. Phila 1884. Presented by Mrs. H. C. Claphan through Miss Grace M. Pierce, Registra General.

A Genealogical History of the Dunlev Family, Don Levi, Donlevy, Dunleavy, Dun lavey, Dunlevey, etc. By Gwendolyn Dunlev Kelley. 1901. Presented by Mrs. Edwar Orton, Jr.

Upper Monongahela Valley, West Virgini 3 volumes. New York. Lewis Publishin Company. 1912.

General History of the Burr Family. E Charles Burr Todd. New York, 1878.

Antecedents and Posterity of Grandfath Armstead Doggett. By Ella M. Doggett Ho tetler. Presented by the author.

Biographical and Genealogical History Newark and Essex County, New Jersey. volumes. Presented by "Nova Caesarea Chapter.

Hoadley Genealogy. Descendants of Willia Hoadley of Branford, Connecticut. By Fra cis B. Trowbridge. New Haven, 1894.

Loomis Genealogy. Descendants in the F male Branches of Joseph Loomis, 1638–188 By Elias Loomis. 2 volumes. New Have 1880.

Ancestry and Descendants of Deacon Gre ory Stone of Cambridge, Massachusetts, 132 1917. By J. Gardner Bartlett. Boston, 19

Stiles Family in America. By Mrs. Ma Stiles Gould. Albany, 1892.

Mattapoisett and Old Rochester, Massach setts; being a history of these towns and also part of Marion and a portion of Wareha

New York, 1917. Presented by Mrs. H. M. Hammond.

History of Greenfield, Mass. By Francis M. Thompson. 2 volumes. Greenfield, 1904. Presented by the "Dorothy Quincy" Chapter.

Israel Putnam (Old Put). By Louise Seymour Hasbrouck. D. Appleton and Company. New York, 1916. Presented by the publisher.

Historical Geography of Detroit. By Almon Ernest Parkins. Lansing, 1918. Presented by the Michigan Historical Commission.

The Anti-Slavery Movement in Kentucky Prior to 1850. By Asa Earl Martin. Louisville, 1916.

Some of the First Settlers of "The Forks of the Delaware" and Their Descendants. Easton, Penna. Translated and published by Rev. Henry Martyn Keiffer. Easton, 1902.

History of the United States in Chronological Order from 1492 *to* 1885. By Emery E. Childs. New York, 1886.

District of Columbia. Concise Biographies of Its Prominent and Representative Contemporary Citizens, 1908–1909. Washington, 1908. The last two presented by Mrs. Emig.

History and Reminiscences of Lower Wall Street, New York. By Abram Wakeman. New York, 1914.

Vital Records of Carver, Methuen, New Ashfield, Shirley and Worthington have been added to the library.

History of the Reed (Read, Reade and Reid) Family in Europe and America. Boston, 1861.

New York Marriage Licenses. Additions and Corrections to the List Published in 1860 *by the State of New York.* Contributed by Robert H. Kelby. New York, 1915. The last two presented by the "Constitution" Chapter of the District of Columbia.

Reminiscences of a Nonagenarian. By Sarah Anna Emory. Newburyport, 1879.

History of Old Newbury. By E. Vale Smith. Boston, 1854. The last two presented by "Old Newbury" Chapter.

Report of the Virginia State Library, 1916–1917. Richmond, 1917.

Greenleaf and Law in the Federal City. By Allen C. Clark. Washington, 1901. Presented by Miss Emma Strider, Regent, "Molly Pitcher" Chapter.

The Most Popular Songs of Patriotism, including national songs of all the world. Hinds, Hayden and Eldredge, Inc., publishers. New York, 1916. Presented by the publishers.

Heritage of Freedom or the Political Ideals of the English-Speaking Peoples. By Matthew Page Andrews. New York. George H. Doran and Co., 1918. Presented by the author.

Proceedings of the Bostonian Society, January, 1918. Presented by the society.

Westmoreland County, Va., 1653–1912. Compiled by T. R. B. Wright. Richmond, 1912. Presented by Mrs. Emily Steelman Fisher.

Celebration of the 100*th Anniversary of the Establishment of the Seat of Government in the District of Columbia.* Compiled by Wm. V. Cox. Washington, 1901. Presented by Mrs. Clayton E. Emig.

Pamphlets

Exercises at the Dedication of a Marker on Site of the Old Revolutionary Hospital at Chester Springs, October 7, 1916.

Exercises in Memory of General Anthony Wayne at Waynesboro, in Easttown, Sept. 26, 1914. The last two are bulletins of the Chester County Pennsylvania Historical Society, and were presented by Miss Mary I. Stille.

Report of the 13*th Annual Reunion of the Society of Descendants of Henry Wolcott, Held at Hartford, Aug.* 7–9, 1917. Presented by Miss Mary Wolcott Green.

The Spangler Family. Descendants of George Christian Spangler. Presented by Mrs. D. W. Needler.

Reprint of the Georgia Journal of June 14, 1825. Presented by Mrs. Gazaline Lamar Ellis.

Nathaniel Merriman, One of the Founders of Wallingford in the State of Connecticut. By Mansfield Merriman. Presented by Mrs. Mansfield Merriman.

Auto-Biography of Archibald Alexander Glenn. Presented.

York, Pennsylvania. Philadelphia, 1904.

The Ancient Religion of the Delaware Indians. By Richard C. Adams. Washington, 1904. The last two presented by Mrs. Clayton E. Emig.

Four bookplates were presented by Mrs. Wm. Patton.

Periodicals

Illinois State Historical Society Journal, April.

Journal of American History, No. 1 of vol. 12.

Kentucky State Historical Register, January and May.

Maryland Historical Magazine, December.

Mayflower Descendant, October, January, and April.

Michigan Historical Magazine, April.

National Genealogical Society Quarterly, April.

New England Historical and Genealogical Register, April.

New York Public Library Bulletin, April

News Letter, N. S. U. S. Daughters of 1812, June.

Official Bulletin, National Society, S. A. R., March.

Proceedings of the New Jersey Historical Society, January.

South Carolina Historical and Genealogical Magazine, January.

Sprague's Journal of Maine History, Number 5.

Virginia Magazine of History and Biography, April.

Western Pennsylvania Historical Magazine, April.

William and Mary College Quarterly, April.

The above list comprises 56 books, 9 pamphlets, and 19 periodicals. Forty-one books were presented, 10 purchased, and 5 received in exchange. The 9 pamphlets were presented.

Respectfully submitted,

(Mrs. James M.) Eva Gross Fowler,
Librarian General.

Report accepted. Mrs. Morrison presented to the library two books, one, "Occoneechee," by R. F. Jarrett, a sketch of the Cherokee Nation in western North Carolina, containing the myths and legends of this Indian tribe; the other, "English Folk Songs from the Southern Appalachians," comprising 122 songs and ballads and 323 tunes collected by Olive Dame Campbell and Cecil J. Sharp. On behalf of the Librarian General the President General accepted these books for the National Society.

Mrs. Pulsifer then read her report as Corresponding Secretary General.

Report of Corresponding Secretary General

Madam President General and Members of the National Board of Management:

The following report covers the correspondence attended to and the supplies sent from the office of the Corresponding Secretary General since April 1st:

Letters received, 964; letters answered, 791; application blanks, 9113; leaflets "How to Become a Member," 829; general information, 728; transfer cards, 540; constitutions, 430.

Postal cards have been used to acknowledge receipt of money, also in all cases where questions could be intelligently answered with a few words, thus saving the extra postage formerly required for writing these short letters.

The time of my second clerk has been shared with the certificate department, all routine work that was not urgent being laid aside in order that as much help as possible be given in signing the certificates of the last administration.

Requests for assistance in perfecting the application papers to patriotic societies for sons and husbands about to go abroad or who are already in the service have been more or less numerous, and it has been our pleasure to aid these members in every possible way and refer them to the proper sources for information.

I have been very much pleased with the appearance and quality of paper of the 50,000 new application blanks which we received in April. They are in every way much superior to those furnished us a year ago.

Respectfully submitted,

(Mrs. Woodbury) Adelaide P. Pulsifer,
Corresponding Secretary General.

Report accepted.

The Curator General being engaged with the photographer in connection with the photographing of the two flags and not able to present her report at this time, Mrs. Minor was asked to give her report as Chairman of the Magazine Committee. Mrs. Minor stated that she had no formal report to make other than to report the regular routine work of the office, letters received and answered, the new contract with the Lippincott Company, authorized by the Board, signed and placed on file in the office of the Recording Secretary General; that the renewals were coming in very satisfactorily, and that many letters of appreciation for the Magazine were daily received by herself and in the various offices of the Society. Mrs. Minor urged upon the members of the Board, and particularly upon the State Regents, to take an interest in the Magazine, that it was theirs and all of them were working to the same end, to make the official organ of the Society just as good as it could possibly be made, that Miss Lincoln as editor was doing her part, and as business manager she was doing her part, and every member who was interested in the Society should do her part.

The Treasurer General presented for reinstatement the name of Mrs. Olive M. C. Fahlen of Arizona, and moved *that the Recording Secretary General cast the ballot for the reinstatement of Mrs. Fahlen of Arizona.* Seconded by Mrs. Pulsifer and carried. The Recording Secretary General announced the casting of the ballot and the President General declared the applicant reinstated in the National Society.

As Chairman of the Printing Committee, Miss Crowell read the following report:

Report of Printing Committee

Madam President General and Members of the National Board of Management:

Your Printing Committee begs leave to report the awarding of the contract for printing the Proceedings of the Twenty-seventh Congress to the Capital Publishers at $3.70 per page, an advance of $1.24 per page, their bid

last year being $2.46 per page; the edition to be 800 pages instead of 1200, as last year. To Judd & Detweiler the contract for four volumes of the Lineage Book during the present year, at $1377.76 per volume: the approval of the printing of the Remembrance Books for the current year and of the forthcoming Committee List by Byron S. Adams.

Your Committee recommends the printing of 5000 Hand Books of Memorial Continental Hall in accordance with sample submitted to be sold for 25 cents per copy, the present edition printed some three years ago being now about exhausted.

Respectfully submitted,

EMMA L. CROWELL,
Chairman.

Miss Crowell submitted the estimate from the firm selected to make the hand book, and explained the plan and style contemplated. After some discussion as to the plan to be followed in reducing the text from the old hand book, it was moved by Mrs. Cook, seconded by Mrs. Reynolds, and carried, *that the report of Chairman of Printing Committee with recommendation be accepted.*

Miss Lincoln read the following report:

Report of Editor of Magazine

Madam President General and Members of the National Board of Management:

Twelve months have passed and twelve issues of the Magazine have been published since my report to this Board a year ago. As Mrs. Minor, Chairman of the Magazine Committee, has informed you, our subscription list the first week in June totalled over nine thousand. Renewals are coming in splendidly and new subscriptions are showing a marked increase. Your interest in the Magazine and the encouragement you have given it have done a great deal to help the Magazine attain its present circulation.

We have been fortunate in securing valuable articles along historical and patriotic lines, and we have still better ones for future issues. The July Magazine, already in press, will, I hope, arouse increased interest, and for the August issue a special article by Mr. Lee Phillips, Chief of the Map Division, Library of Congress, will be the particular feature of that month. The article will be profusely illustrated. Mr. J. C. Fitzpatrick's article in the June issue, "A Liberty Loan of the Revolution," demonstrated very clearly that history can preach Americanism to-day by force of example.

It is the fashion now for the pro-Germans to color their propaganda in this country by claiming that they are anti-English, and it is a matter of loyalty in this great emergency to show that we are untainted by this pro-German propaganda and to stand by each and every one of our Allies. I have the promise of fine articles along such patriotic lines. Therefore, I wish to ask this Board's permission to have printed on the bulletins issued by the War Service Committee this message:

"Subscribe a dollar to the DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE, and thereby release a dollar from your Society's treasury for other war service. The Magazine is your official patriotic publication. *Your* war work is recorded there. Avoid delay—send one dollar to the Treasurer General for a year's subscription to the Magazine."

May I close my report with a plea for your earnest coöperation in our campaign to secure more subscribers and make our Magazine self-supporting.

Respectfully submitted,

NATALIE S. LINCOLN,
Editor.

The adoption of the report of the Editor of the Magazine with the recommendation was moved by Mrs. Ellison, seconded by Mrs. Reynolds, and carried.

The President General, referring to the accident sustained last December by Mrs. Sarah Hall Johnston, Editor of the Lineage Book, to her prolonged ill health, and to the action of the Board in February in continuing her full salary to May 1, presented the following resignation from Mrs. Johnston:

June 22, leaving for the mountains hoping to gain strength. I offer to the National Board my resignation after service of over twenty-three years of active work as Editor of the Lineage Book. It is now a standard publication worthy of this organization, and I feel gratified that my life has been spared to complete forty-five volumes.

Miss Fletcher presented the following resolutions:

Whereas, The continued ill health of Mrs. Sarah Hall Johnston has caused her to submit her resignation as Editor of the Lineage Book to the National Board of Management; and

Whereas, The Board felt that it had no choice other than to accede to Mrs. Johnston's request that her resignation be accepted; and

Whereas, The National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, has been singularly privileged in having had the services of so able a genealogist as Mrs. Sarah Hall Johnston, who in her twenty-three years of work has

prepared forty-five volumes of the Lineage Book for publication; therefore,

RESOLVED, That this Board, in accepting Mrs. Johnston's resignation, order that her usual salary be paid her to July 1st, express its profound appreciation of the valuable contribution she has made to the archives of the Society, and its deep regret in her continued illness; and be it further,

RESOLVED, That these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of the National Board of Management, and that a copy be sent Mrs. Johnston together with affectionate greetings from this body and the hope that the release from the duties and routine of her office may bring to her renewed health and vigor.

The adoption of the resolutions concerning Mrs. Sarah Hall Johnston was moved by Miss Fletcher, seconded by Mrs. Ellison, and carried.

Miss Barlow read her report as Curator General.

Report of Curator General

Madam President General, Members of the National Board of Management:

I have the honor to report upon the progress made in the Museum during the past two months.

The three new cases donated by the following States—Pennsylvania, Massachusetts, and Illinois—are now in place and the collections properly placed for exhibition.

In addition to the two ladder back wall chairs donated by the Wisconsin Daughters of the American Revolution, and the Old Blake House Chapter of Massachusetts, an arm chair of the same design has been donated by the Captain Molly Pitcher Chapter of the District of Columbia.

A set of antique girandoles, three pieces, has been purchased from the Museum Fund, and now adorn the mantel.

The following accessions have been received:

Four pieces of Colonial paper money, 1764,6 pounds; 1773,10 shillings; 1775,16 shillings; 1776,1 shilling; presented by Mr. Washington Irving Comes, S. A. R. of New York.

One old pressed glass salt cellar, presented by Mrs. Albert Pierce Gregg, of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, through Miss Minnie F. Mickley, State Chairman of Pennsylvania.

An old cup and saucer of fine china, with initials "G. W." and "M. W." in gold, made during the lifetime of General Washington, presented by Mr. C. H. Luengene, through Miss Dorinda Rogers, State Chairman of the District of Columbia.

I have the pleasure to report that twenty-five State Regents have responded to request for members for the Revolutionary Relics Committee. Twenty-one appointments have been made. Very slight changes have been made in the personnel of the Committee thus far. The war activities seem to absorb their attention and time, but all express a deep interest in the welfare and progress of the museum.

Respectfully submitted,
CATHERINE BRITTIN BARLOW,
Curator General.

Report accepted.

Miss Grace M. Pierce, Chairman of Building and Grounds Committee, read the following report:

Report of Building and Grounds Committee

Madam President General and Members of the National Board of Management:

The Building and Grounds Committee, in compliance with the instructions of the Board of Management at its April meeting, brings to you the following bids for recommendations then adopted. For enlargement of storage capacity for coal the lowest bid was over three thousand dollars. This extension, which was planned to connect with our present storage plant, must of necessity be of concrete construction. As the price seemed too exorbitant for present conditions, a conference was held with the superintendent, on whose suggestion and advice, with the approval of the President General, the room in the northwest corner of the basement, formerly used as a carpenter's shop, has been fitted up at a comparatively slight expense, and will be utilized for the purpose of coal storage.

The estimate for installing suitable electric lights at the steps of the north and south porticoes, and for a porch light, was about $50 each, or a total for five fixtures from $250 to $300.

The grounds in the rear of the building have been cleared of stones, ploughed, graded, sodded, and otherwise beautified. Window boxes have been placed in the corridor of the first floor, giving a human touch to the building.

Estimates on the protective shutters for the windows in the rear of the building and the grills for the library and museum are at prices that seem at this time almost prohibitive.

The Committee suggests that if the Board approves, the superintendent be permitted to provide additional window boxes, and a few flower vases be provided for the porticoes. These latter can be procured for $15 each.

As regards office equipment, the Committee has received request for additional sections of filing cases for the offices of the Organizing Secretary General and Registrar General. These cases are necessary to the work, and if ordered now will hardly be delivered before

October. Your Committee recommends, therefore, that they be purchased.

Respectfully submitted,

GRACE M. PIERCE,
Chairman.

This report was accepted without its recommendations. The recommendations were taken up and discussed, and on motion of Mrs. Longley, seconded by Mrs. Minor, it was carried *that we authorize the Superintendent to place flower boxes in front of our building and put flowers within.* Moved by Mrs. Johnston, seconded by Mrs. Talbott, and carried, *that necessary files be ordered for offices of Registrar General and Organizing Secretary General.* Miss Pierce here requested to be excused in order that she might assist in the verifying of papers that had just come in, and which she expected to report on later in the day, as a supplemental report.

The President General read a letter from Mrs. Bowron outlining a plan which she requested might be adopted to present an illustrated lecture to France, the translation into French being done without expense to the Society, the cost of the lecture to be lessened by utilizing some of the slides contained in the various lectures now owned by the National Society, and requesting also that an additional sum be appropriated for the use of her Bureau sufficient to pay for the slides for a new lecture and to replace slides that have been broken, the whole sum amounting in all to less than $125. After some discussion as to the splendid work being done by this Committee at the various camps and in connection with the Army Branch of the Y. M. C. A., it was moved by Mrs. Minor, duly seconded and carried *that the request of Mrs. Bowron be granted.*

The Recording Secretary General presented a request from the Captain Molly Pitcher Chapter of the District of Columbia for permission to sell flowers at the Twenty-eighth Congress, and it was moved by Miss Fletcher, seconded by Mrs. Pulsifer, and carried, *that the request of the Captain Molly Pitcher Chapter (regarding sale of flowers during the Twenty-eighth Continental Congress) be granted.*

The shortage of the supply of platinum and the withdrawal of all stocks from the jewelers by the government was referred to by the President General in connection with the announcement of the receipt of a letter from Caldwell & Company, official jewelers, stating that when his stock of platinum was exhausted he would file the applications for the insignia and fill them in their order as soon as it was possible to again procure platinum; the State Regents should, therefore, instruct those unable to get the regular insignia that they could wear the recognition pin and wait for their insignia until such time as platinum could again be used.

The Recording Secretary General read a request from the Regent of Mordecai Gist Chapter for the use of the insignia on a piece of music dedicated to her, and moved that the request of the Regent of the Mordecai Gist Chapter for the use of the insignia on a piece of music be granted. The State Regent of Maryland testified to the excellence of the march as worthy to be sponsored by the Daughters, but it was pointed out that so many requests were coming in to the Society at this time for the use of the insignia on every kind of publication it might be difficult to draw the line. The motion as made was put and lost.

A framed copy of the American's Creed, beautifully illuminated, with the history of the compiling of it and the sources from which it was taken, sent by Matthew Page Andrews, Chairman Publicity Committee, Executive Council, The American's Creed, to be hung in the building, was shown the members of the Board, and the Recording Secretary General was requested to write a note of thanks to Mr. Andrews. The President General stated that the National Committee on Patriotic Education was arranging to circulate large numbers of the Creed card in various branches of the work; the Wisconsin Daughters used the card as the outside cover of a little memorandum book in which the members were to record the work done in war relief.

A recess of two minutes was taken for the Angelus prayer conducted by the Chaplain General. Mrs. Talbott read the following resolution adopted at the last meeting of her Chapter and moved its adoption by the Board.

Whereas, The present world's conflict has reached such appalling proportions, and

Whereas, In every calamity it is our duty to recognize a supreme power, and

Whereas, It is our desire to relieve the terrible suffering which the nations are forced to endure,

THEREFORE, Be it resolved, that the Janet Montgomery Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, as a body endorse the petition of the Washington City Clergy that the entire nation spend two minutes at the noon hour each day in prayer for the victory of our Allies.

Be it further resolved, that the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, be requested to endorse this movement, and that it acquaint the Washington clergy with its action.

(Signed) MRS. J. FRANK WILSON,
MRS. WM. H. TALBOTT,
MRS. FRANK P. STONE.

Moved by Mrs. Talbott, seconded by Mrs. Harris, and carried, *that the National Board endorse the action of the Washington clergy requesting that the whole nation spend two minutes at noon each day in prayer for the victory of the Allied arms.* The statement was made that the idea of the Angelus prayer for victory and peace being said during the duration of the war in this country was originated by Mr. William Johnson Moore.

The death was announced of Miss Mary Lord Andrews, who presented to the Society at the Congress of 1909 the portrait of Martha Washington, which was painted by her father E. F. Andrews, for many years Director of the Corcoran Gallery Art School.

The Recording Secretary General read a request from the Registrar of the Augusta Chapter for the replacing of three certificates of members, which were destroyed during the disastrous fire in Augusta, March 22, 1916. Moved by Miss Fletcher, seconded by Mrs. Minor and Mrs. Longley, and carried, *that the request be granted.*

Mrs. Johnston, as Chairman of the sub-committee of the Executive Committee in charge of clerks, read the following report:

Report of Sub-Committee of Executive Committee

Madam President General and Members of the Board:

Circumstances having arisen making it necessary for the Sub-Committee of the Executive Committee to take action, and it being impossible to report its action to the Executive Committee before this Board met—the Sub-Committee reports directly to the Board and asks that its actions be approved.

A vacancy existing in the office of the Organizing Secretary General, Miss Louise Donnelly was employed to fill the vacancy to be placed upon the permanent roll under the usual rules.

Miss Walton was retained as clerk to the Curator General at $75 per month with the understanding she was to give three days each week to the War Relief Service Committee.

Mrs. Grace Frazee Medekle of the Treasurer General's office presented her resignation to take effect May 15, and the same was accepted.

Miss Black, of Registrar General's office, having received an offer of a position from the government at a higher salary than she was receiving from us—it was deemed advisable to consider an increase in salaries at this time, May 6, in order that her services might be retained, if possible, and the following increases were made effective June, 1918:

Corresponding Secretary General: Miss Hall from $55 to $60 per month; Historian General: Miss Weedon from $90 to $95; Librarian General: Miss Griggs from $100 to $105; Organizing Secretary General: Mrs. Goll from $100 to $105; Miss Newton from $80 to $85; Recording Secretary General: Mrs. Ezekiel from $110 to $120; Registrar General: Mrs. Pealer, Genealogist, from $100 to $105; Miss Sullivan from $100 to $105; Mrs. Chunn from $85 to $90; Miss Mix from $80 to $90; Miss Bright from $75 to $80; Miss Westergren from $70 to $75; Miss Wingate from $70 to $75; Miss Finckel from $70 to $75; Miss Edith Sullivan from $60 to $65; Miss Black from $80 to $90 per month—providing that on or before June 1st she shall signify her acceptance of said salary with the understanding that she remain in the office of the Registrar General until June, 1919—and in case of the continued illness of Mrs. Pealer, the Genealogist—if she remain and perform the work of Mrs. Pealer to receive $10 per month additional during the period she may perform such work. Curator General: Miss Walton from $75 to $80; Treasurer General: Miss Inscoe from $100 to $110; Miss Baden from $70 to $75; Miss Marshall from $100 to $105; Miss Rock from $90 to $95; Miss Bright from $75 to $85; Miss McCausland from $75 to $80; Miss Scarborough from $55 to $60; Business Office: Miss Muddiman from $100 to $105; Miss Hardesty, Magazine clerk, from $55 to $60.

The above increases were given in recognition of meritorious service and with the understanding that the acceptance of the increases carried with it the understanding that the clerks accepting the increase would continue in the employ of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution during the coming year.

On June 25 the following were reported: Miss Black of the Registrar General's office resigned under date of May 15, and the same was accepted.

The death of Mrs. Pealer, Genealogist, having created a vacancy in that position, the following action was taken:

The Sub-Committee recommends that Miss Grace M. Pierce be paid $150 for her services in filling that position from May 12 to July 1, and we further recommend that she be engaged permanently for that position, commencing September 1, 1918, her salary to be fixed by this Board.

Miss Bertha Ezekiel has been employed in the office of Registrar General as temporary clerk during the summer at $1.50 per day, from June 3, and Miss Mary Fletcher, from June 10, has been engaged for the same office at $1.50 per day—to go upon the permanent roll—if her work is satisfactory, under the usual rules.

Miss Irene Harmon was engaged to fill the vacancy in the office of the Treasurer General, and if her work is satisfactory to be placed upon the permanent roll under the usual rules. Miss Jeannette O'Neal has also been engaged in the Treasurer General's office—under date of June 24—and if her work shall be satisfactory to go upon the permanent roll under the usual rules, she to be detailed for Magazine work so long as necessary. The committee also recommends that the clerks be given a Saturday half holiday from 12.30 each Saturday during the months of July, August, and September, 1918.

Respectfully submitted,

MARY H. S. JOHNSTON,

Chairman of Sub-Committee of the Executive Committee.

There being no objection, the report was accepted without its recommendations. Moved by Miss Crowell, seconded by Mrs. Buel, and carried, *that we go into executive session to consider the recommendations of the sub-committee of the Executive Committee.* At one o'clock the Board came out of executive session and adjourned for luncheon.

The afternoon session was called to order at 2.30 o'clock.

Mrs. Wait, finding herself unable to attend the meeting of the Board, sent on her report as Publicity Director of the War Relief Service Committee to be read.

Report of Publicity Director War Relief Service Committee

Madam President General and Members of the Board:

Conforming to the ruling of the Board at its meeting February 20, and 21, 1918, that reports on War Relief Service be sent out twice a year, once in the fall and once before the Continental Congress there is no report from States to be given by this Committee at this meeting of the Board.

A statement of the work of the office of Publicity Director is, however, submitted at this time.

Since Continental Congress Bulletins 27, "Resolutions Adopted at Congress Regarding Italy, etc"; Bulletins 28, "Summary Publicity Director's Report to Congress"; Bulletins 29, "The Enemy Within Our Gates"; Bulletins 30, "Allies, England and the Daughters of the American Revolution"; Bulletins 31, "Salvage"; Bulletins 32, "National Service School," have been written, printed and distributed to the Chapters through the District Directors and State Regents, with the exception of Bulletins 31 and 32, which were sent direct to State Regents, as the time to get out the information regarding National Training Service School was so short.

Mrs. Scott's Report for this Committee, read by Mrs. Scott at Congress and printed by her at her own expense was distributed from this office. The pamphlet "Seditious Rumors," published by the National Committee of Patriotic Societies was also included in our distribution. We later fell short the necessary quota for all the Chapters and the National Committee of Patriotic Societies was requested by your Publicity Director to send to the State Regent of the District of Columbia and the State Regent of Pennsylvania the quotas necessary for their Chapters.

Stationery for use of War Relief Service Committee has also been printed and distributed and envelopes will be distributed as soon as they are received.

All of these publications have been sent also to the members of the War Relief Service Committee, our Official List and special mailing list.

At present your Publicity Director is compiling a report of our Third Liberty Loan from reports of State Regents furnished her in March. This is being done at the request of the Chairman Advisory Council Committee, National Woman's Liberty Loan Committee, Mrs. Kellogg Fairbank.

The following recommendations are offered by the Publicity Director for your consideration:

1. That a bulletin be issued urging Chapter activity in War work during the months of July, August, and September, giving descriptions for making aviator's vests from old kid gloves, suede tops of old shoes, leather covers of old bank books, etc.; also plan for school children to re-chickenize France, etc.; also request that all Daughters this summer put up jelly for use in base hospitals.

2. That a bulletin be issued urging that all Chapters which have not met their quota for $100,000 D. A. R. Liberty Loan make a strenuous effort to do so for the Fourth Liberty Loan, sending money to the Treasurer General.

Respectfully submitted,

CLARA HADLEY WAIT,

Publicity Director, War Relief Service Committee.

Moved by Mrs. Reynolds, seconded by Mrs. Longley, and carried, *that the report of Mrs. Wait with its recommendation be accepted.* The suggestion was made that the bulletins issued by Mrs. Wait be dated in advance so that they will not be several days late when they reach the State Regents, thereby making it appear when the bulletins reach the Chapter

Regents that the State Regents have delayed transmitting them.

The first recommendation of the sub-committee of the Executive Committee was then taken up, and on motion of Mrs. Elliott, seconded by Mrs. Grant, *the adoption of the first recommendation,* that Miss Grace M. Pierce be paid $150 for her services in filling the position of genealogist, from May 12 to July 1, was carried. The second recommendation, having been slightly amended to conform to present conditions, *the adoption of recommendation No. 2* (that as a war emergency measure and not as a precedent to be followed in similar cases Miss Grace M. Pierce be engaged as genealogist commencing September 1, 1918, her salary to be fixed by this Board), was moved by Mrs. Buel, seconded by Miss Elisabeth F. Pierce, and carried. *The adoption of recommendation No. 3* (that the clerks be given a Saturday half holiday from 12.30 each Saturday during the months of July, August, and September, 1918), was moved by Mrs. Cook, seconded by Mrs. Ellison, and carried. The question of the salary to be paid Miss Pierce as genealogist was taken up, and, after some discussion, it was moved by Mrs. Longley, seconded by Mrs. Buel, and carried, *that we pay Miss Grace M. Pierce* $140 *monthly for services rendered as genealogist.*

A telegram was read from Mrs. Heath explaining that illness in her family prevented her attendance at the meeting.

The President General referred to the enormous amount of printed matter on all kinds of war measures that was received by every one occupying important positions, and stated that whenever anything was sent her that she felt should be seen by members of the National Board, and especially the State Regents, she would pass on the information to them by requesting that they be put on the mailing list to receive it from the committee or bureau or department issuing the information.

The request of the Association for the Preservation of Virginia Antiquities for assistance in making habitable the house at Jamestown presented to that association by the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, was next taken up, and it was moved by Mrs. Cook that it *be referred to Committee on Historic Spots.* Seconded by Mrs. Clarke and carried.

Mention was made by the Treasurer General of the generosity of Mrs. Nelson in giving the three prizes to the Chapters for the largest number of subscriptions to the Magazine, and the motion was made by Mrs. Johnston, *that the Recording Secretary General express to Mrs. Nelson the appreciation of the Board for her generosity in offering the prizes in Magazine contest.* Seconded by Miss Elisabeth F. Pierce and carried.

The Recording Secretary General read the following supplemental report of the Organizing Secretary General.

Supplemental Report of Organizing Secretary General

The State Regent of Ohio requests a Chapter be authorized to form at Mansfield, Ohio.

Respectfully submitted,
ANNA LOUISE FLETCHER,
Organizing Secretary General.

Report accepted.

Moved by Miss Crowell, seconded by Mrs. Johnston, and carried, *that since our repairs have been completed our building be reopened to the public.*

The following report of the Insignia Committee was read by the Recording Secretary General in the absence of the chairman.

Report of Insignia Committee

To the Members of the National Board of Management:

In view of the fact that considerable confusion has arisen because of the employment of *several* jewelry firms to manufacture the various pins officially authorized by the National Society and because the National Congress has already contracted with two firms for the manufacture of some of the pins, the Insignia Committee recommends that one year's notice be given to the Bailey, Banks and Biddle Company that at the expiration of the time specified the contract with them to manufacture the various pins specified in said contract be terminated. The clause governing the termination of said contract is appended.

Clause Governing Contract for the Manufacture of Pins

"In the event that either party hereto shall desire to terminate this agreement, it may be terminated at the option of either party by a notice in writing to that effect from one party to the other party of not less than one year's notice of its intention to terminate the contract."

Respectfully submitted,
ANNE H. AULL,
Chairman, Insignia Committee.

Moved by Mrs. Foster, seconded by Mrs. Johnston, and carried, *that recommendation of the Insignia Committee be adopted.*

Miss Grace M. Pierce presented the following supplemental report as Registrar General:

Supplemental Report of Registrar General

Applications presented to the Board.. 158
New records verified 20

Respectfully submitted,

GRACE M. PIERCE,
Registrar General.

On motion of Mrs. Talbott, duly seconded, it was carried *that the Recording Secretary General cast the ballot for the admission of these applicants.* Miss Crowell announced the casting of the ballot and the President General declared the applicants elected to membership in the National Society. The Registrar General referred to a letter from Caldwell & Company asking for instruction in regard to the request of a member desiring to have her bar attached direct to the insignia instead of to the ribbon as customary. Moved by Mrs. Cook, *that it be referred to Insignia Committee.* Seconded by Miss Grace M. Pierce and carried.

Mrs. Purcell, on behalf of the Commonwealth Chapter of Richmond, invited the Board of Management to come to Richmond following the October Board meeting and go down to Yorktown to celebrate the Yorktown anniversary, October 19. The State Regent of Pennsylvania invited the President General and members of the Board to attend the Pennsylvania State Conference, October 22, 23, and 24.

The second supplemental report from the Organizing Secretary General was read by the Recording Secretary General.

Second Supplemental Report of Organizing Secretary General

The Mary Desha Memorial Chapter wishes to be officially disbanded.

Respectfully submitted,

ANNA LOUISE FLETCHER,
Organizing Secretary General.

Moved by Miss Crowell, seconded by Mrs. Buel, and carried, *that the second supplemental report of the Organizing Secretary General be adopted.*

Miss Crowell moved also *that the Board refer to the Executive Committee all matters needing attention before the next meeting of the Board.* Seconded by Miss Grace M. Pierce and carried.

On motion of Miss Crowell, seconded by Mrs. Harris, it was carried, *that the Proceedings of the Twenty-sixth Congress be sent to the members of the present and the past National Board of Management, the Chairmen of National Committees and Chapter Regents.*

The motions as passed were read by the Recording Secretary General and accepted as the minutes of the meeting, and at 4.05 the meeting adjourned.

Respectfully submitted,

EMMA L. CROWELL,
Recording Secretary General.

SUBSCRIBERS TAKE NOTICE

An index to the DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE, volume LII will be issued in December, 1918, as by a ruling of the National Board of Management (February, 1918, meeting) the custom of publishing two volumes a year of six magazines each has been discontinued.

Instead, one volume for the entire twelve months, January 1918, to December 1918, inclusive, will be issued.

Subscribers desirous of securing extra copies of the DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE for the past year should apply without delay to the Business Office, Memorial Continental Hall, Washington, D. C., as only a few remain on hand, the editions having been practically sold out.

THE NATIONAL SOCIETY OF THE DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION

HEADQUARTERS
MEMORIAL CONTINENTAL HALL

SEVENTEENTH AND D STREETS, N. W., WASHINGTON, D. C

NATIONAL BOARD OF MANAGEMENT
1918–1919

President General

Mrs. George Thacher Guernsey,
Memorial Continental Hall, Washington, D. C.

Vice Presidents General

(Term of office expires 1919.)

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Waterford, Conn.

Mrs. Harold R. Howell,
630 41st St., Des Moines, Iowa.

Mrs. William G. Spencer,
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Mrs. C. Hamilton Tebault,
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DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE

Vol. LII

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ISSUED MONTHLY BY

THE NATIONAL SOCIETY OF THE DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION

Publication Office, 227 South Sixth Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

MRS. GEORGE MAYNARD MINOR
Chairman Magazine Committee, Waterford, Conn.

MISS NATALIE SUMNER LINCOLN
Editor, Memorial Continental Hall, Washington, D. C.

MRS. MARGARET ROBERTS HODGES
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ENTERED DECEMBER 13, 1917, AT THE PHILADELPHIA, PA., POST OFFICE AS SECOND CLASS MATTER UNDER THE ACT OF MARCH 3, 1879

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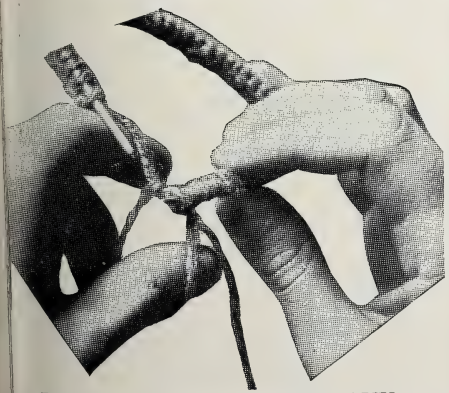
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WILLIAM PITT, EARL OF CHATHAM
Mezzotint by Charles Willson Peale

DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE

VOL. LII, No. 89 SEPTEMBER, 1918 WHOLE No. 314

AMERICA'S OBLIGATION TO WILLIAM PITT, EARL OF CHATHAM

By R. T. Haines Halsey

Reprinted with permission of the Metropolitan Museum of Art of New York

IN one of the recently rearranged galleries in Wing F, Metropolitan Museum of Art, devoted to the display of American and English industrial arts, and in a sympathetic atmosphere created by the superb pieces of mid-eighteenth century American furniture purchased from the estate of Richard Canfield, there have been placed on exhibition a few examples of the graver's and potter's art, which, could they talk, would tell the interesting story, now almost forgotten, of the gratitude and veneration of our ancestors for William Pitt, Earl of Chatham, the great leader of the Opposition against the designs of the power-mad, Hanoverian king, George III, to exterminate in England and America that liberty long believed to be the inalienable right of Anglo-Saxon peoples.

Democracy and autocracy, to lesser or greater degree, from almost the beginning of civilization have represented the poles of the various forms of government of the body politic. One hundred and fifty-three years ago, the imposition of the Stamp Act and other legislation upon the American colonies by Parliament at the behest of a power-loving king, caused the raising of the curtain to the prologue of the tragedy, which eighteen years later ended with the tableau of Great Britain mourning the loss of much of her American Empire. Today the ever-present image of the self-same struggle between democracy and autocracy, on a far greater scale, with all its self-sacrifices and intensified horrors, involuntarily brings to mind our own struggle for the right of self-government, the successful outcome of which could not have been attained had not a great number of England's leading statesmen recognized at that time, as we do now, that our American Revolution

was of the nature of a civil war and that the safety of constitutional government in England could be assured only by the successful outcome of the American Revolution. Pitt, Camden, Barré, Burke, Fox, and Richmond were toasted at many a public banquet in the Colonies, where they were hallowed household names, as they should be now.

On March 17, 1766, the opening victory in our war of democracy against autocracy was signalized by the repeal of the Stamp Act—a victory for democracy—an event which called forth public demonstrations of joy, universal ringing of church bells, and illuminations of public and private houses in the city of London.

Under date caption of March 18, 1766, and for many months thereafter The London Chronicle printed at the head of its columns the following remarkable leader:

March X V I I I, M D C C L X V I
Englishmen, Scottishmen, Irishmen,
Colonists, Brethren,

Rejoice in the wisdom, fortitude of *one* man, which hath saved you from civil-war and your enemies! Erect a Statue to that Man in the Metropolis of your dominions! Place a garland of oak leaves on the Pedestal and grave in it

C O N C O R D

It is interesting to note that the same packet which carried the news of the repeal of the Stamp Act to New York bore copies of the above-mentioned number of The London Chronicle and that the day following its arrival a subscription for the erection of a statue of William Pitt was opened by prominent citizens of New York. Popular sentiment, however, demanded that this monument be paid for by public funds, which were immediately voted, "In consideration of the many eminent and essential services done the Northern Colonies, by the Right Hon. William Pitt, Esq.; but particularly in promoting the Repeal of the late Stamp Act, and to perpetuate to the latest posterity the grateful sense this Colony entertains on that account, provision might be made for erecting an elegant statue of him in brass: whereupon it was resolved, that this House will provide ways and means to procure and pay for a statue of the Right Hon. William Pitt, Esq.; accordingly."

The making of this tribute was intrusted to Joseph Wilton, a well-known English sculptor, who had recently executed a statue of Pitt for the city of Cork, having been selected by Pitt himself for this work. Wilton had already been engaged to make a statue of Pitt voted by the Assembly of South Carolina. This last memorial, though weather-beaten and badly damaged, still stands on its original site in the city of Charleston; the torso of the New York statue is preserved among the treasures of the New York Historical Society. While still in the sculptor's studio, these statues, by the thoughts they awakened, were unquestionably responsible for a large allegorical mezzotint scraped by Charles Willson Peale while an art student in London, which is displayed in this memorial exhibition.[1] Little was known as to the story of the making of this most important American mezzotint, until the publication of "The Letters and Papers of John Singleton Copley and Henry Pelham" by the Massachusetts Historical Society in 1914. These, unearthed in

[1] A very interesting and exhaustive monograph on the subject of this mezzotint and the statues by Wilton has recently (1915) appeared from the pen of Charles Henry Hart of this city.

the Public Record Office in London, contain a draft of Copley's letter to Peale, a former pupil, a copy of the broadside explanatory of the allegory intended in the print, and a quaint supplementary circular. They are here reprinted.[2]

Boston, Decr. 17, 1770.

Dear Sir,

I received your favour of the 24 Novr: Your kind present which came to hand in good order. It gave me a twofold pleasure first because it is the portrait of that great Man, in the most exalted carractor human Nature can be dignified with, that of a true Patriot vindicateing the rights of Mankind, and secondly for the merit of the work itself and the fair prospect it affoards of Americas rivaling the Continent of Europe in those refined Arts that have been justly esteemed the Greatest glory of ancient Greece and Rome. go on Dear Sir to hasten forward that happy Era. How little my natural abilitys or oppertunitys of improvements may be adequate to the promoteing so great a work, yet I should sincerely partisipate with those great Souls who are happily possessed of boath in a SOVERAIN degree.

The Aligory strikes me as unexceptionable in every part, and strongly expressive of the Ideas it is designed to convey. the Attitude which is simple is possessed of great dignity with a becoming energy, and from what the print expresses I am induced to wish to see ye painting, ye force of Colouring gives strength and perfection to the Clear obscure.

Permit me to conclude with my sincere thanks for the kind notice you have taken of me as well in the expressions accompanying the print as in the print itself, for the first, if not for boath, I cannot expect to be out of your debt. I am Dear Sir Your sincere friend & Humble; Sert.

John Singleton Copley

For/ Mr. Chs Wilson Peale/
portrait Painter in "Annapolis"/
in favour Meriland

A
DESCRIPTION
of the
PICTURE and MEZZOTINTO
of
MR. PITT,
done by
CHARLES WILLSON PEALE,
of MARYLAND.

The Principal FIGURE is that of Mr. P I T T, in a Consular Habit, speaking in Defence of the Claims of the AMERICAN Colonies, on the Principles of the BRITISH Constitution.

WITH MAGNA CHARTA in one Hand, he points with the other, to the Statue of BRITISH *Liberty*, trampling under Foot the Petition of the CONGRESS at NEW-YORK. Some have thought it not quite proper to represent LIBERTY as guilty of an Action so contrary to her genuine Spirit; for that, conducting herself in strict Propriety of Character, she ought not to violate, or treat with Contempt, the Rights of any one. To this it may be sufficient to say, the Painter principally intended to allude to the Observation which hath been made by Historians, and Writers on Government, that the *States which enjoy the highest Degree of Liberty are apt to be oppressive of those who are subordinate, and in Subjection* to them. MONTESQUIEU, speaking of the Constitution of ROME, and the Government of the ROMAN Provinces, says,

[2] The letter is taken from the original hanging on the walls of the dining room of the Brook Club. The draft varies somewhat in its wording.

"*La Liberté croit, dans le Centre et la Tyrannic aux Extrimetés:*" And again, "*La Ville ne sentoit point la Tyrannic qui ne s'exercoit que fur les Nations Assujettis.*" And supposing MR. PITT, in his oration, to point, as he does, at the Statue, it makes a Figure of Rhetoric strongly and justly sarcastic on the present saint Genius of BRITISH Liberty, in which Light, Gentlemen of Reading and Taste have been pleased to commend it. The Fact is, that the Petition of the Congress at NEW-YORK, against Acts of meer Power, adverse to AMERICAN Rights, was rejected by the House of Commons, the Guardians, the Genius, of *that* Liberty, languishing as it *is*.

An INDIAN is placed on the Pedestal, in an *erect* Posture, with an attentive Countenance, watching, as AMERICA has done for Five Years past, the extraordinary Motions of the BRITISH Senate— He listens to the Orator, and has a Bow in His Hand, and a Dog by his Side, to shew the natural *Faithfulness and Firmness of* AMERICA.

It was advised by some, to have had the INDIAN drawn in a dejected and melancholy Posture: And, considering the apparent Weakness of the Colonies, and the Power of the Parent Country, it might not perhaps, have been improper to have executed it in that Manner; but in Truth the AMERICANS, being well-founded in their Principles, and animated with a sacred Love for their Country, have never disponded.

An ALTAR, with a Flame is placed in the Foreground, to shew that the Cause of Liberty is sacred, and, that therefore, they who maintain it, not only discharge their Duty to their Kin and themselves, but to G O D. It is decorated with the Heads of SIDNEY and HAMPDEN, who, with undaunted Courage, spoke, wrote, and died in Defence of the true Principles of Liberty, and of those Rights and Blessings which GREAT-BRITAIN now enjoys: For, as the Banner placed between them expresses it,

SANCTUS AMOR PATRIAE DAT ANIMUM.

A CIVIC CROWN is laid on the Altar, as consecrated to *that* MAN who preserved his Fellow-Citizens and Subjects from Destruction!

The View of W———H———[1] is introduced in the Back Ground, not meerly as an elegant Piece of Architecture, but as it was the Place where ————[2] suffered, for attempting to invade the Rights of the BRITISH Kingdoms: And it is observable, that the Statue and Altar of BRITISH Liberty are erected near the Spot where that great *Sacrifice* was made, through sad Necessity, to the Honour, Happiness, Virtue, and in one Word, to the Liberty of the BRITISH People.

The Petition of the Congress at NEW-YORK, and the Representation at W——H———[3] point out the Time, and almost the Place, where the Speech was delivered.

The chief Object of this Design will be answered, if it manifests, in the least, the Gratitude of AMERICA to his Lordship. It will, with Tradition, unprejudiced by the Writings of *Hirelings,* who are made to glide in with the courtly Streams of FALSHOOD, be the faithful Conveyance to Posterity of the Knowledge of those GREAT THINGS which we, who are not to be imposed on by "the busy Doings and Undoings" of the envious Great, have seen.

I am pleased with your Remarks on Mr. Peale's Performance, but wish you had been less sparing of them— A Inci-

[1] Whitehall. [2] Charles I. [3] Whitehall.



MEMORIAL OF WILLIAM PITT
Chelsea porcelain

dent of Yesterday affords me Occasion to add to your Remarks:—One of the Mezzotinto's was brought into Company, when all agreed it was Very clever; but some thought it "not like Mr. Pitt."

You, my Friend took the fair Side, and remarked only on the Beauties of the Piece—Pray preserve your good Humour from being ruffled by the Objections made by my Companions, and receive what occurs to me on the Subject.

Perhaps it was hazardous to offer to the Public a Portrait so unlike the old Pictures, which have been long known among us—Very few have Seen any other Representation of the Great Man, and we know how strongly First Impressions work on the Imagination: And, what is yet more disadvantageous to the Painter, not only First Impressions, but many Years intimate Acquaintance with the old Piece, has probably So fixed that Likeness in the Mind, that, were Mr. Pitt himself to be of a Sudden present, and appear a Contrast to those Pieces, there would not be a total Want of weak Minds, who might even struggle to conceive he was like himself — preferring the Likeness with which they were so intimate. But between the old Copies and the present, I do not see that great Disparity that is pretended: Pray attend to them, and make all due Allowances—Twenty Years between the Drawing the one and the other—such Difference in his Age!— In the one he is in Modern Dress, with Neckcloth, a Wig, and full Suit: In the other, with his natural Hair, a loose Roman Habit, and Neck bare. I am assured that Gentlemen, who had seen the Proof Copy and among them Dr. Franklin thought Mr Peale's a very good Likeness of the Great Patriot, as he is at this Time worn down with Sickness and Years —and with Fatigue in the Service of his Country.



EARL OF CHATHAM
Wedgwood medallion modeled by Flaxman

The Pillar at the Back of Mr Pitt signifies Stability in the Patriot and his Principle —You see the dark lowering Clouds, and disturbed Air representing the alarming Times; and yet at a distance, you observe a calme Sky, tho' not altogether clear—Hope of better Times.

By this contemporary evidence we are able to learn of the adoration for Pitt felt by our two best-known colonial artists and the intensity of their indignation at the new repressive measures enacted at the request of this mentally diseased English monarch, who, a few years later unable to recruit for his armies in Anglo Saxon England, was forced to hire Ge

man mercenaries in his vain effort to stifle Anglo-Saxon liberty.

The portrait evidently followed closely Wilton's conception of the great man, and the print has added interest owing to the fact that it met the approbation of Franklin.

It was at this time that the arts and crafts in Great Britain were entering upon a period of great accomplishment, owing to the liberal patronage received from the British Crown, the nobility, and gentle folk. The porcelain works[1] of Bow, Bristol, Chelsea, Plymouth, and Worcester were turning out porcelains of a quality never approached by their successors. Many of their decorative motives were allegorical and emblematic: the fables of Æsop took the form of porcelain mantel ornaments, and the glories of pastoral England appeared on many a candlestick.

A study of the life and works of William Duesbery, proprietor of the Chelsea Porcelain Works, assures us of his strong Whig principles; to these we owe the emblematic Chelsea porcelain memorial of "the great Commoner," William Pitt, receiving the gratitude of America, which is in the exhibition at the Museum, —a vivid artistic reminder of the man and the days when Pitt's praises were sung in every town and hamlet throughout the Colonies. Another portrait statuette, resplendent in gold and colors, is also the product of the Chelsea factory.

[1] The Cadwalader Collection of English porcelains, recently re-installed in Wing F, Room 22, and Wing H, Room 16, Metropolitan Museum of Art, now for the first time allows the American collector of ceramics a real opportunity for a comprehensive study of the glazes, coloring, and modeling of this particular form of ceramic art, so treasured by the collectors of the Old World.

The other portrait of Pitt, hanging on the walls, is one of the "glass paintings" so freely advertised in our Colonial newspapers—in reality, a mezzotint fastened upon glass by liquid balsam and, while wet, colored from the back. This portrait in its contemporary frame and rich coloring, painted by William Hoare (about 1754) and engraved by E. Fisher, is a type of many which, circulated freely in this country, indelibly stamped Pitt's features upon American memories, and thereby necessitated the defense of the likeness put out by Peale in his circular. Hoare's portrait also appears upon an oval plaque of Bilston enamel, engraved and printed by Sadler, the inventor of the transfer process for printing upon pottery and enamels. Beneath the inscription is the name: J. Sadler Liverpool Enam.[1]

The Wedgwood portraits are of two types: the smaller, an earlier work, probably taken from one of the numerous medals struck in Pitt's honor; and the larger, from a wax bas-relief made in 1778 by John Flaxman, the great English sculptor. This conception of Pitt is possibly the most satisfying of all the portraits, as no other portrait seems to convey the impression of that massiveness of intellect, "force without stint," and resolution of purpose of the man whom Rev. Jonathan Mayhew, the Boston patriot, addressed in 1766 from the midst of a rejoicing people: "To you grateful America attributes that she is reinstated in her former Liberties. America calls you over again her father; live long in health, happiness and honor; be it late, when you must cease to plead the cause of liberty on earth."

MEMORIAL TO STATE OF FRANKLIN DEDICATED

By Louise Wilson Reynolds

THE dedication of the Franklin Memorial in Greeneville, Tennessee, June 14, 1918, by the Samuel Doak Chapter, D.A.R., of Morristown, Tenn., was an event of more than local interest. Representatives from patriotic societies and hundreds of descendants of the intrepid "Franks" gathered to witness the unveiling.

The monument, which stands 6½ feet high, and 14½ feet in width, is of Dorian marble.

A great cheer arose from the audience as little Miss Hoss drew aside the flags draping the inscribed tablet:

1785–1788
To Commemorate the Capitol
of the
State of Franklin
and
To Honor
Governor John Sevier
and the Patriotic Pioneers
Who Followed Him in the
War of the Revolution
and Assisted in Establishing
in the Wilderness the
Foundation of
Law and Liberty.
Erected 1918
Through the Efforts of the
Samuel Doak Chapter
of the
Daughters of the American
Revolution
Morristown, Tennessee

Following the dedication of the monument by Mrs. E. M. Grant, Chairman of the Samuel Doak Chapter Committee, and its acceptance by Mrs. Charles W. Allen, in behalf of the citizens and clubs of Greeneville, a continuation of the program was held in the auditorium of the Court House. Here the exercises consisted of a sketch of the State of Franklin by the Rev. Dr. Lloyd Courteney, of Richmond, Va., and a patriotic address by Hon. James B. Frazier, of Tennessee, whose paternal ancestors swore allegiance to the stormy, short-lived State of Franklin.

The Court House recently constructed stands near the site of the ancient log Capitol of Franklin and is the third in the history of Greeneville; a town that boasts of being the second oldest town in the State of Tennessee.

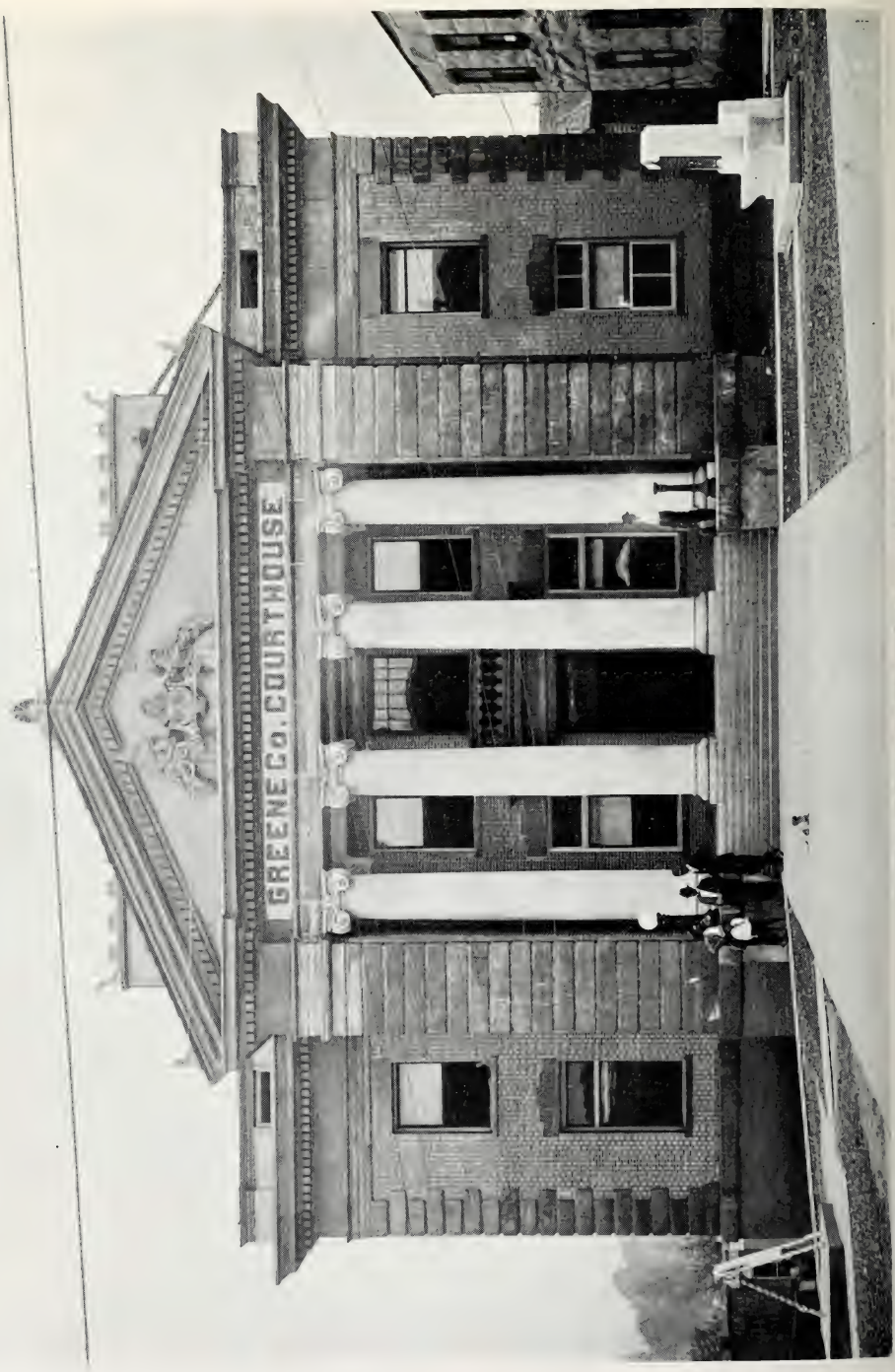
Greene County under the jurisdiction of North Carolina covered an area extending from near Asheville on the Swannanoa River to Nashville on the Cumberland River. Greene County received in its broad valleys caravans from over the Wilderness Road, bringing emigrants from Pennsylvania, Virginia, and Maryland. A soldier in Cornwallis' Brigade stationed near Charlotte, N. C., wrote "Nor doth a day pass but wagons pass loaded with rank rebellious subjects bound for that section across the mountains called the 'Nollichuckey'."

As Greene County received, she has as generously given: descendants of her pioneers have poured a continuous stream of immigration into Ohio, Kentucky, Illinois and the "Great West."

A charming hospitality extended to Mrs. G. M. Helms, Miss Mary Temple, and Mrs. Wofford, visiting Regents, and members of the D. A. R., was the morning reception given by Mrs. Andrew J. Patterson at the old homestead of President Andrew Johnson.



PROMINENT CITIZENS AND MEMBERS OF THE NATIONAL SOCIETY, DAUGHTERS OF [illegible]



GREENE COUNTY COURT HOUSE, TENNESSEE

The verandas and grounds of the mansion were resplendent with flags and flowers. Mrs. Patterson was assisted in receiving by members of the Cherokee and Mothers Clubs of Greeneville and by her young daughter, Miss Margaret Johnson Patterson, a great granddaughter of the great "Commoner" and a descendant of the Patterson, Barclay, and Taylor families who were among the first to build their cabins

"In the land beloved of the Cherokees—
The peaceful haven of the war-weary soldiers of the Revolution—
The lovely valleys of the Watauga and the Nollichuckey."

A REAL DAUGHTER OF THE REVOLUTION DIES

Mrs. Lydia Wixson, 101 years and 8 months old, the last except one of the Real Daughters of the Revolution in Maine, died May 4, 1918, in Augusta, Me., at the home of Miss Gertrude A. Choate. She left a son, George F. Wixson, of Sidney, and a daughter, Mrs. Albert H. Mackie, of Brockton, Mass.

Mrs. Wixson was born in Wiscasset, and was the daughter of John Rollins, who served in General George Washington's personal body-guard. Her parents moved to Augusta when she was only a few months old. She lived for a few years in Massachusetts, and for some years in the town of Sidney. She often related the stories and incidents her father had told her of General Washington.

At the age of eighteen she married James Wixson, a North Augusta farmer. In 1890 they moved to East Bridgewater, Mass., and there Mr. Wixson died in the same year. Mrs. Wixson returned to Augusta.

She was an honored member of Koussinoc Chapter, D. A. R., of Augusta, and had figured in many of its receptions.



MRS. LYDIA WIXSON
This photograph was taken on her one-hundredth birthday

COMMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT GENERAL

OUR great Society was formed to honor the heroes who established this nation, and its work reaches far and wide in its endeavor to preserve the memory of those heroes and their deeds by erecting not only monuments and tablets but, by the preservation of the records of their deeds, and of the spots which concerned them nearly and dearly. If we really reverence those men, who faced unknown and therefore more to be dreaded danger, to make a new land;—if we really desire to perpetuate the memory of the spirit of our ancestors, we cannot fail to meet any issue which threatens to destroy what they built up and which belongs to us by every law of God and man.

We must keep on building for we, as a nation, were founded on the firm foundation of Liberty, Humanity and Justice and now we are proving to all the world that we have built wisely and well.

If through the courage which fired the shot heard around the world, on April 19, 1775, the indomitable will which carried out that purpose and fulfilled the hopes which formed the force behind the shot; if, through the stern resolve of the men whom we honor today, to drive that purpose home until it was understood by other nations that the young country had come to stay; if, through this, there comes to pass a world's peace based upon the same foundation as these United States of ours are based, the echo of that shot will not only be heard around the world—but will have reached to Heaven.

We have reached another epoch in our history. Now or never must we prove our right to call ourselves Americans—for to the world America symbolizes freedom—it is a word which carries with it a deep significance. It is not now America for Americans—it is America for all the world.

And because we have so much—because we have grown from a little group of colonies into a great nation, in a brief season—we must give, not because much is expected of us (and it would seem that the general impression is that our wealth and supplies are inexhaustible), but because we know the value—the beauty of receiving at a critical moment, and now we should give a thousandfold to those who came to us with open hands and hearts when our country was in the throes of a life struggle. We have given and are continuing to give of our wealth of supplies—we have given and will continue to give, that which we love better than all else—our splendid sons. As in the days of our beginning, ships bore men from another land to sustain us, so in these days ships are bearing the descendants of men who came on those first ships and of those for whom they came, to give as they received. America is paying her debt, and our descendants will raise monuments to the men of the world war as we do to their ancestors.

We have never been able to pay full tribute to those heroic men of the Revolution, because there are so many whose names have never been recorded—yet whose deeds will live forever, until now, when the spirit which made them immortal has come to life in the men who have come after them. Those hundreds of thousands American soldiers and sailors are the greatest tribute America can give to her creators. And we American women must be no less brave than the women of '76! We dare not be—or we have no right to our title.

SOME QUAINT REMINDERS OF HISTORY IN NEW YORK CITY WHEN GREENWICH WAS A VILLAGE

By Augusta Huiell Seaman

THERE remain few structures of genuine antiquity in our very modern city of New York. House by house, block by block, the past is retreating in favor of the present, the old is yielding its time-honored place to the new. In the lower downtown regions we find, here and there, an isolated building, but as the city stretches upward and eastward — almost nothing.

There is, however, one portion that still retains much of its former aspect. And if we wish to glimpse our city as it was shortly after Revolutionary days, we must visit old Greenwich village and lose ourselves for a time in the wilderness of its tangled streets.



MINETTA STREET

Old Greenwich is bounded, roughly speaking, by West Fourteenth Street on the north, Sixth Avenue on the east, Spring Street on the south, and the Hudson River on the west. Even if we are old New Yorkers, we had best not venture into this region unprotected—by a map—unless we are to Greenwich native born. For never was there such a maddening maze of criss-crosses, odd corners, and winding lanes running in all sorts of contrary directions without apparent rhyme or reason. To those of us who are used only to the checkerboard arrangement of streets in the main part of Manhattan, Greenwich will ever remain a hopeless labyrinth.

Old Greenwich has the honor of being New York's first, original "suburb." From the beginning, it was acknowledged the healthiest spot on the island, as well as the most beautiful. Hills, valleys, woods, and meadows gladdened the eye, and one lovely, sparkling trout-haunted brook—

Minetta Water—sang its way to the Hudson. The Indians appreciated the merits of the spot, and their little village, Sappokanican, was the first human settlement in the region. Then came the Dutch. And Governor Kieft, quick to appreciate a good thing when he saw it, promptly appropriated the place for himself, rechristened it the "Bossen Bouwerie" (Farm in the Woods) and turned it into a successful tobacco-plantation.



THE OLD HOUSE ON SHERIDAN SQUARE
135 West Washington Place

Times changed and the fortunes of New Amsterdam with them. The English were now in possession, and one, Sir Peter Warren, a great naval commander, fell a willing victim to the charms of the Bossen Bouwerie. He purchased a large tract of it, built a fine mansion on the banks of the Hudson, and again rechristened it all—"Greenwich," —the name it has ever since retained.

During those early years, and because of its miserable supply of drinking water, New York was subject to frequent and terrible epidemics of small-pox and yellow-fever. At the very first suggestion of one of these plagues, up rose all who could afford to do so and removed themselves and their belongings speedily out of town. It was during one of the worst of these that Sir Peter Warren invited the Colonial Assembly to meet at his home—an invitation that was gladly accepted.

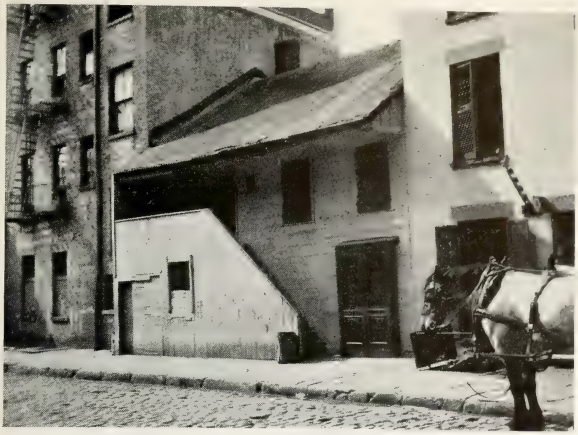
This set the fashion. Wealthy New Yorkers bought land and built handsome country-seats near Sir Peter's, and soon a flourishing village came into being. Hither New York came to recreate, as in these days it goes to seashore and mountains. But above all it was a refuge in times of yellow-fever. And one epidemic lasted so long that many businesses and public offices were removed to the spot, even the banks established temporary offices along a street that has ever since been known as Bank Street.

The Revolution came and passed. In the new period that followed, the popularity of Greenwich Village had so increased that many beside the very wealthy began to boast of summer homes in this pleasant region. They were substantial homes, too. Not the flimsy, gingerbread villas and bungalows of the present day, but solid, roomy brick-and-mortar, with great gardens and vegetable farms attached.

Well, New York City grew! And long before half a century was out, she had grown right up to, and even beyond Greenwich Village, and had wiped it out, as an individual town, at least from the map of Manhattan. But what a time they had, fitting New York's rigid north and south, east and west streets with the straggling lanes, and winding leisurely roadways of old Greenwich. And that is why we find such perplex

ing riddles as West Fourth street crossing at right angles, West Tenth, Eleventh and Twelfth, and such bewildering tangles as Christopher Street Place, the center of the region known as the "Mousetrap."

Of course, great changes have crept into Greenwich section, like all the rest, but not so widely as in other parts of the city. We can go through it, picking out by the score houses that give every evidence of having been built in the beginning of the last century.



THE OLD HOUSE ON WEEHAWKEN STREET

If we venture into narrow little Minetta Street, we will notice a curious circumstance. It is as winding as the course of the brook along whose banks it was built, and the houses have strange angles in consequence. Lovely little Minetta Water!—what would we not give to catch a glimpse of it as it was once in all its beauty! But let me whisper a secret,—Minetta Water has not by any means vanished! It is one of those quenchless springs that all the digging and building and paving has not sufficed to blot out. Far down below the surface, it still creeps on its winding way to the Hudson, and many a cellar in that region is damp enough with the irrepressible water that longs for the sunlight.

If we would see a fine sample of one of the suburban homes of the past, we must stand in front of 135 West Washington Place, noting the odd angle of its wall, and striving to picture it as it must have looked with its lawn and gardens all about it.

But, above all, we must not fail to go down Christopher Street to the Hudson and see the remarkable row of old houses on West Street, between Christopher and West Tenth. These are best seen from little Weehauken Street, in the rear. They are New York City's oldest dwelling houses now standing, and are indicated on a map of the city dating back to 1766. The fine old mansions of that period have all disappeared, but these ancient little structures remain to show us what the humbler cottages were like, when Greenwich was a village.

REVOLUTIONARY GENERAL HONORED

The large cantonment to be constructed at the artillery center near West Point, Ky., will be named Camp Knox in honor of General Henry Knox who served as General Washington's first artillery chief during the War of the Revolution.

UNCLE SAM'S TENDER HEART

By Vylla Poe Wilson

GOVERNMENTS are commonly termed "cold," but Uncle Sam has a very tender heart. He never fails to turn aside in his preparations for victory to answer the queries, soothe the anxiety, or sympathize with anxious parents who are constantly coming to him for news of and advice in regard to their sons serving with the colors.

Brave little brides, middle-aged wives, parents of boys who are helping to keep safe the paths to France, or "going over the top" with the army or the marines, all share in this human kindness which makes the United States War Government the most American thing in America and proves that "one touch of nature makes the world akin."

Uncle Sam looks after each one of his boys as an individual and regards the families of his soldiers, sailors and marines as his special wards. This is true whether the man of the family is with the fighting forces, or a member of that great second national army, the industrial army which is sending great ships to sea, running the railroads or providing ammunition and guns.

Nothing is ever too much trouble for Uncle Sam. His daily routine provides for long distance telephones, telegrams, cables, and even special visits of his agents to the homes of the bereaved or worried parents, wives or children.

Our service is a poor choice for the man who wishes to escape providing for his family, Uncle Sam simply will not countenance a domestic slacker of this kind, but sees that he makes an allotment to his wife and family. Deserted wives, who have been struggling for years to make a livelihood for their children, bless the day that their erring spouses came under the Government's discipline.

The proverbial soft heart of the sailor is personified in the Enlisted Personnel Division of the Bureau of Navigation of the U. S. Navy where all matters pertaining to the bluejackets, their whereabouts, support of their families and casualty lists are handled. The officers in charge of this division seem to realize that a happy command is the only successful one, and that the happiness of the "folks back home" is reflected in the sunny heart of a carefree bluejacket.

Rear Admiral Leigh C. Palmer is the Chief of the Bureau of Navigation and he is concerned, not only with an efficient naval personnel, but a healthy and happy one as well. He is enthusiastically supported in this desire by Commander Willis McDowell, chief of the personnel division and the corps of officers who assist him.

No mother or other relation ever makes a reasonable request from this department whose letter is not answered with the utmost consideration and whose request is not granted if it is possible for the good of the service to grant it. This "personnel" service is being handled more and more by women who have a natural genius and sympathetic understanding for answering and detecting the anxiety which lies behind these human documents, sometimes written on delicate monogrammed note-paper in fine Italian script or on tablet paper in poorly formed characters. They all contain the

hearthrobs which bind the mothers of the navy in a unity of interest—"her boy at sea."

These letters frequently contain requests for news of the whereabouts and welfare of the bluejacket, because the wife or mother has not heard from him for weeks or months as the case may be. Instantly a search is instituted among the records of the Division to ascertain the whereabouts of the man, and when he is located, a letter is sent to his commanding officer, saying that his people have not heard from him. At the Great Lakes Naval Training Station, an order of the Commandant, Captain W. A. Moffett, is that each man must write home at least once a week. There is no doubt that this order has much to do with the splendid morale of the Great Lakes Station, the high average of which is recognized throughout the navy. A number of ships and other Naval Stations also have such an order, although it is not one of the general naval orders. When the man about whom a letter has been written, is located, the mother, or wife, who wrote is notified that the man is not on the sick or missing list, if that be the case, and thus her anxiety is relieved.

Frequently these letters of inquiry do not give very definite information in regard to the man for whom they ask. Mrs. Smith inquires about her husband, John, and signs her letter Mary Smith. There are at least a score of John Smiths who have wives named Mary. However, the Division seizes upon the least possible clue, sometimes taking the name of the town from which Mrs. Mary Smith's letter is sent and comparing it with all the letters from John Smith in the files.

A demonstration that the plea of a mother is not ignored is found in the following interesting letters, the first one written from a mother to her son, after having exchanged letters with the Personnel Division:

"My dear son:—

"I am sending you the ancer from a letter I rote to the Navy Department Bureau of Navigation, Washington, D. C., and I want you to take it up with your Commanding Officer right away and try and get transferred closter home, as you father is getting more feable every day and I am looking most every day to hear he has passed away and I don't know what I would do with out you, as my helth is so poorly of late and you know you are all I have to look forward to so see what you can do in getting transferred closter home if you can and you have to have the money to make the trip. I can get it for you wright soon and let me know what you can do. With love, from

"Mother."

The following manly request was filed by her son with his commanding officer:

"From:———

To: Commandant, Fourth Naval District,
Via Section Commander.

SUBJECT: Transfer.

1. I respectfully request that I be transferred from this station to some station nearer home where I can be of service to my mother. My father is very feeble and mother has written requesting that I try and be transferred nearer home.

2. She has also written the Bureau of Navigation, Washington, D. C., requesting that I be transferred to some station nearer home, and they informed me as to the procedure to go through.

3. Due to the condition of my parents, and under the circumstances that they are contending with during my absence, I feel that I am justified in asking for this request."

This man was transferred within the month to his home Naval District, to the great joy of his parents.

A sense of responsibility is an essential virtue in the Navy, for Navy regulations compel a man to contribute to the support of his wife and children or even a divorced wife, if his sense of justice does not dictate that he do so voluntarily. A man has to state under oath whether

or not he is married and has children. If he makes a false statement under oath, he faces trial by court-martial. The Government contributes each month a certain amount to go with the compulsory allotment for wife and children. A volunteer allotment is provided for father, mother and certain other blood relations. A man may claim exemption on the ground of a wife being unworthy, and such cases are carefully investigated. Even when a man is sent to prison, the allotment to the wife does not stop, but the man of course gets no money except allowance for the necessary prison expenses for which he works.

In cases where vessels are sunk and there are a large number of casualties, the Bureau of Navigation makes every effort to have the next of kin in possession of the news regarding their loved ones before it becomes public information. One young woman, Miss Margaret E. Earle, has replaced a man, who is now at sea, in the casualty division of the Bureau of Navigation. Miss Earle has won the admiration of all about her by the efficient manner in which she diligently executes her duty of conveying the sad news and lessening the blow with official and personal words of sympathy wherever possible. These letters, of course, come after the official telegrams and special delivery letters notifying them that "their bluejacket" is on the casualty list. A special clerical force of the Division of Personnel is organized and "standing by" ready to get these notices out in the shortest possible time. After the sinking of the cruiser San Diego, Mr. Edward M. Henkel, Chief Clerk of the Division, together with Miss Earle and five other girls remained at their desks from nine o'clock on Saturday morning to five o'clock on Sunday afternoon (30 hours), never stopping for sleep, and eating their meals at their desks.

The Government takes very good care of the remains of its naval heroes for, during this war, in addition to sending them to the home of relations, they allow $100 for the necessary burial expenses. When a ship is equipped with embalming facilities, and most of our ships are so equipped, the remains are prepared so that they may be sent home at the first port. Where a man has been particularly loved by his shipmates, who know that the money realized by the sale of his personal belongings will eventually go to the next of kin, shirts and trousers worth possibly a dollar, have been bid in by them for as much as eight or ten dollars. It is not unusual for sailors to take a collection among themselves to add to this fund. Some of the handsomest tombstones in foreign cemeteries have been erected by enlisted men of the ships.

All the effects of the deceased are most reverently handled by the Navy as they feel that they are entrusted with these precious relics only long enough to pass them on to the home folks who so highly prize them.

Certain deaths in the Navy have been of such heroic character, especially during this war, that the Department has been called upon to write a special letter of condolence, reciting the man's gallantry which resulted in his death. A notable case is that of Osmond K. Ingram, the first enlisted man in the Navy after whom a United States destroyer was named.

The annals of American history will contain no more interesting features than the Roll of Honor which the Bureau of Navigation is keeping of all men who die while on duty connected with the prose-

cution of the war. The Bureau calls upon the next of kin for the latest and best photograph in uniform and this is reproduced and inscribed with the name, rating, and manner of death of the hero.

"The public will have to be served." With this as a slogan, Major General Henry P. McCain, then adjutant general of the United States Army, organized the Statistical Division of his department and manner of keeping the records of the men who are serving "Over There" or elsewhere. So complete are the records that information as to the name of nearest relative, residence, and all other data about a given man can be obtained in about five minutes. The adjutant general realized that the human element connecting the people of the United States with its army lay in the accurate records of the personnel of this largest army of our nation's history.

The elaborate system which has served so well in peace time, of first finding a man's number and then his enlistment papers, often a matter of hours, has been discarded. The present plan has each man, his nearest relation, his residence, the organization with which he is serving, etc., neatly typed on the outside of a paper jacket in which are all the papers pertaining to his army service. This jacket is filed alphabetically. In order to make room for the hundreds of thousands of blue paper jackets the records of Revolutionary, Civil War soldiers, and of other wars have been carefully stored elsewhere. The present personnel records occupy more than half of the basement of the huge State, War and Navy Building and a number of nearby auxiliary offices. Some idea of the vastness of this work is gained when it is learned that this division of the adjutant general's office occupies 20,000 square feet of floor space. More than fifteen hundred clerks work from nine o'clock in the morning until late in the afternoon keeping the records up to date.

Preparatory to releasing the casualty lists to the public the adjutant general has at hand five hundred clerks expert in the affairs of the Statistical Division who can be put to work verifying the names of the men, their regiments and companies and getting the addresses of the nearest relations. When the casualty lists come in, the adjutant general's division hums like a busy beehive. Before one name is printed of the killed, missing, wounded, or taken prisoner, a telegram is sent to notify the families of the men. The clerks assigned to this sad mission never stop working until the last telegram is sent and the last name checked up. They feel keenly their responsibility in the matter and wish to end the relation's suspense as soon as possible.

Immediately after the telegram, a letter is sent from the adjutant general's office expressing sympathy and regret and containing complete instructions in regard to War Risk Insurance and also directions for communicating with the wounded and prisoners. This precaution frustrates the efforts of pension sharks and the necessity of hiring lawyers.

Many of these letters bring replies to the Department. On an average of twenty-eight thousand pieces of mail matter come into the Army post-office connected with the adjutant general's office daily and many thousands of these letters pertain to the whereabouts, allotments, or welfare of men in the army written by anxious relations. Each letter is handled individually and answered as quickly as possible. Money and packages for prisoners frequently come to this office. They are all carefully considered by those in

charge of this feature of the work, and forwarded to the American Red Cross, which has the direct charge of sending them to the men for whom they are intended.

A special officer is detailed to look after any serious delays in the War Risk section. He makes every effort to expedite matters. Duplicates of each man's record and papers are kept with the field organization to which he is attached. The War Department officer will immediately communicate with the field commanding officer and the insurance is sent often to the needy nearest of kin or beneficiary without waiting for the record to be located.

Mother love and anxiety are taken into account with rare understanding by the army system which allows the men to write cards and letters just as they sail for France which are mailed to their homes as soon as the cables tell the Department that the transports have survived the lurking submarine peril.

If the present plans of the War Department are carried out, at the end of the war the brave American dead now sleeping in foreign soil will be tenderly brought back to be buried in United States military cemeteries. Every effort is being made to identify and bury American dead and to mark each grave plainly in France, and records are carefully kept for the relations.

Daily, hundreds of trinkets, such as jewelry, watches, rings, society emblems, and so forth are received by the Department from France. These are carefully inventoried and listed by the auditor, who forwards them to the nearest of kin. All money realized from the sale of personal belongings of a soldier killed in France is also forwarded through the auditor to the relations, together with money he might have had when he was killed. Sometimes the busy workers in the auditor's division pause in their daily routine to gaze with deep sympathy on the pictured face of a young girl or some article that was plainly mother's gift now going back to them to bring a shred of comfort and heartbroken recollection.

Even when he punishes an offender in the army, Uncle Sam is most considerate of the family who has given up so much to give the country another fighting man. If pay is to be deducted as a punishment, it is an army rule to be as careful as possible not to deduct enough to interfere with the allotment he has previously made to his wife, children or mother.

Every effort is made to keep the men writing home and the army encourages the work of the Y. M. C. A. and other such organizations in providing writing rooms and writing paper for this purpose. Letters sent to the adjutant general's office in regard to a man not writing home are forwarded to his commanding officer who does his best to persuade the man to be more regular in his letter writing.

It has been said that the splendid spirit of the Marines can be attributed to the fact that there is no detail, no matter how small, pertaining to the welfare, happiness and comfort of the least of his Marines that does not engage the personal attention of Major General George Barnett, Commandant of the United States Marine Corps. Tremendous as the volume of his work is now, directing overseas and at home the operations of the greatly increased Marine Corps, General Barnett yet finds time to go over hundreds of the letters that are received from the families of Marines. It is an unwritten law at Marine Corps Headquarters that General Barnett expects each letter to

receive personal attention and to be answered as carefully and considerately as possible.

It is this personal interest on the part of the Commandant that has been largely responsible for maintaining the *esprit de corps* for which the Marine Corps is famous. General Barnett has evinced his personal interest in the happiness of his Corps in many ways. Last Christmas he took his lunch hours and many of his evenings to assist in filling Christmas bags at a well known war work center for the Marines, taking a keen delight in preparing the presents "his boys" would receive on Christmas morning.

Families of Marines are reminded, in all their dealings with headquarters, of the spirit which characterizes the sea-soldier service. The human element is never lost sight of. It is little wonder then, that the relations of Marines in field service are proud to state that their men are in the " devil dog " service.

The lively interest which is felt at headquarters for every Marine, no matter where he is, is shared by the officers and men of the recruiting service. The recruiters have an opportunity for personal contact with these families, and because of their familiarity with the Corps they are able not only to give comforting and reassuring advice, but to assist them in various ways. Thus the families come to realize that the interest of the recruiters does not cease when the applicant puts his name on the dotted line.

Another evidence of the interest shown by the Corps in looking after its enlisted men is the fact that all officers in the Corps are now promoted from the ranks, no commissions being given to men from civil life. This means every chance for the enlisted man to forge ahead strictly on merit. It means also that the officers know the game from the ground up, and they know the corps from the enlisted man's angle. This gives every man in the ranks a powerful incentive to excellent work, and assurance that merit will be rewarded.

The Marine Corps makes every effort to furnish to the families of its fighting forces all details possible concerning the circumstances of Marine Corps casualties. Little stories of heroism and self-sacrifice which reach headquarters from overseas, sometimes many weeks after the incidents occur, are forwarded at once to those interested.

The following two letters are typical of the wonderful war spirit with which fathers and mothers give their sons for the victory of freedom and the security of humanity:

" My dear General Barnett:

" Your letter with its wonderful message came yesterday, and our grateful thanks are yours.

"We are so filled with the pride and the honor brought us by the lad that it is not easy to write or express.

" Truly he did not live in vain, and nothing could have gratified his father more than to feel our boy was an inspiration and example to others. We've tried to bring the children up with high ideals, and it is like a benediction to realize that we have not failed.

" Should there be any details of the action on June 8th that I might be permitted to know, or in fact any information that I might have, I should be very grateful; as to where the boy is buried; whether we may expect any of his effects, etc., etc. And should there be any pictures of the ——— Company of the —th., we would of course be much interested.

" I am subscribing for the Marines' Magazine and for the Army and Navy Journal.

" Your boys here are very good in bringing me any items, papers, etc. Their pride in you and in their Corps, and their splendid type are a joy to us.

" Yours faithfully,

" ———————."

" I am just in receipt of notification relative to the honorable death of my son ———, —th Company, —th Regiment, U. S. Marines,

and wish to emphasize that I am proud to be the father of a boy who made the clean fight that he has done. He enlisted three days after war was declared and would have been in foreign service one year had he survived until September next. If you knew the lad as we did you then could appreciate what we have lost, but, thank God, we were able to offer to our Government such as he. I now have a son, 19 years of age, of the same stuff as that ——— was made of; that I will offer to my Government at once to take the place of him, we are now so proud of, and *reverence*.

"I desire to ask one important favor to his mother, and that is that you kindly arrange to see that all of his belongings are packed (sea bag and all) and sent to us as last mementos of the brave lad she reverenced and loved so tenderly, and you will always have the everlasting gratitude of myself and a worthy mother. Please advise if this arrangement can be formulated, greatly obliging.

"Thanking you for your courtesy thus far, and assuring you of the family's full support in every way during our present crisis, I am,

"Very truly yours,

"_____."

BOOK REVIEWS

NOTES ON OLD GLOUCESTER COUNTY. Historical Records published by the New Jersey Society of Pennsylvania. Volume I. Compiled and edited by Frank H. Stewart. Cloth. Illustrated. 342 pp. Camden, 1917. Price, $4. Address Compiler, 57–59 North 7th Street, Philadelphia.

Members of all patriotic societies will greatly appreciate the recently presented book on Historical Records, published by the New Jersey Society of Pennsylvania and ably compiled and edited by Mr. Frank H. Stewart.

Gloucester County has heretofore been greatly overlooked by former historians, and the genealogical data this book contains is most timely, when the agitation of the great war is turning the attention of men and women to the search of such records whereon to establish their American inheritance.

The old diaries it contains read like romance, and the multiplicity of families named give a broad scope to many who are in search of an ancestor of the Jersey Blue.—C. B. B.

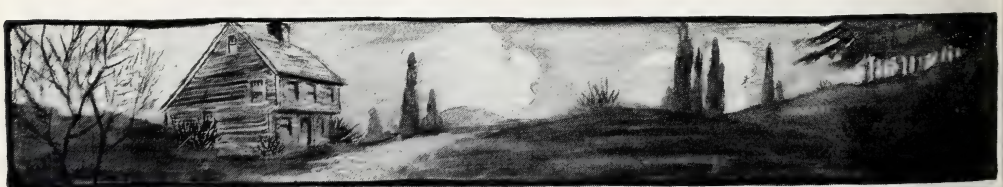
THE ETIQUETTE OF THE STARS AND STRIPES. By Emily Katharine Ide. Price, 25 cents. Address: Author, 65 Rutland Street, Boston, Mass.

THE HISTORY AND SIGNIFICANCE OF THE AMERICAN FLAG. By Emily Katharine Ide. Huntington Art Press, Cambridge, Mass. Price, 60 cents. Address: Author, 65 Rutland Street, Boston, Mass.

The little booklet, "The Etiquette of the Stars and Stripes," gives in less than twenty pages accurate information on national and personal salutes to the flag, and likewise many items of historical and general interest. The Boston *Banner* enthusiastically indorses it and suggests that all patriotic instructors read it at camp meetings.

Inquiries and demands for additional information about the flag were so numerous that Miss Ide next published "The History and Significance of the American Flag." It is a simple and concise story of our national banner from its earliest development to the first official adoption in 1777 and on to our own day. It is an interesting outline of the first uses, the dimensions, definitions of the various parts, etiquette and ceremonies attending it, etc., what the flag really means to us—the people. In other words, it is our whole national history in brief.

In 1917 the book was revised with additional facts and flag narratives, and also more patriotic tributes in poetry and prose. This little volume could not have been written at a more appropriate time "when the flag of the United States has a deeper significance than ever before in the world's history, when it is the hope of civilization."—K. C. G.





D.A.R. WAR SERVICE DEPARTMENT



Records of war service by States and Chapters tersely told.
Is *your* work listed here? All information supplied through

MRS. WILLIAM HENRY WAIT
Publicity Director, War Relief Service Committee, N. S. D. A. R.

Aloha Chapter (Honolulu, Hawaii), with a membership roll of less than sixty, has sent $239 toward the restoration of Tilloloy, has subscribed $58 for D. A. R. third Liberty Loan Bonds, and has given liberally to Red Cross. The Chapter is represented "at the Front" by Miss Mary Young, a Red Cross nurse. Individual Daughters have adopted Belgian and French orphans.

Colorado. Four thousand two hundred and fifty dollars has been given for Canteen Fund in France, cafeteria for girls and women working in ammunition plants in France.

Maine. Portland Chapter has established a "mending group" for Fourth Fort.

Michigan. The Sons and children of the Republic Clubs in Grand Rapids, Michigan, under the patronage of the Sophie de Maison Campan Chapter, D. A. R., "adopted a poultry farm in France" on the birthday of the flag, June 14, 1918.

New Hampshire. In her war work appeal to her Chapters, the State Regent of New Hampshire says the time of talking economics has passed, the time for making economics is here.

Philippines Chapter, D. A. R., Auxiliary Red Cross. By courtesy of the directors of the University Club of Manila, the work of the Auxiliary is carried on in the club building. Members of the Chapter unable to work, contribute regularly toward payment of seamstresses to do the work. The Chapter also takes orders to make Service Flags. One very interesting feature of their work is the assistance given the Daughters by Filipino girls from the provinces, girls who are in Manila taking special courses at normal school. Miss Josefa Jara, of Iloilo, a teacher in the school, trained in the United States, has charge of their work. Native girls from twelve to sixteen years of age in the Philippine Orphanage are also coöperating with the Daughters. They have become expert in folding and preparing bandages for shipment, having a thousand to their credit at the present time.

South Carolina has under way a campaign for the sale of Thrift Stamps to be given Tomassee School as an endowment fund. For the campaign each Chapter Regent is the chairman for the local canvass. The stamps thus purchased are deposited with the State treasurer to hold for the benefit of the school.

Texas. Guards on bridges and Texas border are remembered with needed gifts.

Third Liberty Loan. Owing to shortness of time allotted Publicity Director by Chairman, Advisory Council Committee, National Woman's Liberty Loan Committee, for collecting data, not more than one-third of the states could respond, but the compilation, nevertheless, shows that the Daughters in these states had taken $1,089,400.50 Third Liberty Bonds, not counting the $47,000 given by the Daughters toward the $100,000 pledge made by the National organization. Of this pledge, $53,000 remains to be raised by the Daughters for the Fourth Liberty Loan. Which states are going "over the top" in this "drive" for the sinews of war?

Vermont. Green Mountain Chapter gives fifty towels a month to American Fund for French Wounded. One member of this Chapter has been the means of fifty French orphans being adopted.

Virginia. The men from ships flying the colors of any one of our Allies are the welcome guests of the Daughters of Virginia, who are entertaining the men with true southern hospitality.

STATE CONFERENCES

Delaware

The Delaware Chapters of the National Society Daughters of the American Revolution assembled for their Annual State Conference on Tuesday, February 26, 1918, in the Hotel du Pont, Wilmington, Del.

The State Regent, Mrs. George C. Hall, presided. The meeting opened with the singing of "The Star Spangled Banner," followed by the D. A. R. pledge of allegiance to the flag and the republic for which it stands. The State Regent offered prayer for Divine guidance and care, remembering especially our men today. The State Secretary called the roll, which was responded to by representatives from each Chapter in the State.

Very satisfactory reports were given by State officers. The State Regent in her report expressed appreciation of the patriotic work and devotion manifest in the Chapters, and especially urged that a record be kept of the work which was being done so that it might be reported clearly and fully. The State Treasurer, Mrs. Charles I. Kent, made her report, which showed a live interest in patriotic and war relief work. Very gratifying and interesting were the reports given by State Committees. Much consideration was given to the report from the Committee to draft suitable By-Laws for the State Conference. The report of this committee was favorably received, the State Regent to submit the draft to the National Society for its approval.

For Conservation Committee, the chairman, Mrs. W. L. Duff, advised that we must learn the meaning of conservation in its broadest and fullest terms and recommended that Chapter committees be appointed to work, and work along lines laid down by the National Society and by the Federal Committees.

Mrs. Edmund P. Moody, chairman of a committee to provide an ambulance for Delaware College, reported that through her committee an ambulance costing $2850 and equipment valued at several hundred dollars had been presented to Delaware College on October 4, 1917.

The reports of Chapter Regents were gratifying and inspiring, showing that in each Chapter the members had been actively engaged in Red Cross and other channels of patriotic and war relief work, endorsed by the National Society.

The Chapters are now soliciting for D. A. R. Liberty Loan and for the fund for the restoration of Tilloloy. Assurance was given that the full amount, per capita, would be raised.

Contributions had been given to the French War Orphan Fund, to the Berry School, to Patriotic Education (one Chapter had presented an American flag to the local public school), and to gifts for soldiers' and sailors' comfort.

The newly elected State officers were: State Regent, Miss Marian R. McKim; State Vice Regent, Mrs. Armon D. Chaytor, Jr.; Second State Vice Regent, Mrs. C. D. Sypherd; State Secretary, Mrs. James H. Scott; State Treasurer, Mrs. Charles I. Kent; State Consulting Registrar, Mrs. Ernest Frazer; State Historian and Editor, Mrs. George H. Hall, of Milford; Honorary State Regent, Mrs. George C. Hall.

Miss Grace Baird brought a greeting, also a farewell message, from a former Regent of Cæsar Rodney Chapter, Mrs. Horace G. Knowles, who is now serving her country somewhere in France doing canteen work. Miss Baird was instructed to give to Mrs. Knowles the assurance that we were justly proud of her and would be glad to have the privilege of giving some special assistance through her.

The State Regent spoke "In Memoriam" of those Daughters who during the year had been called by death, (Mrs. Eugene) Amy E. du Pont, Miss Syrena J. Hall, Miss Collins, Mrs. B. T. Holcomb.

During the luncheon a delightful program of patriotic music was rendered. The luncheon was served in the Rose Room, Hotel du Pont. The flags of U. S. A. and her Allies gave beauty and color to the tables, the large flags with the D. A. R. flag floating from the balcony.

The State Regent, Mrs. Hall, addressed the assembled Daughters and guests and introduced the newly-elected State Officers and State officers reëlected.

Miss Marian R. McKim, State Regent-elect, expressed her appreciation of the honor and responsibility, which she accepted with the assurance that she would have the loyalty and coöperation of each Delaware Daughter.

Mrs. Scott, State Secretary, announced that the delegated body had conferred on Mrs. George C. Hall the title of Honorary State Regent. Mrs. Edmund P. Moody, Vice President General, N. S. D. A. R., presented to Mrs. Hall a bouquet of roses and lilacs as a token of love and appreciation from her Daughters.

(Mrs. James H.) Florence E. L. Scott,
State Secretary.

Illinois

On March 25–27, 1918, the twenty-second State Conference was held in the Senate Chamber of the State House, at Springfield, Springfield Chapter acting as hostess.

At the opening meeting of this, the most largely attended Conference ever held in Illinois, presided over by Mrs. Frank M. Bahnsen, of Fort Armstrong Chapter, among the distinguished guests were Mrs. Frank O. Lowden, wife of the Governor of Illinois (a member of Chicago Chapter and an honorary member of Springfield Chapter) and Mrs. William Butterworth, Vice President from Illinois.

Rev. Lester Leake Riley gave the invocation and in the absence of the Mayor of Springfield, Edward Pree, Assistant State Attorney, gave the city's welcome to the members of the Conference.

The Regent of Springfield Chapter, Mrs. H. C. Ettinger, made the welcoming address for the Chaper. The response was given by Mrs. Butterworth. Mrs. Helen Brown Read led the singing of "Illinois."

Mrs. Robert Hall Wiles, President National of the United States Daughters of 1812, brought greetings from her Order. Mr. Lorch played a cornet solo and Mrs. Helen Brown Read sang a group of songs—including "The Trumpet Call" and "When the Boys Come Home." Honorable Hugh S. Magill gave a talk on the celebration of the Illinois Centennial, and Adjutant General Frank S. Dickson spoke on "The Inspirational Points of History."

The opening program closed with the united recitation of the oath of allegiance to the flag and the singing of "Star Spangled Banner."

The summary of war work was made from reports of 56 Chapters. Lack of space will not permit an itemized statement here, but the total sum expended for war work by Illinois Daughters went over the half million mark.

Miscellaneous gifts include gifts to Armenian, Belgian and French Relief, Red Star, Blue Star, Knights of Columbus, Halifax Sufferers, Children's Patriotic League, Hospitals, Books, Chocolate, Victrola Records, money for Aviators, Home Relief for Soldiers, Hospitality Houses, etc.

The following Illinois Daughters are in the service: Miss Alice Pratt, Hospital Unit 11, Chicago Chapter; Miss Gail Myers, Washington, D. C., Chicago Chapter; Miss Mabel Fuller, Northwestern Unit in France, Rebecca Parke Chapter.

Several Chapters are 100 per cent. membership in the Red Cross. Every Chapter reports members actively engaged in Red Cross work. Several Chapters report members giving entire time to War Relief work. Two chapters report that members give the use of the Red Cross rooms.

On March 26, at 8.00 P.M., Mrs. Lowden received the members of the Conference at her home. She was assisted by the President National of the United States Daughters of 1812, Mrs. Robert Hall Wiles; the Vice President General of Illinois, Mrs. William Butterworth; the State officers and others. This reception was attended by a larger company of members than was ever known in Illinois, who enjoyed to the fullest extent the entertaining music and gracious hospitality of the hostess.

One Wednesday, Mrs. McCoy, of Monmouth, presented in nomination the name of Mrs. John H. Hanley for State Regent. The nomination was seconded by a great many Chapters. There being no other nominations, Mrs. Hanley was elected by acclamation.

The following officers were then elected: Vice Regent, Mrs. H. C. Chubbuck; Recording Secretary, Mrs. N. C. Lescher; Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. C. Warner; Treasurer, Mrs. H. C. Ettinger; Historian, Mrs. Fred Ball; Consulting Registrar, Mrs. N. C. Shumway.

Mrs. Hanley reported the publishing of Mrs. Harriet J. Walkers' book, "Revolutionary Soldiers Buried in Illinois." This book, dedicated "to the memory of the Soldiers of the Revolution who lie buried in Illinois; to the D. A. R. of Illinois and to Mrs. Ella Park Lawrence" contains the records of more than 600 soldiers. It is the result of much research, over which Mrs. Walker "labored as long and as lovingly as Jacob labored for Rachel."

Through the generosity of our former State Regent, Mrs. Ella Park Lawrence, this list of Revolutionary soldiers was published and was given to all Chapters, with the request that

they donate to their local Red Cross the sum of $2 each. Mrs. Walker recently broke her wrist and, being prevented from working with the Red Cross, hoped in this way to do her part. A copy of this record is on file at the Library in Memorial Continental Hall. Mrs. Hanley's book on "Historic Spots and Memorials of Illinois," reported at this Conference is a timely addition to Illinois' historical literature, this being our Centennial year.

Ivanilla Dunham Ball,
State Historian.

Iowa

The nineteenth annual conference of the Iowa Daughters of the American Revolution was held in Ottumwa, March 19 to 21, with Elizabeth Ross Chapter as our hostess. The welcome accorded delegates and visitors was very warm and went far toward making the conference the success it was. An open meeting was held in the Methodist Church Tuesday evening. Formal greetings were extended by the Regent of Elizabeth Ross, Mrs. F. B. Thrall, Mr. C. S. Harper, president of the Commercial Club, and Mr. H. J. Morrell, of the Council of Defence. The responses were made by Mrs. F. L. Miner, Recording Secretary of the Iowa Society, and Mr. E. M. Wentworth, President General of the S. A. R. Patriotic songs, led by Mrs. N. B. Blish, interspersed the program.

A D. A. R. service flag, bearing 375 blue stars, 3 gold stars and 4 Red Crosses, was presented by Mrs H. R. Howell, Vice President General from Iowa. Not all Chapters had reported, so there are many more stars to be added.

A large silk Iowa flag for the State House, a gift from the Iowa Society, was presented by Mrs. Lue B. Prentiss, chairman of the Flag Committee. Our Governor was present and accepted it in behalf of Iowa, after which he gave a stirring patriotic address.

We were honored by the presence of our popular General Logan, who spoke briefly on the pleasure and inspiration the Iowa flag had given the Iowa boys at home and overseas.

The conference proper opened in the ballroom of the Hotel Ottumwa, Wednesday morning, March 20, with the State Regent, Mrs. Dixie C. Gebhardt, presiding. The reports of officers and committees showed activity along all lines, war relief work taking precedence as was planned.

Iowa stands second among the States in support of French Orphans: $1000 has been contributed toward the restoration of Tiloloy. Of this amount, Cumberland Valley, of Ida Grove, one of our newest Chapters, contributed $600. While Iowa has not given her quota on the hundred thousand dollar Liberty Loan, she has given her share along with the other states in the amount thus far contributed. Patriotic educational work has been kept up to the usual standard.

The Historical Relics Committee held an exhibit in connection with the conference which reflected credit upon the committee and the Iowa Society; it has been instrumental in securing articles of historic value for the Historical Building. One evening was given over to the Iowa Trails Committee, Mrs. Howell presiding; songs of the Pioneer period were sung; the large bronze tablets, which are to mark the historic Mormon trail across Iowa, were unveiled. The address of the evening was given by Curator E. R. Harlan on "Transportation before the Railroad."

Fifty dollars was voted by the Conference toward a portrait of the late Mrs. A. B. Cummins to be placed in the Children's Room of Memorial Continental Hall.

Eight Regimental Iowa flags have been presented to the Iowa Regiments at home and overseas at a cost of $800. A small silk Iowa flag has been purchased for Continental Hall at a cost of $58. The Conference ordered the Iowa Room cleaned and painted.

A telegram was sent the President protesting against "the execution of the American soldiers found asleep at their post in France."

Important resolutions were adopted, among them the barring of the German language in all schools and universities—"that we buy no German-made goods during the war or after."

The officers elected for the year are as follows: Regent, Mrs. Arthur W. Mann, Onawa; Vice Regent, Mrs. Frank B. Thrall, Otttumwa; Recording Secretary, Mrs. Frank L. Miner, Des Moines; Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. J. C. Jackson, Iowa Falls; Registrar, Mrs. H. J. Prentiss, Iowa City; Treasurer, Miss Amy E. Gilbert, State Center; Historian, Mrs. John A. Uhler, Burlington; Auditor, Mrs. F. E. Frisbie, Sheldon.

Reported at the Regent's request, by the State Treasurer.

Mrs. Carrie F. Mann.

WORK of the CHAPTERS

To Insure Accuracy in the Reading of Names and Promptness in Publication Chapter Reports must be Typewritten EDITOR

Monument Chapter (Minneapolis, Minn.). In these days when our soldiers are going to the front and our hearts are constantly thrilled with new thoughts of loyalty and patriotism, we are impressed with the tribute which Monument Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, of Minneapolis, paid to the memory of George Washington, in its gift on July 4, 1917, to its home city of an endowed flag staff, the third endowed staff in the world.

The foundation stone of the monument was laid on Flag Day, June 14, 1917, with appropriate ceremonies; in the stone was placed a metallic box, containing articles of historical interest, letters from people of prominence, including one from our honored President General, Mrs. George Thacher Guernsey, the State Regent of Minnesota, Mrs. James T. Morris, gold, silver, and copper coins of the day, a handsomely engrossed parchment, listing the names of charter, present, and former members of the Chapter, and the following history:

"In the early days of Monument Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, it was voted that a monument be erected to the memory of George Washington. A foundation fund was created, but it remained for Kate Prescott Wright Bennett (Mrs. William Henry) to give direction to this patriotic desire. The conception of the endowed monument flag staff was presented by her to the Chapter on the thirteenth day of December, 1914, at a meeting called in honor of the eighty-second birthday of Mrs. Mary Elizabeth Partridge and the decision was made to present this gift to the city of Minneapolis.

INSCRIPTION ON MONUMENT

"Vindicate our rights with firmness and maintain peace with sincerity."

George Washington.

(On the opposite side of the monument is this inscription):

He built his monument in our hearts:
He united us under one flag.

Kate Prescott Wright Bennett.

"The Chapter was formed in December, 1900, and the name chosen by the fifteen charter members was 'Monument,' signifying a wish to encourage the erecting of monuments and perpetuating the names of the great in American history.

"The Chapter was organized through the suggestion, and under the direction of Anna Mary Macfarlane Torrance (Mrs. Ell), then State Regent of Minnesota from 1897 to 1899, who appointed in 1899, as organizing Regent, Bella Ristine Wyman (Mrs. Oliver Cromwell), who served the Chapter as its first Regent from 1900 to 1910.

"The Chapter is not large, membership limited to fifty, and this number has never been full. While this monumental flag staff will ever stand as a tribute to the memory of Washington, it will also be a tribute to the energy and patriotism of some thirty-three women who earned the money and made this gift possible."

Credit is due to Jennie Adelaide Holmes Coolidge (Mrs. Marshall Harvey Coolidge) for her able and untiring management, as chairman of the Monumental Flag Staff Committee, in uniting the efforts of the Chapter and giving it practical direction toward the execution and completion of this monument; and to Evangeline Judd Chapman for the compilation of this record.

Honorable Ell Torrence, Past Commander-in-chief of the Grand Army of the Republic, had in charge the presentation ceremonies of July fourth, to which invitations had been issued to all the patriotic societies in the city. Addresses were given by the governor of the State, J. A. A. Burnquest, the mayor of the city, the President of the Park Board, and others. The First Minnesota Infantry Band from Fort Snelling was generous in its patriotic music.

The monument is placed at the gateway of the city, and will for all generations to come teach lessons of patriotism and love of country to the outgoing and incoming traveler.

The cost of the finished staff was six thousand dollars, exclusive of the endowment,

of $1000 generously donated by Mrs. O. C. Wyman, retiring Regent.

EVANGELINE CHAPMAN.

Bradford Chapter (Canton, Pa.). During the year 1917–1918 the Chapter has had an average attendance of thirty-five, gained one new member and transferred two members to members at large, leaving seventy-two members.

The Chapter has given its annual school history prizes of $5 and $2.50 each, and contributed $5 to the fund for Philippine scholarship.

On Flag Day, joined by Os-cohu Chapter of Troy, Pa., we marked the graves of four Revolutionary soldiers at Granville Centre. The patriotic film of "Eagle's Wings" was shown by the Chapter.

Bradford Chapter took an active part in Good Roads Campaign for this section of the country, giving special attention to the promotion of the Susquehanna Trail.

During the first of the year we paid all the expenses of the Museum established by the Chapter the previous year, keeping it open to the public one-half day of each week.



PRESENTATION CEREMONIES OF THE MONUMENTAL FLAG STAFF, A GIFT OF MONUMENT CHAPTER D. A. R. TO THE CITY OF MINNEAPOLIS

Since the October meeting the Chapter as a patriotic order has allied itself with the Red Cross Society. Members have given much time to work in the Red Cross sewing-room, Department for Surgical Dressings, and in the Soup Kitchen.

We have contributed puzzle bags, storybooks, and jelly for convalescent soldiers, given $10 to French Ambulance Fund, $10 to both Y. M. C. A. and Y. W. C. A. Funds, $25 to local Red Cross chapter, and $75 to the National Organization for the Third Liberty Loan.

The majority of our members are owners of Liberty Bonds. Our committee sold $45,000 worth of bonds on the second, and about $55,000 worth on the Third Liberty Loan.

A scholarship of $30 was given by our Regent, Mrs. McFadden, through our Chapter to train a Pennsylvania girl in National Service School for war relief.

In response to a petition circulated by a D. A. R. committee, the German language has been taken from our high school curriculum.

A service flag for the Canton Borough boys has been purchased through the Bradford Chapter and has been hung in the high school auditorium.

H. W. FASSETT,
Secretary.

Dorothy Quincy Hancock Chapter (Greenfield, Mass.). To celebrate its twentieth birthday, Dorothy Quincy Hancock Chapter dedicated with impressive exercises a memorial boulder and tablet to the soldiers and sailors of Franklin County who fought in the Revolution.

The tablet and boulder were presented to the town by the Regent, Mrs. N. P. Farwell who, in her address, touched upon the fact that on the place where the boulder rests the Minute Men of the Revolution assembled prior to departing for war service.

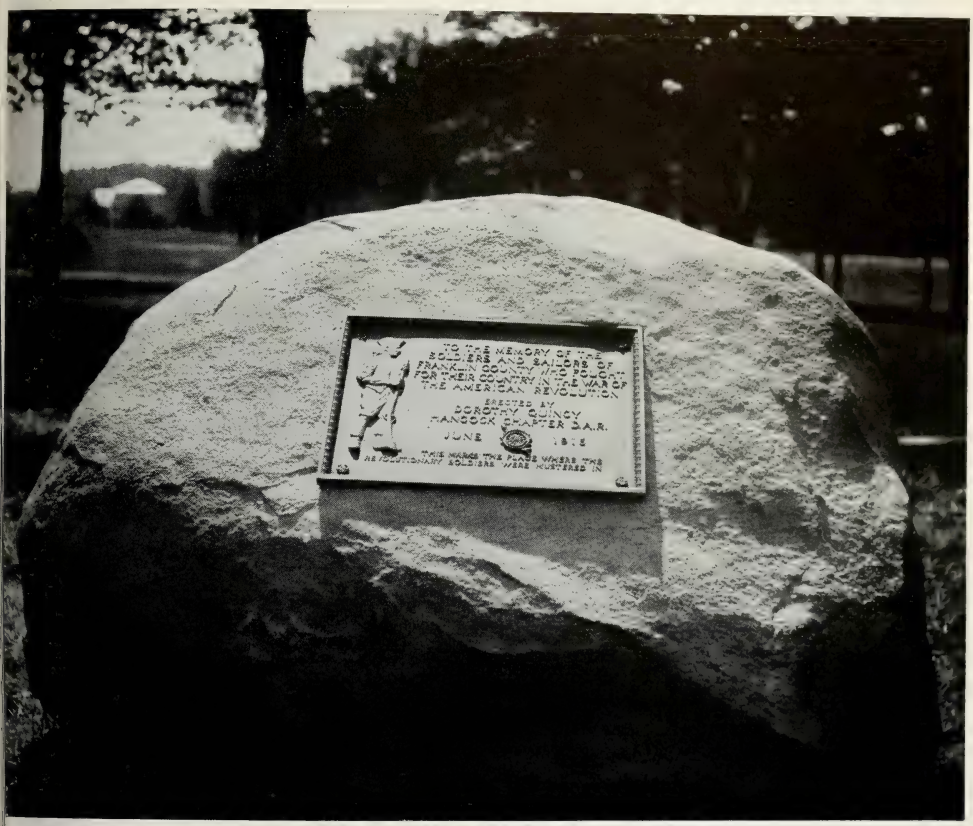
The tablet was received on behalf of the town by Selectman E. A. Cowan. The unveiling was done by two little girls, daughters of two members of the Chapter, Ellen Fiske and Owena Stetson, while the Greenfield band, which furnished the music, played the "Star Spangled Banner." A large laurel wreath was laid upon the boulder by Theodore A. Farwell, son of the Regent.

Mrs. Frank D. Ellison, State Regent, and Congressman Treadway gave the two addresses of the afternoon.

A reception at the Mansion House followed the exercises at the grounds, where the guests were received by Mrs. N. P. Farwell, Regent; Mrs. F. D. Ellison, State Regent; Mrs. A. L. Wing, Chairman of the Tablet Committee, and Mrs. L. C. Cook.

(Mrs. A. L.) Mabel S. Wing.

Havana Chapter (Havana, Cuba). In accordance with its annual custom, the Havana Chapter presented a prize for the best essay on Washington. This year the prize was won by a pupil at Miss Phillips School, Alicia Platt.



BOULDER PLACED BY DOROTHY QUINCY HANCOCK CHAPTER, GREENFIELD, MASS., TO THE REVOLUTIONARY SOLDIERS AND SAILORS OF FRANKLIN COUNTY

The bronze tablet, which bears a minute man in relief, reads:

"To the memory of the soldiers and sailors of Franklin County who fought for their country in the war of the American Revolution. Erected by Dorothy Quincy Hancock Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, June, 1916. This marks the place where the Revolutionary soldiers were mustered in."

The daughter of the American Minister to Cuba, Alida Gonzales, received honorable mention for a clever, original composition also. The exercises were very interesting.

Tennyson's poem, "Hands All Round," written in 1852, seemed a forecast of the future.

"Gigantic daughter of the West,
We drink to thee across the flood,
We know thee, and we love thee best,
For art thou not of British blood?

Should war's mad blast again be blown,
Permit not thou the tyrant powers,
To fight thy mother here alone,
But let thy broadsides roar with ours.
Hands all round;
God, the tyrant's cause confound.
To our dear kinsmen of the West, my friends,
And the great name of England, round and round."

The Regent, Miss Mary Elizabeth Springer, presented the prize to Alicia Platt, who generously donated the $5 gold piece: half to Holy Trinity Church and half to the Red Cross.

Among the members of the Chapter present were Mrs. William B. Fair, Mrs. George Eliot Patterson, Mrs. Augustus Albright, Mrs. Robert Ellis, and Mrs. Jacob Lychenheim.

Mrs. William Elliot Gonzales (wife of the United States Minister to Cuba), attended this patriotic function and was accompanied by Mrs. Payne, of Columbus, who is visiting Mrs. Gonzales at the American Legation.

Miss Mary E. Springer read an interesting paper, and the exercises closed with an account of the Red Cross work in London by Miss Oram, who has recently come from England. "Our Country 'Tis of Thee" was sung, and the Cuban Hymn.

Mary Elizabeth Springer,
Regent.

Mt. Sterling Chapter (Mt. Sterling, Ohio). The Mt. Sterling Chapter finished the year's work June 12, our thirteenth birthday, with an all-day meeting at "The Homestead," the country residence of Mrs. Samuel Clarkson Tootle.

One year ago our retiring Regent, Mrs. Robert Henry Trimble, returned from Congress very enthusiastic to begin work. A Comfort's Committee of the Navy League was formed and the Chapter purchased $50 worth of yarn. Through Mrs. Trimble's efforts yarn has been supplied and 600 garments knitted for our sailors. Registration Day, June 5, a patriotic program was given in the park. A large flag was presented to the town by the Chapter, the pole being donated by the Masonic, I. O. O. F., and Knights of Pythias Lodges. The D. A. R. ladies pinned the badges upon each man as he registered. May, 1917, the entire Chapter joined the Red Cross and members have sewed, knitted and made surgical dressings until these articles number thousands. We gave the local Red Cross a bolt of gauze, donated the muslin and made eighty-seven hospital shirts, twenty children's shirts and forty handkerchiefs; also donated many knitted khaki garments and numerous other comforts to our soldier boys. Many Christmas packages were sent to them.

Members have given liberally to the War Chest. Liberty Bonds of each issue and Thrift Stamps and War Stamps have been purchased. Three thousand trench candles were sent the soldiers in France. Fifty cents per member is ready to send to the village of Tilloloy. February 22 a community knitting party and dance was given which furnished us the finances to carry on our work. A second dance was given April 19.

Through our efforts ten French orphans have been adopted. Eugene, the little son of Mrs. Trimble, sold 350 Easter cards for "The Fatherless Children of France," realizing enough to support one orphan. Our Chapter was among the first to send our full quota, $213, for the D. A. R. Hostess House, Camp Sherman.

Our Regent, Mrs. Willis Jones, was hostess the week 17th to 24th of April. One hundred and fifty glasses of jelly and twelve jars of pickles and quantities of cut flowers have been sent to the Base Hospital at Camp Sherman. We have also donated plants to beautify the grounds of the D. A. R. Hostess House. On May 26, by invitation of the Y. M. C. A., a reception was given the soldiers of Hut 73, Camp Sherman. Fifteen hundred soldiers were served "home-made cookies" and fruit punch.

At the beginning of the year we numbered seventy-one: three dear friends have left us only sweet memories, Mrs. Caroline Rowland Beale, Mrs. Mary Harrison Vance, and Mrs. Mildred Leach Allen. Nine new names have been added to our roll and two applications are in Washington.

An all-day meeting was held October 8 at the country home of Mrs. Scott Parrett. Regular business meetings were held the second Monday of the remaining months. No refreshments were served.

All work of the Chapter was continued and the usual contributions made. D. A. R. spoons were given to two brides, Mary Tootle and Pauline Carpenter Schoene—also an ex-Regent's pin to our retiring Regent, Mrs. Robert Trimble.

Stella Miller,
Historian.

Hannah McIntosh Cady Chapter (Allegan, Michigan). June 14, 1917, Hannah McIntosh Cady Chapter, D. A. R., met at Oakwood Cemetery, to unveil a marker placed upon the monument on the grave of their deceased real daughter, Hannah McIntosh Cady. Patriotic songs and addresses were the order of the day. In the accompanying picture, from left to right, are Mrs. Estelle Reid, Regent of Chapter. Mrs. Rose Stegman, granddaughter of Hannah

McIntosh Cady, Burrell Tripp, Jr., who unveiled the marker, and Mrs. Morosia Geyot, and Mrs. Adela White, daughters of Hannah McIntosh Cady.

(Mrs. Burrell) Anna W. Tripp,
Historian.

General Frelinghuysen Chapter (Somerville, N. J.). During the twenty-two years of its existence, the Chapter has not had a more successful year than the last. The number of the Chapter has been increased by the admission of five new members—Mrs. King, Miss Reynolds, Miss Josephine Reynolds, Miss Burd and Mrs. Darling. The attendance has been unusually large in spite of a winter of great severity and no meeting has been omitted.

The Regent's report of the Continental Congress was never of greater interest, and proved that the Daughters of the American Revolution are doing much to prove that they practice as well as preach patriotism.

Their gifts to freedom's cause have been munificent and General Frelinghuysen Chapter has not refused a single appeal. Every member subscribed to the purchase of the $100,000 Liberty Bond. The Chapter has continued all its usual gifts—which are many and various—in addition, a voluntary offering was made for the purchase of coal, and to assist with the rent of the Club House at Pemberton, N. J. A sum was subscribed toward the restoration of the village of Tilloloy, France, near the birthplace of Lafayette; while the work which probably appealed most strongly to the sympathies of all was the adoption by the Chapter of a little French orphan girl.

The most memorable event of the year was the appointment of the secretary, Miss Margaret McWilliam as a trained nurse at Camp Meade, Md. On May 18, Miss McWilliam sailed for France with a unit of the Red Cross, and a cablegram sent by her personally, to her father, announcing her arrival, was received on June 4. In this time of increased danger in transportation, the Chapter will rejoice that she has safely reached her destination, "Somewhere in France."



HANNAH McINTOSH CADY CHAPTER D. A. R. UNVEILS MARKER ON MONUMENT MARKING GRAVE OF MRS. HANNAH McINTOSH CADY, "REAL DAUGHTER," ALLEGAN, MICHIGAN

It is a great honor to General Frelinghuysen Chapter that a member—one of the younger members—has been called upon to perform active service for her country in a foreign land in this, the greatest war the world has ever known—and for the greatest cause—Universal Freedom.

Much work has been done by Chapter members who have served on various committees for the "Conservation of Food"; for the drive of the First and Second Liberty Loans, and for the late grandly successful campaign for the Red Cross.

All are active in war relief work and several serve on the permanent committees of the Red Cross, directing the juniors, etc.

Many also assist Dr. Mary Gaston in her beautiful work for the non-combatants, and through this channel thousands of garments have been sent to the sufferers of Belgium and France.

At the election of officers which closed the business meeting of June 7 every officer was unanimously re-elected with the following result:

Regent, Miss Caroline J. Otis; 1st Vice Regent, Mrs. Lewis C. Mack; 2nd Vice Regent, Mrs. Joseph S. Frelinghuysen; Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. A. L. C. Hardwicke; Recording Secretary, Mrs. Francis Van Derveer; Treasurer, Miss E. Gertrude Nevius; Registrar, Miss Elizabeth B. Hardwicke; Historian, Miss Josephine E. Demaray.

JOSEPHINE E. DEMARAY,
Historian.

Saratoga Chapter (Saratoga Springs, N. Y.) celebrated its twenty-fourth birthday September 19, 1917, having been organized two years after the National Society was formed and numbering, as its most prominent charter member, Mrs. Ellen Hardin Walworth, National Founder. The Chapter now has one hundred and twenty-two members enrolled and is distinguished in possessing a Real Daughter, Mrs. Amanda Ward Northup. Having known the inspiring personality of Mrs. Walworth in our Chapter and being native to so historic and prominent a spot as Saratoga Springs, Saratoga Chapter is endowed with a lively patriotism that is proving itself equal to every demand made upon it.

Under the efficient guidance of our Regent Mrs. Nellie Lehnas Hayden, the Chapter has attained prominence in many fields of endeavor. In March, 1917, when war seemed imminent, Saratoga Chapter was first to endorse the work of the Red Cross in our city, and



FIRST D. A. R. CHAPTER FORMED IN NORTH DAKOTA, AT VALLEY CITY

The Members are devoting their time and energy to Red Cross work, as are their sisters in other parts of the country. They have enlisted the coöperation of the G. A. R. and Woman's Relief Corps in a series of patriotic talks in the public schools.

owing to the effort of one of our members, Mrs. Laura F. Adams Wakeley, the work was organized in Saratoga County. Members of the Chapter have served on many Red Cross committees, and one member, Mrs. Caroline Hawley Kneil, has been the competent supervisor of the local rooms since their opening. Thirteen members have qualified in the surgical dressing course and all are sewing or knitting. A small card with the society's insignia, together with the name of the Regent and the donor, are tied with a red, white and blue ribbon to each article as finished, and several letters of appreciation have been received from the men in service. The sum of $26 was donated by the Chapter for comfort kits for our own home company. The Chapter's special fund of $100 was invested in a Liberty Bond, and individual subscriptions in the Chapter reached a total of $46,000. Gifts to the army and navy, the over-sea forces, and for the relief work of France, Belgium, Italy and Armenia total $3881.42. This includes the adoption of a French war orphan and a gift of $49.50 toward the restoration of Tilloloy, making a total for war relief work of $49,754.92. The Third Liberty Loan has been supported by one dollar from every member of the Chapter toward the bond taken by the National Society, and the Chapter also gave an extra five dollars in honor of our Real Daughter. Fifty dollars has been given to the Helen Dunlap School in Arkansas for patriotic education. A banner given by the Chapter and made by the Regent, was presented to the local Red Cross, and a large flag was presented June 14 by the Chapter to the Third Division, Saratoga Boy Scouts. A flag was also presented to the Episcopal Choir in honor of the Chapter by one of our members, Mrs. Harriet A. Eddy.

While war work has been our main endeavor our usual interests have not been neglected. Each month has found a well prepared paper and program in readiness, and during the year the Chapter has been addressed by Mrs. Kate Waller Barrett and by Commander Robert C. Giffen of the destroyer *Trippe*. During the year ten new members have been enrolled.

On Memorial Day the graves of the Revolutionary soldiers buried in the local cemetery were decorated, as were also the graves of our Chapter members. A record is being kept of the members of our Daughters' families who are in the country's service, with the assignments and attainments noted as the war progresses.

Saratoga Chapter stands united and firm in the supreme test of these times, and like all true Americans will continue to sacrifice and endure until world democracy is attained with liberty and justice for all. (Mrs. Samuel R.) Eleanor Day Davenport.

Historian.

Old Blake House Chapter (Dorchester, Mass.). A glance at the work accomplished by the Chapter during the year shows us that in the department of war relief the Chapter has met its obligation by putting aside fifty dollars as a war emergency fund. The full quota of the Chapter has been raised and sent to Washington for the National D. A. R. Liberty Bond. We have given to the State D. A. R. Committee of Massachusetts the required number of knitted articles for our sailors and soldiers. The Chapter has given its quota towards the restoration of the French village of Tilloloy; has contributed towards the mending at Camp Devens; has contributed towards the Hospitality House under the direction of the Young Women's Christian Association; and has completed the good work by purchasing a Liberty Bond of the third issue.

The members of the Chapter have in many ways helped in Red Cross work, six of them the first part of the year, and three of them at present, having charge of active Red Cross units. One of these workers was a Chapter member in Tacoma, Wash., who had in her charge a motor corps of one hundred women drivers, who are engaged in Red Cross work in that city.

One group of our Chapter workers has given untold help in its industrious work for a southern army camp, to which place it sent numberless knitted articles for the comfort of the young soldiers, who came from their mountain homes unprepared for the army needs before them.

Under the department of Patriotic Education, the Chapter has sent its regular contribution to the Martha Berry School and to the American International College at Springfield. Money has been given towards the Massachusetts bell to be placed in the chime of bells, in the cathedral at Valley Forge, and a contribution has been given towards a scholarship in the Philippine Islands.

Under the philanthropic department, the Chapter has given its regular contribution to the Daily Vacation Bible School. Many garments were contributed by Chapter members to the Dorchester branch of the Needlework Guild of America; while helpful work was given in connection with the Dorchester Community Concerts, and in the activities of Baby Week.

Under the historical department, the Chapter has listened to four historical sketches—

two by the historian and two by other members.

The Chapter has presented a copy of William Dana Orcutt's History of Dorchester to the library at Memorial Continental Hall.

The Chapter has also placed in Continental Hall a memorial chair in memory of Mrs. Alexander Stockwell, who during her life was an active and interested member of the Chapter. The chair is marked with a memorial plate, and is to be permanently placed in one of the pleasantest rooms of the Hall—the Museum.

This review of work accomplished shows that our Chapter has not been idle, but has fulfilled its obligations in each of its departments with special emphasis on the important work of war relief.

We look forward to another year of work under the leadership of our beloved Regent, who with her usual faithfulness and enthusiasm has worked untiringly to carry on the work of her Chapter, and to keep it well to the front in all its activities. She is State Director of the C. A. R. Society. May our busy fingers, our willing hearts, and our open hands be ready for the tasks that are before us, that we may promptly respond to the calls of the coming year—calls that will surely come, and that will test our loyalty and devotion to our country.

Carrie M. (Watson) Weis,
Historian.

Waukesha-Continental Chapter (Waukesha, Wis.). On July 4, 1918, a tablet, to honor the memory of Nathan Hatch, a soldier of the Revolutionary War, was unveiled in the cemetery at Brookfield, Wis. The beautiful bronze marker was provided, and placed with impressive ceremony, by the Waukesha-Continental Chapter of D. A. R.

Mrs. E. Ward Blaisdell, Regent of the Chapter, presided, assisted by Mrs. E. B. Stillman, Chaplain, Mrs. W. V. Tichenor, Mrs. T. W. Haight, Mrs. Charles Gaspar, and in conference with Mrs. Clara Barker and Mr. Andrew Kehl, of the city.

Two Children of the Am. Rev., Mary Jacob and Grace Gaspar, drew aside the veil, which covered the marker.

Mrs. W. V. Tichenor, on behalf of the Chapter, presented the bronze tablet. Her address was most inspiring, covering briefly the history of the D. A. R. organization from its inception, through its many potent phases of work, to the present time.

Following this, she gave a brief sketch of the service of Nathan Hatch:

Nathan Hatch was born in Attleboro, Mass., November 16, 1757. He died in Brookfield in 1847, aged 90 years. Little is known about his residence in this country, but it is recorded that he enlisted in the service of his country no less than four times. In July, 1776, he enlisted as a private for three months. In 1777 he enlisted for three months more; in 1778 for three months more, and in 1789 for six months.

The only known surviving relative of Nathan Hatch is Miss Cora Hatch, of Chicago, a great-granddaughter, who will be invited to be present at the unveiling.

The day for Brookfield was full of patriotic fervor, and was also marked with a flag raising, music, address, and a lovely pageant of children, all of which was full of the spirit, that the "Reign of the Prince of Peace shall be universal and eternal."

Katharine A. Road,
State Historian.

Waubonsie Chapter (Clarinda, Iowa) has devoted its meetings during the past year to war relief work.

At the meetings the members have made soldier outfits for Clarinda boys in Company F, 168th Infantry, now with the American Expeditionary Forces; have made hospital supplies for Camp Dodge and have accomplished much in the way of knitting. At the Christmas season letters were written to all of Clarinda's men who were in Government service. A goodly supply of jelly, jam and preserves has been sent to Camp Dodge. Old kid gloves have been collected by chapter members for the purpose of having them made into chest protectors. Money has been contributed to the American Red Cross, to the local Red Cross fund for Christmas packets, to the Iowa Flag fund, to the fund for the restoration of Tilloloy, and a small sum to home relief work. The members have purchased liberally of War Savings and Thrift Stamps. The sum of one dollar per member asked for by the National Society in the purchase of the $100,000 Liberty Bond was raised. The Chapter members have bought Liberty Bonds of each issue to the amount of several thousand dollars, that of bonds of the third issue amounting to $3750.

One of the members of Waubonsie Chapter, Mrs. Mary Van Osdol Boyce, has spent many hours knitting for the comfort of our soldier and sailor boys and has made a record that would be remarkable, even for one who could see her work. As Mrs. Boyce is deprived of her eyesight her record is more than remarkable. Since the entry of the United States in the war she has made 34 sweaters, 20 pairs of wristlets, 2 pairs of socks, 1 scarf and 1 chest protector.

The members of Waubonsie Chapter in of-

ficial positions in war relief work are as follows: Mrs. Margaret Morse Lake, chairman Red Cross Chapter, Shenandoah, Iowa; Mrs. Bertha Morgan Bennett, chairman Friday Red Cross sewing, Clarinda; Miss Jeannette E. Painter, Page County, chairman Woman's Committee, Council of National Defense; Miss Mabel H. Kenea, chairman Publicity Committee, Clarinda Red Cross Chapter. Mrs. Nellie Sanger Lyman is a member of the State Committee on Patriotic Meetings.

Two informal, as well as simple, social affairs have been held during the year. The first one was a luncheon in February held at the home of Mrs. Susie Duncan Baker, commemorating the birthdays of Washington and Lincoln. The other was the last meeting of the year, and was held at the home of Mrs. Grace Boyce Harrell. At this meeting a war supper was served and a patriotic program given.

(Miss) Mabel H. Kenea,
Historian.



MRS. MARY VAN OSDOL BOYCE

Log Cabin Chapter (Fairfield, Iowa). Since war was declared a year ago our Chapter has been actively engaged in war relief work. We were instrumental in organizing our Red Cross Chapter and practically all of our local members are engaged in this work. We have given $50 to our own Hospital Unit R, now on duty in France; also $50 to our Red Cross Chapter. We bought a Liberty Bond and adopted four French orphans—two by individuals and two by the Chapter in general. In order to do this we gave up our annual Washington Birthday banquet, devoting the money instead to our French Orphan Fund. This was added to by quite a large number of individual contributions. The Chapter presented a beautiful flag to our High School and also purchased one for our own use. We are very proud of the fact that one of our members, Miss Mary West, Red Cross nurse, is on duty in France. Miss West is with Base Hospital Unit 12. Before her departure our Chapter presented her with a $10 gold piece.

Besides our war relief work we have worked along educational lines. At the request of our State Committee on Patriotic Education we purchased two acres of land at $1.50 per acre, for Piney Woods School; not a colossal sum, but every little helps.

We have no Real Daughters among our members, but we have a Real Granddaughter, Mrs. Harley Allen Hoopes, one of our most interested members, a real "live wire."

Our program for the year has been chiefly a discussion of the war, led by one member and participated in by all. I might mention other matters which are of interest to us, but these are the most important and we hope to go on doing more and more.

M. S. Shearer,
Acting Historian.

Narcissa Prentiss Chapter (Walla Walla, Washington). An impressive program was given June 5, 1918, in the presence of several hundred pioneers and their friends at the unveiling of the bronze tablet marking the site of the original Fort Walla Walla. The tablet was placed upon the northeast corner of the American Theatre by the Narcissa Prentiss Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

In her opening address, the Chapter Regent, Mrs. Emmett Evans, said that throughout the United States the Daughters of the American Revolution were placing permanent markers and monuments upon historic spots. It is the

desire of our chapter to mark such places in this historic valley while some of the pioneers were here to verify locations.

After the singing of America and the salute to the flag by the Chapter, Mr. T. C. Elliott told in a concise and interesting manner of the events which took place in the fort. Master Lyman Gillis unveiled the tablet, after Mr. John Rohan, whose pioneer badge bore the date 1855, pointed out the locations of different buildings and Mr. M. Kinney, who was a soldier here in 1857, spoke a few words.

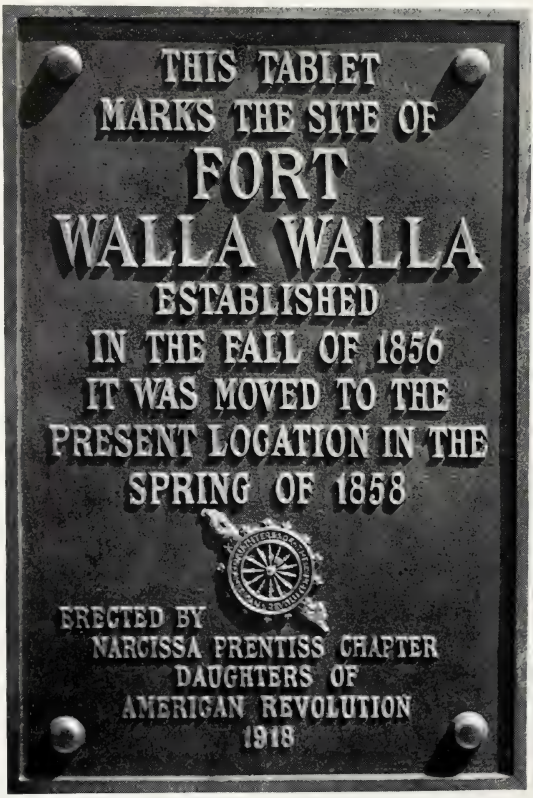
CATHERINE B. BRODE,
Recording Secretary.

Sarah Whitman Hooker Chapter (West Hartford, Conn.). The year 1917–1918 proved a very busy and prosperous year for Sarah Whitman Hooker Chapter.

At the beginning of the Chapter year, the Chapter began holding its meetings in its permanent home, the Webster Library Hall. This hall is in the Noah Webster Library, built and given to the town by the efforts of the members of the Daughters of the American Revolution. Under the leadership of our Regent, Mrs. William P. Barber, the Chapter has enjoyed an exceedingly pleasant year, accomplished much Red Cross work, subscribed to the First Liberty Loan, adopted a French orphan, knitted many sets for the Navy League, also made comfort kits, ten sets of six articles each for the Aviation School, contributed to Tilloloy and subscribed to the National Society's Third Liberty Loan.

Twelve of our members are wearing service pins.

The programs of the year have been nearly all of a patriotic nature. A piano was purchased during the year, also a stand of colors which have been much enjoyed.



DEDICATED AT WALLA WALLA, JUNE 5, 1918

The new officers elected at the annual meeting in May are: Regent, Mrs. George A. Kellogg; Vice Regent, Mrs. Herbert G. Bissell; Recording Secretary, Miss Helen J. Flagg; Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. Roy C. Webster; Treasurer, Miss Mary S. Ellsworth; Registrar, Mrs. Frank P. Moulton; Historian, Miss Ellen M. Noble; Auditor, Miss Mary C. Cone.

Advisory Board, Mrs. William P. Barber, Mrs. Frederick E. Duffy, Mrs. Granville W. Wright, Mrs. Charles O. Purinton, Miss Katherine Scarborough.

(MRS. ROY C.) MOLLIE N. WEBSTER,
Historian.

Winchester Chapter (Winchester, Ind.) closed their meetings until fall with a Flag Day celebration at the home of Mrs. H. D. Moorman, Friday evening, June 14th. The home was beautifully decorated with flags and flowers. Papers on the origin of the "Flag" and Flag Day, and the work of the Daughters the past year were read, as was also an interesting letter from one of our boys now in France.

Appropriate music was a feature. A number of guests were present. The Chapter will not issue expensive year books for the coming year, deciding to appropriate the money to relief work.

Members have knit, sewed and done surgical dressing work the past year. The Chapter has answered in a financial way a number of calls: the Soldiers' Library, Ambulance and Tilloloy fund, also Army Y. M. C. A. and Red Cross. Each year the Chapter gives $10 to the Pine Mountain Settlement School, Harlin County, Kentucky. Many of the members bought Liberty Loan Bonds, War Savings and Thrift Stamps.

We have lost one member by death, Mrs. Elizabeth Putman Goodrich, mother of our governor.

At the last regular meeting officers were elected for the coming year. Members will continue to do Red Cross work through the summer.

ANN ELIZABETH JAQUA STAKEBAKE,
Regent.

John Paul Jones Chapter (Boston, Mass.) is small in numbers but large in endeavor, having taken up war work with vigor and was the first in the State to send to the National Society its per capita toward the Third Liberty Loan. It also, at the same time, gave its full amount toward the restoration of Tilloloy. Since sending in the last report, the Chapter has held regular meetings and given card parties, etc., to raise funds for its patriotic work. Mrs. Frederick C. Parchert, the outgoing Regent, opened her home for many affairs, including chapter meetings, and has set an example worthy of emulation. She graciously accepted the office of Treasurer on retiring from the Regency, and as chairman of two important committees—one the Magazine Committee. The Chapter has renewed annually its subscription to the Magazine for the Boston Public Library and sent individual subscriptions. It was represented on the committee and list of ushers at the meeting in Faneuil Hall Flag Day, this year, when the Boston Chapters united to celebrate "New Citizens' Day." Groups of foreign-born were present and represented on the program by leaders who made four-minute speeches. This was given under the auspices of the Chairman of International Relations—Mrs. Charles H. Bond, Chairman, aided by Dr. Clara E. Gary, the State Chairman and Regent of Old Boston Chapter. Eighteen Chapters were on the list with such historic names as Boston Tea Party, Bunker Hill, Committee of Safety, Franklin, General Benjamin Lincoln, Humphrey and Sprague, Lexington, John Paul Jones, Warren and Prescott, Old Belfry, Old North, Old South, Paul Revere, Margaret Corbin, Old Boston and John Hancock. The edifice was filled—many men from the Navy Yard there, also members of the D. A. R. and hundreds of citizens of foreign nativity. Former Governor John L. Bates made an inspiring address. A feature was the presentation of a large silk flag to the new Church of All Nations recently established here by the Morgan Memorial. This is a gift from the various chapters in the state, and was the idea of Mrs. Sara W.



FORT WALLA WALLA, ORIGINAL SKETCH MADE IN 1857

Lee-Mortimer, a life member of the D. A. R., who made the speech, which was added to by the State Regent, Mrs. Frank Dexter Ellison. Mrs. Bond spoke briefly but eloquently on the International idea and the music was of a high order.

The Chapter took part in the great Liberty Parade, April 6, in which the D. A. R. had a section and a float picturing Betsy Ross. It has been responsive to all calls from the National Society and the state. In May, 1918, the founder, Miss Marion Howard Brazier, was again made Regent with a staff of officers that insures success. Several new members are entering in October, and one member residing in New Jersey has been transferred to the Manhattan Chapter, New York City.

(Miss) Marion H. Brazier,
Ex-Historian.

Gunnison Valley Chapter (Gunnison, Colo.), on May 12th, presented to the county and town of Gunnison a county service flag, bearing 166 stars, one gold star, and a triangle. Preceded by a fife and drum corps, and followed by the members of the Chapter, thirteen children, sons and daughters of Chapter members, bore the flag to the courthouse square, where the beautiful presentation service was held. The address was made by Dean Samuel Quigley, of the Colorado State Normal School, whose enlistment in Y. M. C. A. work was indicated by the triangle upon the flag. He spoke most fittingly and effectively of the inspiration to self-forgetfulness and patriotic sacrifice that must always come from a sight of this emblem of service. The flag was raised by a Son of the Revolution, a veteran of the Civil War, a soldier of the Spanish War, and a member of the National Army.



MISS MARION H. BRAZIER, FOUNDER AND REGENT, JOHN PAUL JONES CHAPTER, BOSTON, MASS.

The Chapter has the honor of having held the first patriotic meeting in the town after the declaration of war, the meeting at which the Red Cross was organized, and of very active participation and efficient work in the Red Cross. It had also the honor of holding last year the state banner for the largest increase in membership during the year.

The members of the Chapter have helped equip the crew of the Whipple with knitted articles; have sent jellies and books to the Naval Tubercular Hospital at Las Animas; have provided lunches and other good cheer for drafted men passing through the town; have sent letters and papers to soldiers and sailors; and are now engaged in making over garments for Belgian and French orphans. To raise money for materials and express, the ten resident working members have agreed to give in turn teas or simple parties, each invitation to which shall include an invitation to contribute twenty-five cents for this purpose.

Lucy E. Spicer,
Historian.

Ketewamoke Chapter (Huntington, N. Y.) was for a number of years the one country Chapter on Long Island. Even now the two Chapters at Jamaica are so much a part of the Metropolis that I doubt if they would dispute the point with us. We have completed our tenth year of organized effort, and our membership numbers 146, over one-third of which is non-resident. We are fortunate in being part of a community possessing historical associations, the traditions and romance of which have ever been an inspiration and incentive to worthy endeavor.

A brief survey of the work accomplished includes the placing of a boulder and tablet to mark the Village "Town Spot" of Colonial days, the furnishing of the women's ward in our local hospital, the presentation of its first United States flag to our Town Hall on the one hundredth anniversary of the writing of the "Star Spangled Banner." We have also marked the graves of eleven Revolutionary soldiers with handsome bronze markers, contributed money prizes to school children for essays and progress in United States history, also to foreign students in our night school.

We have placed flag codes in all our schools and public buildings, and participated in patriotic holiday demonstrations. Washington's Birthday has been specially observed by a patriotic service in our beautiful old First Presbyterian Church, where worshiped the forefathers of our members and citizens two hundred and fifty years ago. The pastor of this church most graciously serves the Chapter as Chaplain.

It is the Chapter's proud privilege to own a Chapter House, and recent alterations in the assembly room have made more ambitious programs practicable. With the improved setting the programs this past year have all been of exceptional merit, and as befitted war times, of patriotic nature. A pageant of the Allies was arranged for the April meeting and to mark the first anniversary of our country's entry into the great war. So successful was this display that the suggestion to further enlarge and develop the idea was favorably acted upon, and through the supervision of our faithful First Vice Regent, we were able to make the opening of the Red Cross Drive in May a "notable occasion."

Our efforts in behalf of war relief have been the special charge this year, 1917–1918, and the reports at the annual meeting in June showed contributions amounting to $840. In the Red Cross work rooms, Daughters working one afternoon a week, were credited with the making of 10,000 surgical dressings. We contributed to the three Liberty Loans, sent 148 knitted garments to the Navy League, and paid $150 on an outstanding note. We added sixteen new members to our roster, and the average attendance at the meetings was larger than ever before in the Chapter's history.

The closing observance of the year, of special significance, fell on Memorial Day, when after renewing the flags on soldiers' graves and placing flowers on the graves of our Chapter members who are at rest, we participated in a sunset service held on the site of Fort Golgotha, in the old cemetery. Thus with a blessing on those who have made history, and a prayer for those who are adding to the record, Ketewamoke Chapter turns the page for a new beginning.

NELLIE R. SCUDDER,
Regent.

Tioga Point Chapter (Athens, Pa.), with a membership of 162, reports the past year as one of interest and unusual activity. A year ago it was voted to avoid all expense possible and use the money thus saved for war relief. In accordance with this decision the entire local expense of the Chapter was just $25. During the year, $1490.72 has been raised by small card parties, a reception, military euchre, a musicale and gifts from friends, and of this amount $660 has been expended for wool, the garments knitted being given to the Comforts Committee of the Navy League and the enlisted and drafted men of our own locality. Other gifts have been $50 for the Maurice Day at the Berry School; $75 to the Tilloloy Fund; $75 to the National Society for the Third Liberty Loan; $50 towards a war ambulance; $10 as a Christmas gift to our Real Daughter; a box of surgical dressings to the National Red Cross Society, and groceries and vegetables to the Home at Wilkes-Barre.

The Museum Committee has made many improvements at the museum and held a delightful meeting with a patriotic program of war songs. Many school children from the valley as well as other visitors, have enjoyed the museum relics, and gifts of several valuable books have been added to our collection of historical works. Many from a distance have availed themselves of the opportunity of visiting the library that they might make genealogical researches. For the third time the Chapter has been given a check for the museum work, and this time it was $250, the largest amount yet given. Work along the line of patriotic instruction has been done by Mrs. Louise Welles Murray, who has given talks to the pupils of the Sayre schools and instruction on War Garden work.

The topic for the year has been "France, Our Ally in the Revolution," and talks and papers have been given as follows: "Social and Political Conditions in England and France in the 18th Century"; "Baron de Kolb and His Mission"; "La Fayette and His Associates"; "Admiral d'Estaing, and the Activities of the First French Fleet in Northern and Southern Waters"; "General Rochambeau and the French Army"; "Washington's Letters to Rochambeau"; "Admiral de Grasse and the Great Aid Rendered by His Fleet." Later papers will be: "The Part of France at Yorktown"; "Reading from Jusserand"; "Our First French Ambassador and the Financial Aid of France."

We had a large delegation at the State Conference at Allentown, and our Regent, Mrs. F. W. Merriam, and first Vice Regent, Miss Marion Maurice, attended the last Continental Congress at Washington. Our members are active on Red Cross, Liberty Loan and Thrift Stamp Committees, many times acting as chairmen. The Chapter has one of the two Real Daughters in Pennsylvania.

MARY E. FINCH,
Historian.

Muskingum Chapter (Zanesville, Ohio). Owing to the present serious trend of public thought a feeling prevailed among our members that our Flag Day celebration could neither be appropriately omitted nor limited, as had been our custom, in the number of guests, hence the public was invited to attend and a large audience gathered in the commodious Lee home that afternoon.



Chicago Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution

A wholly exceptional feature of this occasion was an address delivered by Archdeacon Dodshon of the Diocese of Southern Ohio, a resident of Zanesville. By birth an Englishman, he spoke first most impressively regarding the *paramount duty* of *loyalty* on the part of naturalized citizens of the United States, and at less length on other war topics.

Especially he commended the patriotism of the Daughters of the American Revolution and credited this organization with the initial steps which have led up to the present awakened attitude of respect for the Stars and Stripes; also suggested a rising vote on the part of his hearers as an expression of moral support of a bill introduced by Senator Pomerine of Ohio to provide for the arraignment and punishment of persons guilty of disrespect to our flag.

Record of activities of our 42 members, May, 1917–1918, may be set down somewhat as follows: During the summer fortnightly knitting bees were held. Attendance included numerous friends of the society. At these gatherings a portion of the time was given to the discussion of war relief problems and transactions of business connected therewith: later, the same features filled the hours of our regular monthly meetings, in lieu of literary and musical programs; likewise time of many called meetings.

Outsiders continued to assist throughout the year by knitting in their homes, bringing gifts of finished work and liberal contributions of money towards the yarn fund. Counting those within and more without our fold, knitters were 116. With a few exceptions the completed 392 garments were forwarded to sailors. Total investment in yarn was $413.70. The arduous labor of ordering yarn, distributing same, making shipments, etc., was for the most part accomplished by our untiring Regent, Mrs. Brush.



CHAPTER HOUSE OF THE NELLIE CUSTIS LEWIS CHAPTER, WALPOLE, MASS.

Partial count of investments in first and second Liberty Loans amounted to $6500.

Chapter quota due for third Liberty Loan was met previous to assembling of National Congress in April, at which a regent's alternate, Miss Roe, represented our local organization.

We gave prompt response to the National Society's appeal looking to the restoration of the French village of Tilloloy. One member has adopted a French orphan, and we provided a year's support of three ($109.50). The per capita contribution asked from Ohio Daughters ($3) towards their Lodge at Camp Sherman was sent, and 75 glasses of jelly and marmalade supplied for the camp's hospital.

As a measure of economy the usual Year-Book was not printed. To raise funds for patriotic uses a New Year's reception was held, and a silver offering was received. In February a "Style Show" entertainment was given. Net proceeds, $100. By request the same is to be repeated since those desiring to attend far exceeded the seating capacity.

A goodly proportion of our members have engaged in sewing, making surgical supplies, giving instruction in these lines and other sorts of work connected with war relief efforts.

MARY JOSEPHINE ROE,
Historian.

Nellie Custis Lewis Chapter (Walpole, Mass.). Our Chapter is marching steadily on. We have fulfilled all our obligations, national, state and local. We continue meeting with, and loyally aiding our local S. A. R. Chapter at our mutual headquarters here and are represented in every needed and patriotic work. These old headquarters have more than a passing interest to all loyal Sons and Daughters of the American Revolution, in that every member of the family of its original owner in 1740, Isaac Lewis, rendered faithful aid and service for our national independence. Not only the sons Isaac and John served in the army, but the daughter Mary, through her husband, Lieutenant Eliphat Ellis; the daughter Joanna through her husband, Colonel Seth Bullard; the daughter Rebecca, through her husband, Colonel Thomas Starret; the daughter Sarah, through her husband, Sergeant John Andrews; and so on. From its glorious opening, April 19, 1775, to its happy end in 1783, this loyal old New England family kept heroically on, even sharing their food and fuel with their distressed compatriots of stricken Boston. For the past two years our Chapter has loyally aided our sister Chapter in procuring and placing a Betsy Ross flag on over 150 graves of Revolutionary War patriots in ten different local cemeteries, and we have high hopes of its permanent good as an object lesson. In close keeping with this, at the suggestion of President Lewis of the Francis Lewis Chapter, S. A. R., we have annually donated a copy of the D. A. R. Magazine to our public library. From this also we hope much good. In addition to our stated meetings at our headquarters we frequently meet at each others' homes for special patriotic work, sometimes with Mrs. Ellison, our valued State Regent, and sometimes uniting all the schools of the town—in what seems greatly needed patriotic interest and work. It would be almost unpardonable to recount here our so often repeated detailed wartime labors. Hospital, camp and field hav been our special care. We most heartily co tributed our share towards the Third Liber Bonds, and whatever has been required of u There seems but one other thing now for a of us to do, Pray, pray, without ceasin Heaven was with our fathers. Are we le worthy?

MAY TOWERS LEWIS,
Regent.

Olde Towne Chapter (Logansport, Ind recently elected the following officers for th ensuing year: Regent, Mrs. Harry Shultz Vice Regent, Mrs. Frank E. Berry; Secretar Mrs. D. H. Bennett; Treasurer, Miss Flor Wharton; Registrar, Mrs. C. W. Graves; His torian, Miss Laura Henderson. Mrs. D. Putnam was made Honorary Chaplain for lif

The report of the year's work follows: T Y. M. C. A. war work, $5.00; to Y. W. C. A war work, $5.00; to war library, $5.00; t Red Cross Christmas seals, $3.00; to fund fo memorial to Pioneer Mothers of Indian $2.00; to National Society for rebuilding of th French village Tilloloy, $14.50; to National So ciety for Third Liberty Loan, $16.00; to Indian D. A. R. for purchase and equipment of ambu lance (now in France), $28.90.

The Chapter has made 1218 trench candle It has made and distributed 175 glasses o jelly to troops passing through the City, an 14 glasses to dependent families of soldiers an sailors in Logansport. It has distributed thousand copies of Washington's prayer t troops that entrained in the city. In knittin Olde Towne Chapter has "gone over the top having handed in to the Red Cross 1070 kni ted garments and three knitted blankets.

The accompanying photograph was taken a the Flag Day meeting, and shows the membe of the Chapter.

(MISS) FLORA WHARTON,
Outgoing Secretary.

New Rochelle Chapter (New Rochell N. Y.). During the season now ending, th Chapter has convened seven times for regula meetings and eight special meetings have bee called for business of the board of managemen Four new names have been added an having six resignations, there is a total o fifty-two now enrolled. The service flag w expect soon to have will show at least twel stars and we have a greater number of sma soldiers and sailors too young yet to serve.

Our Chapter has been following various lin of relief work. Through our knitting commi

tee, a second outfit of sweaters, helmets and wristlets was sent to the thirty-six men of the U.S.S. Dupont. Other orders for the Red Cross have been taken.

By personal contributions from the members a holiday box of pleasing and useful gifts went to the twelve-year-old girl in France, adopted by our Chapter, whose father was killed at Verdun. Magazines have been given to the soldiers, and the Chapter has supplied work. Two members have given card parties, at one of which the prizes were War Savings Stamps. Another delightful affair, successful financially, was the open-air reading of a one-act play with three scenes, given by one of the Chapter, who is an artist of distinction. We are all doing our bit in Thrift Stamps and our best in Bonds for Liberty.

A delegation from the Chapter attended the formal dedication to the State, of the restored



MEMBERS OF OLDE TOWNE CHAPTER, LOGANPORT, IND.

money for milk, the past year, to the large family of a man in service at Fort Slocum.

Several of our members have been in the canteen work for many months and in February a team was organized of ten regular members and five reserves, all Chapter members. Having Fort Slocum very near and the Pelham Bay Naval Reserve Station also near, all canteen teams of New Rochelle are kept busy early and late, but we are glad to do our part. We serve in turn with other organizations of the town in coöperation with the Soldiers' and Sailors' Club and under the management of the War Camp Community Service. Donations of pies, homemade cakes, etc., are brought to the Club rooms by all the Chapter members.

Food conservation rules are observed in our homes and also at our meetings. New plans have been devised by the Ways and Means committee to increase the fund for war relief

Washington's Headquarters near White Plains, October, 1917. Dr. Cyrus Townsend Brady addressed the assembly, and Mrs. Charles S. Whitman, representing the Governor of the state, was among the distinguished guests.

On April 19th, soon after the United States entered the present war, a new Paul Revere passed through our city. One and a half centuries after the "midnight ride," when the real Revere stopped in New Rochelle, enroute to New York (and the old Inn, kept by the first constable, Oliver Besley, is still standing where he was entertained)—came the new call to arms in the mightiest conflict of the world's history. In the "Wake Up America" parade that day I noted, with interest, the fact that a great, great grandson of Paul Revere marched in a Long Island town.

One year of war has passed and the same time in April found our city spending itself in

another great demonstration to win the Honor Flag in the third Liberty Loan drive. We won it and more.

ANNA BATCHELDER STONE (MRS. WILLIAM LEETE),
Historian.

Lagonda Chapter (Springfield, O.) reports that the meeting in June closed a profitable year with a membership of 76, one of our beloved members having died. There are also 5 prospective members.

There have been ten meetings with several additional call meetings. These were opened by the singing of "The Star Spangled Banner," and the flag salute. There have been distributed through the business districts and schools 2000 copies of the "Flag Code."

We have adopted two French orphans, and have received their letters of gratitude which were read at a recent meeting. We have contributed $235 to the D. A. R. Hostess House at Camp Sherman in time for our Chapter to be named on the Honor Roll. In the restoration of Tilloloy, it was decided last January to give 50 cents per member. This fund is being held until conditions are deemed expedient, or whenever the Society requests it. Contributions have been made to the fund for comfort kits for Clark County soldiers. At the request of the Society, we pledged $1 per member towards the $100,000 Liberty Bond of the third issue. We have held a successful rummage sale, the proceeds of which we added to our working fund.

Twenty-five dollars' worth of yarn has been knitted, and these articles sent to the Navy League. A large number of our members are working two days a week through the National League for Woman's Service and the Red Cross. Several are devoting more of their time and are chairmen of different departments. We contributed $10 toward the Chris mas Fund for the spreading of "good cheer to soldiers at Camp Sheridan.

The study for the year has been "Frenc Influence in American History," some men bers contributing interesting papers. Oth programs were furnished by able men of ou city.

On February 22, the subject, "La Fayett the Friend of Washington," was excellent presented. In accordance with universal co servation we dispensed with refreshmen throughout the year, and with any entertai ments that necessitated time in preparatio Thus was eliminated the customary elabora George Washington party.

However, we had as guests the officers Catherine Green Chapter, of Xenia. Throug the generous hospitality of our hostesses, Mr N. K. Fairbanks, Regent, and Mrs. M. L. Mi ligan, Treasurer, there was a splendid reco nition of the day at the home of the forme

Our programs for the year were typewritte in tinted covers and tied with white cord, contribution from a member.

On May 21, was the opening of the can paign for our War Chest and Red Cross driv marked by a colossal parade, in which "Ou Daughters," too, shared a part.

On June 14th we celebrated "Flag Day" New Carlisle, at the home of the late Gener McArthur, pioneer patriot and distinguishe statesman. This home is now owned by h daughter, Mrs. Wheeler, who has given it th appropriate name "Pioneer Place." With suc associations and historic setting, we felt peculiarly fitting such an observance be mad here.

Our activities were suspended during Ju and August, to be resumed in September.

M. JEANNETTE KENNEDY,
Historian.

NEW COMMITTEE LIST PUBLISHED

The new list of the Committees of the National Society has been published and a copy sent to each member of the National Board of Management, Chairmen, Officers of Committees, and Chapte Regents. If your copy has gone astra in the mails, write to office of Corr sponding Secretary General for anothe



FANEUIL HALL, BOSTON SCENE OF D.A.R. MEETING

By Lilias Folger

Secretary of Flag Day Committee



THE subject of International Relations is one of great interest to the following Boston Chapters, Daughters of the American Revolution: Boston Tea Party, Bunker Hill, Committee of Safety, Franklin, General Benjamin Lincoln, Humphrey and Sprague, John Hancock, John Paul Jones, Lexington, Margaret Corbin, Old Belfry, Old Boston, Old North, Old South, Paul Revere, Warren and Prescott.

The Chairman of International Relations, Massachusetts D. A. R., Dr. Clara E. Gary, who is also Regent of the Old Boston Chapter, with the assistance of a committee of forty ladies chosen from the participating Boston Chapters, arranged and successfully conducted a meeting and reception given in honor of America's New Citizens at Faneuil Hall, Flag Day evening, June 14, 1918. There were about nine hundred people present. The presiding officer for the evening was Dr. Clara E. Gary, who introduced the following speakers:

Rev. Edward A. Horton, Chaplain of the Massachusetts Senate, Hon. Andrew J. Peters, Mayor of Boston; Hon. Albert P. Langtry, Secretary of the State of Massachusetts; Mrs. Frank D. Ellison, State Regent, Massachusetts D. A. R., Mrs. Charles H. Bond, Chairman of International Relations. N. S. D. A. R.; Hon. John L. Bates, Ex-Governor of Massachusetts; Mr. Charles F. Read, President of the Massachusetts S. A. R. Dr. Gary also introduced the five-minute speakers, whose birthplaces represented five different nations, but who for many years have been prominent and useful citizens of our country: Mr. Bernard J. Rothwell, Bureau of Immigration; Mr. Max Mitchell, President of the Cosmopolitan Trust Company; Mr. S. R. Romano, Bureau of Registration; Dr. George M. Katsainor, physician and author; and Rev. A. H. Nazarian, Pastor of People's Temple.

An impressive part of the evening's exercises was the bringing to the platform of a magnificent national flag by Mrs. S. W. Lee-Mortimer. Mrs. Frank D. Ellison presented this flag in behalf of the Massachusetts D. A. R. to the Church of All Nations, Boston, Mass. It was gratefully accepted for the Church in an eloquent response by Rev. Dillon J. Bronson, D.D.

The soloists were Mr. John Rogers, Boston's popular baritone, and Mrs. Bertha Orgill Davies.

The music was furnished by the Junior Orchestra, Boston Music School Settlement, and was led by its Superintendent, Mr. Harold Gleason. A brief history of this school is interesting. It was established about seven years ago, is composed of 80 per cent. Russians and 15 per cent. Italians. It has thirty teachers, and is supported by private subscriptions. On account of insufficient accommodations, there is a long waiting list of pupils.

The program closed with "America," sung by the audience, followed by a reception, at which time eight hundred new citizens were each presented with a celluloid flag button, on which there were forty-eight stars and thirteen stripes. Our State Chairman hopes that before the close of another year the entire membership of the Massachusetts D. A. R. will be formed into groups similar to the one formed by the Boston Chapters, that our State as a whole may do splendid work in teaching our new citizens the ideals for which our country and its institutions stand.

GENEALOGICAL DEPARTMENT

In answers to "Queries" it is essential to give Liber and Folio or "Bible Reference." Queries will be inserted as early as possible after they are received. Answers, partial answers, or any information regarding queries are requested. In answering queries please give the date of the magazine and the number of the query. All letters to be forwarded to contributors must be unsealed and sent in blank, stamped envelopes, accompanied with the number of the query and its signature. The Genealogical Editor reserves the right to print anything contained in the communication and will then forward the letter to the one sending the query.

MRS. MARGARET ROBERT HODGES
Genealogical Editor, Annapolis, Maryland

ANSWERS

451. PAUL-IRWIN.—I am looking up the history and genealogy of the Bleakney and find that the sister (Caty) of one David Blakley, m an Erwin, or Irwin. Does this happen to be in your line of Irwins? If so, who were the parents of Caty (Blakley) Erwin?—*Winona Bleakley Peterson,* University Place, Neb.

4000. WASHBURN.—Nathaniel Dexter, supposed to have m a Washburn, had children and resided in, or near Orono, or Stillwater, Me. May I ask if you discovered the Washburn connection? If so, will you kindly furnish me with full data of his w and her family, date and place of birth, marriage and death, etc.?—*L. P. Goodell,* Danville, Ill.

6079. (3) RAINSFORD.—Dau of Mary Bentley Myers; dau of Wm. Raynsford Bentley and Sarah Cornell; son of Elisha Bentley and Jane Christie; son of Charles Bentley and Abigail Raynesford, of Canterbury (Westminster, Conn.); son of Wm. Bentley, Norwich, Conn., and wife, Orange; son of John Bentley, brother of Richard Bentley, Master of Trinity College, Cambridge; son of Thos. Bentley and Sarah. The name is spelled, Raynesford, Ransford or Rainsford. Records given by Frank Hoxie, Town Clerk, from Canterbury, Conn. John, son of David Raynesford, b Jan. 2, 1723 or 4. Edward, son of Nathan and Esther Raynsford, b Aug. 17, 1738. Anne, dau of Nathan and Esther, b Feb. 13, 1741. Nathan and Esther Raynesford m July 12, 1737. Edward Raynsford, Canterbury, Conn. Abigail, wife of Edward, d May 12, 1763. Issue: 1. Joseph, son of Edward and Abigail, b June 24, 1725, m Feb. 4, 1752, "Widow" Joanna Gibson. Children: Joseph, Jr., son of Joseph and Joanna, b Nov. 13, 1752, m Anne Waldo, Aug. 3, 1777. Children: 1. Joseph Waldo, son of Joseph, Jr., and Anna Waldo, b July, 1779, and m Apr. 20, 1800, Hannah Lathrop, of Franklin, and Polly, dau of Joseph, Jr., and Anne, b Aug. 29, 1781. 2. David, son of Joseph and Joanna, b July 22, 1754, m Mar. 17, 1778, Hephzibah Foster. Children: Elizabeth, b Mar. 17, 1779; Abigail, b May 17, 1780; Achsah, b Feb. 16, 1782; Ruby, b Feb. 27, 1784; David, b Mar. 3, 1787; Rebecca, b Feb. 14, 1790; Russell, b Feb. 14, 1792; Hephzibah, b Aug. 19, 1797. 3. Abigail, dau of Joseph and Joanna, b Nov. 15, 1756, m Charles Bentley, she d Apr., 1783. Children: Hannah, b Oct. 15, 1776, d about 1848, m J. Hyde of Canterbury, Conn.; Ruth, b Aug. 15, 1778, d about 1853, m David Burchard, New Marboro, Mass.; Elisha, b Aug. 12, 1780, m Jane Christie, d Aug. 15, 1838; John, b Oct. 11, 1782.

Edward Raynesford of Cambridge, bought land in Canterbury, Conn., in 1714; he was active in church and politics. Two Edward Raynesfords, father and son, in Cambridge—son moved to Canterbury.

In May, 1776, Joseph Raynesford was appointed Lieut. in Ninth Co., 11th Regt., Conn. Militia. I feel sure Joseph Rainesford, or Raynesford gave Rev service.—*Margaret Myers,* 405 N. Ninth Street, Independence, Kan.

6079. (1) ELLERSON.—David Ellerson was b in Fairfax, Va. I think his parents came from Scotland, or Holland. Originally the Ellersons-Stewarts laid claim to the throne of Scotland. They were defeated, and later left Scotland and went to Holland, remaining there but a short time. They went to Va., where they had a large plantation and many slaves. They liberated their slaves, which caused a disturbance which resulted in the Ellersons coming

across the Hudson from Catskill, thence to Flat Creek.—*Laura Elerson Becker,* Stanford, N. Y.

6082. ALLEN.—My grandmother was an Allen, b in Vt., and I have never been able to find out who her father, William Allen of Underhill, Vt., was. I have a little data on the Allens, in particular on Ebenezer Allen. This information came to me through the kindness of the Librarian of Ohio, having been copied from Vt. Historical Gazetteer, Vols. I and II: Col. Ebenezer Allen was b in Northampton, Mass., Oct. 17, 1743. His family was not connected with that of Ethan Allen. When he was a child he was taken to Berkshire Co., Vt., where his father soon d, leaving Mrs. Allen with a large family of children, Ebenezer being the eldest. In 1762 he m a Miss Richards. I notice the query says he m Lucy Chapman in 1785. In 1768 he moved to Bennington, and in 1771, with his brother-in-law, Thomas Ashley, he moved to Poultney. Col. Allen commanded the fort at Vergennes in 1778 and performed other services. Record incomplete. In 1800 the Col. removed with his family to Burlington, and d there in 1806. Col. Allen and Gen. Allen were on terms of intimacy and the day he d Gen. Allen was with Col. Allen at his home on the island in the company of old acquaintances.—*Howard L. Jones,* 1185 Gratiot Ave., Detroit.

6085. FORBES.—Achsah Forbes m Eli Chamberlain, Nov. 30, 1815, in Westboro, Mass. She was the youngest of nine children of Jonathan and Sarah (Brigham) Forbes of Westboro. Her mother was the eldest dau of Moses and Mehitabel (Grout) Brigham, and the house in which she was born and which was also the birthplace of her mother, is still standing, unless recently demolished. The Brigham and Forbes families were prominent in Westboro for many years. The mother of Achsah Forbes was the sixth in line of the Brigham family in this country: (6) Sarah, (5) Moses, (4) Nathan, (3) Nathan, (2) Thomas, (1) Thomas. My authority for the above is "The History of the Brigham Family," by W. I. Tyler Brigham and Miss Emma E. Brigham.—*Mrs. Augusta Richardson Brigham,* 21 Concord St., Malden, Mass.

6068. (4) ELLIS.—In replying to this inquiry, I wish to state that while my paternal great-grandmother was Lucy Ellis, we have no record of any of her family having lived in Pa. Owing to the similarity of names, however, the following data may be of value.

"Ancient Landmarks of Plymouth," by Wm. S. Davis, gives John Ellis of Sandwich, among the "list of those able to bear arms in New Plymouth, in 1643." William, 1690, was in Capt. Gallop's Co., Canadian Expedition. Thomas, 1744, has a Rev War record, for which see "Mass. Soldiers and Sailors in the Rev."

Genealogy: John of Sandwich m, 1645, Elizabeth, dau of Edmund Freeman. Issue: Bennet, 1649; Mordecai, 1651; Joel, 1655; Nathaniel, 1657; Mathias, ——; "and probably John, Sam and Freeman." Mathias, son of John I, m ——? Issue: Mathias, 1681; Freeman, 1683; Mary, 1685; Experience, 1687, m Stephen Churchill; Malachi, 1689, Remember, 1691; Benjamin ——; Samuel, 1699; and perhaps William. William, son of Mathias, m Jane Hutchinson, dau of William Hutchinson of Owthorpe, England. Issue: William, 1719; Experience, 1722; Eleazer, 1724; Thomas, 1726. William, son of 1st William, m Patience ——. Issue: Thomas, 1734; Betty, 1748, m Ezra Harlow; Lydia, 1750, m Thomas Clarke; Mary, 1753. Thomas, son of 2nd William, m Jerusha Clarke, dau of Israel Clarke, 1767. Issue: Betsey, 1770, m a Swift: William, 1771; Lydia, m a Morey; Jerusha; Polly; Lucy; Nathaniel; Thomas, m Rebecca Burgess. William, son of 1st Thomas, m Hepsibah Blackwell, Feb. 28, 1793; he was b at Plymouth, Dec. 7, 1771, and d at Kingston (Jamaica?), May 2, 1810. Hepsibah, B.E., was b at Sandwich, May 13, 1772, and d at Waterville Me., Aug. 23, 1829. Issue: Russell, Feb. 12, 1794; William, Sept. 24, 1797; Mican, Oct. 5, 1795; Cynthia S., Nov. 11, 1799; Lucy, Apr. 28, 1802; Thomas, Apr. 6, 1804; Charles, Apr. 9, 1806; Hiram, Jan. 17, 1808. Lucy Ellis wed my great-grandfather, Enoch Hinckley, Sept. 12, 1820, at Sydney, Me. I have read that the Ellis line descends from English royalty, and there is a genealogy published of the family in England.—*Mrs. Sylvan George Cohn,* Pendleton, Oregon, Box 112.

6064. HARVIE.—John Harvie, Sr., d 1769. Therefore he had no Rev service. He was the father of nine children. His widow d in Georgia. Gov. Gilmore has written up the family in his book called "The Georgians." William Harvie m Judith Cosby. His dau Mary m John Groves. Their dau Elizabeth Groves, b about 1840, m my brother John Harris, of Covington, Ga. They both have been dead some time.

D. A. R. Lineage Book, Vol. 24, No. 23326, gives your answer about James Marks. He was a magistrate of Albemarle Co., Va., and signed the oath of allegiance. He was b in Albemarle Co., Va., about 1745, d in Ga.; he m Elizabeth Harvie, 1771.—*Miss Sue A. Harris,* 484 Spring St., Atlanta, Ga.

6019. (5) YANCEY.—Richard Yancey, of Mecklenburg Co., Va., m Polly Walton, of Louisa Co., in 1797. From my family records I feel sure the Richard in question must have

been a son of Richard Yancey of Lurenburg Co., formerly part of Mecklenburg Co., as Richard d in Mecklenburg Co. Richard Yancey m Mary ———, in his will called "my beloved wife, Mary." Issue: Keziah, Lewis, William, Robert, Richard, Charles, Hezikiah, Joseph and Zachariah. Richard, Sr., d about 1780. My line of descent courses through the youngest son, Zachariah. The house still stands in which Richard lived at the time of his death. I have a cousin who has a copy of Richard, Sr.'s, will and notes of Colonial service.—*Mrs. George P. Yancey Merrill,* 1422 Belmont St., Washington, D. C.

6014. Tipton.—Regarding the parents of Meshack Tipton and his sister, Nancy Tipton, who m Giles Stephens, Rev soldier, near Baltimore, Md.: The Tipton family in America, wherever found, appears to have radiated from one point of original settlement—Maryland. The earliest entry into that colony, so far as I know, was that of Edward Tipton, who came in 1668 on the ship "Friendship" of London. (Liber 11, folio 379, Land Office Records, Annapolis.) About the same time, or shortly thereafter, Jonathan Tipton, b 1630, at Kingston, Jamaica, arrived in Maryland, as the Annapolis Gazette of Jan., 1757, states in announcing his death that month at the age of 118 years. In 1693 his three youngest children, Thomas, William and Jonathan, were baptized. (See Vestry Records of St. James' Parish, A. A. County, V. 1, p. 309.) After 1715 he and his numerous progeny appear in Balto. Co. as the Court records and Vestry transcripts of St. Paul's, St. John's and St. George's parishes attest.—*Mrs. R. H. Stickley,* 1107 Madison Ave., Memphis, Tenn.

5073. Crawford.—I think there is some confusion of the two Col. William Crawfords. They were both Judges; both in Rev War; both Colonels of Va. Regts. One was b in Chambersburg, Pa., 1744(?), m Alice Kennedy, of Chambersburg, Pa.; he owned a large amount of land; was Judge of Circuit Court. My grandmother, Elizabeth Crawford, wife of William Bradford Crawford, received bounty land and a pension for services. William Bradford Crawford was son of the Col. William Crawford, b in Chambersburg. Would like to find some data regarding the mother and father of the Col. William Crawford of Chambersburg.—*Mrs. Mary D. Chenoweth Turner,* 1717 Kilbourne Place, Washington, D. C.

5058. Bryan.—This record of David C. Bryan, I believe, is authentic, gleaned from various church records which may be consulted in Huntington, N. Y. I find no soldier's service for Gilbert Bryan, but he signed the Associators List (which is accepted as loyal service by D. A. R.), and as he was a refugee to Conn., State records there may have him on their rosters as a soldier. Augustine Bryan, Jr., father of David, also signed as Associator. The record back of Ruth, wife of David, is not available in the data in my possession.

Genealogy: David (Chi) Chester Bryan, b Sept. 29, 1771, d. July 31, 1829; he m, Jan. 18, 1792, Ruth Bryan, b Nov. 14, 1771, d Apr. 3, 1837, son of Gilbert Bryan, Associator, baptized May 9, 1744; he m Apr. 16, 1769, Mary Chichester, baptized June 7, 1751, dau, probably, of David and Sarah (Lewis), son of Augustine Bryan, Associator, b 1710, d Jan., 1780; he m, June 15, 1735, Deborah White (dau of James), baptized June 25, 1712, d Sept. 1767, son of Alexander Bryan, b Nov. 24, 1683, d Nov. 16, 1761, seventy-nine years of age; he m about 1707, Ruth Platt (dau Epenetus) b June 15, 1687, son of Alexander Bryan, Sr., b Milford, Conn., 1651, d 1700—estate adm.—m about 1673, Sybel Whiting, b 1655 (dau of Rev. John). Alexander was the son of Richard Bryan, b in England about 1629, d 1698; he m first, Mary ———; m again in 1678, Elizabeth Powell Hollingworth. Richard was the son of Alexander Bryan (first of the name in New England) b in England before 1600, d 1679, at a great age; he m first Anne ———, d 1661, second, the widow of Sam'l Fitch. Record of Associators may be found in Mather's Refugees, p. 1062. In baptism records, Rev. ——— Prime,—"David Chichester"—easily contracted to Chester.—*Mrs. Nellie R. Scudder,* Huntington, L. I.

QUERIES

6148 (1) Martin.—There are so many John Martins on record in Va. about the time of the Rev, and just before, that I am unable to distinguish my ancestor by that name, and lay claim to his service Colonial or Rev. My John Martin had three children: Hudson Martin, b 1752, d 1830, who was a Rev officer; Henry Martin, Martha Martin, m Mathew Vaughn in Goochland Co., Va. I do not know the name of the w of John Martin, the mother of these children. John Martin was a brother of Sparks Martin, mentioned in Va. Historical Magazine, Vol xiii, p. 197–199. Copies of the will of Sparkes Martin are still in the family, dated 1786–87, which lead me to believe that John Martin was then alive. One John Martin m Martha Burwell, who d 1738. Did he marry again? Whom did John Martin marry in 1752, in Caroline Co. (Va. Mag. Vol. xiii, 197)? Has any one worked out this Martin line?

(2) DICKINSON.—Did Richard Dickinson, living in Spottsylvania Co., Va., in 1785, marry a dau of William Plummer Thurston, and have a son Thurston James Dickinson, b 1780, d 1855 in Nelson Co., Va.?

(3) JOHNSON.—Jane Johnson Shares m George Sutherland, 1791. I think she was a widow, whose maiden name was Jane Johnson, her first husband being ——— Shares. Was she the dau of Richard Johnson, the Rev soldier? She lived in Florence and Albemarle Counties, Va.

(4) WARMER.—Van Warmer, or Wormer (dropping the Van). I find sometimes Jeremiah Van Warmer b 1783, d 1878, m Louise Wattles, and had Aaron Van Warmer, b 1808 in Cayuga County, N. Y. The name Lawrence has been used through all the generations. They were from Holland. Who was the father of Jeremiah Van Warmer, b 1783? He lived in Cayuga, Albany and Shreben Counties, N. Y., at different times. He was a farmer, and served in the War of 1812 as Jerry Wormer.

(5) WATTLES.—William Wattles, b 1755, d 1841, in Lacke, Cayuga Co., N. Y. Was a Sergt. in the Rev War, and is buried in Lacke. His will names w Lavinia. What was her maiden name? Her parents' names? Has his grave been marked by a local Chapter? Was her father a Rev soldier?—K. C. G.

6149. (1) MEEKS-SMITH. — Jacob Meeks, son of John and Mary (?) Meeks, was b in Pa., September 3, 1777, m Sarah Smith, dau of Dennis and Elizabeth (?) Smith, March 1, 1807. She was b January 7, 1779. They removed from Lancaster Co., Pa., to Fairfield Co., O. I have a letter from the State Librarian, saying that both John Meeks and Dennis Smith served during the Rev in the Washington Co., Pa., Militia. Wanted, dates and places of birth, death, and marriage of both men and their wives, and the wives' maiden names. Would the parents of these four people have been too old to serve in the Rev? If not, I would like data pertaining thereto.

(2) CLARK-EWING.—I very much desire a copy of the inscription on the gravestone of Obediah Clark, who d at Lancaster, O., about 1842. Do not know in what cemetery he was buried? His wife, who was buried by his side, was Sarah Ewing Clark.

(3) CLARK-WINCHELL. — Amos Clark m Mercy Clark at Farmington, Conn., March 1, 1751. M. 2nd, Lois Winchell at Berlin, Conn., February 25, 1768. Issue, Salmon, George Anson, Obediah b 1777, Abia, Josiah, Mary and Mercy. He served in the Rev. Wanted: place and dates of birth and death of Amos and Lois, his 2nd w. Also would like to know if there was Rev service. Was the Obediah Clark who was in the Rev under Capt. Noadiah Hooker any relation to Amos?

(4) EMMONS.—Arthur Emmons b 1734, d August 26, 1804, at South Farms, near Litchfield, Conn. His wife Sarah (?) Emmons d at South Farms, January 8, 1816, aged 83. Issue, Russell b 1752, Jesse, Phineas, Arthur, Jr., Isaac, Sarah, Orange b April 5, 1763, and Oliver. Wanted, place and date of birth of Arthur; place and date of birth of Sarah, his w. Did Arthur give Rev service? Did his son Orange serve in the Rev War? Was he the "Arringe Emmonds" spoken of on page 569, "Connecticut Men in the Revolution"? His children were Chauncey, Caroline, James, Lorrin and Daniel, 1st w was Eunice Tucker (?); 2nd w, Polly D. Whittle. When and where did he marry Eunice? When and where did they both die? Place and date of her birth? She probably d between 1790 and 1792. Did Eunice (?) Emmons's father give Rev service? Desire data of her parents.

(5) BROOKS. — Captain Abraham (or Abram) Brooks, a Colonial captain, and son of Deacon Thomas Brooks. Thomas b Haddam, Conn., 1702–3, m Martha Porter, November 5, 1729, d Haddam, 1784; issue, Captain Samuel, Susanna, Martha, Lydia, Jerusha, Jonathan, Abraham and Porter. Did he render Rev service?

(6) PORTER-HORTON. — Ezekiel Porter b Old Haddam, Conn., October 25, 1762, d Smithville, N. Y., July 16, 1840, m Elizabeth Horton at Nangatuck, Conn., October 25, 1786; issue, Charlotte, Beecher, Edmund and Harlow. Ezekiel m (2) Mary Sanford, of Prospect, Conn. He was son of Ezra. Was he the Ezra who lived at Haddam in 1790? Did Ezra have Rev service? Data of Ezra and w desired. He was not the Ezra who lived at Killingworth. Wanted: dates and places of birth and death of Elizabeth Horton Porter, parentage, etc. Was her father in the Revolution? Data of her parents desired. They probably lived at Waterbury, Conn. Am told that will of her father and grandfather are there. Were they related to the Edmond Horton who served in the Rev from Mass? (See p. 125, Saffel Rev. Records.)

(7) KING.—Samuel King served as a Suffolk Co., N. Y., Minute Man during the Rev in Col. Josiah Smith's Regiment. He, with his w and six chidlren (one of whom was Lydia, b Long Island, December 2, 1763, and m James Brooks, one of Washington's bodyguard), were refugees in 1776 from Long Island to Conn. He returned to Long Island after the Rev. Has many descendants in Ohio named Brooks, Foote and Briggs. Wanted, children's names,

places and dates of his and his wife's birth, death and marriage. His wife's maiden name, and Rev service desired.

(8) SMITH–SHAILER.—Capt. John Smith (a sea-captain) b Haddam, Conn., July 13, 1752, d Haddam, Conn., March 23, 1789, m Martha Shailer, who was b August 16, 1745, d July 25, 1825. When m? Lived part of his life at Haddam and part at Middletown (Cromwell). Did he sign the oath of allegiance, or render service in Rev War? His father was Lieut. Joseph Smith (son of Lieut. Joseph,[3] Capt. John,[2] Simon[1]) b at Haddam, April 20, 1725, d Haddam, March 14, 1809. He is said to have been called "Lieut. Joseph, 2nd," to distinguish him from his cousin, Deacon Joseph. Did he render Rev service? Would it be possible to distinguish Lieut. Joseph and Capt. John's Rev service? Lieut. Joseph's w was Elizabeth Cone. Places and dates of their marriage and her death and birth wanted. Issue, Sylvanus, John, Abisla, Thankful, Jethero, Elizabeth, Joseph, Sarah and Hannah.—D. R. C.

6150. MEAD.—Wanted, the name of the father and grandfather of one Charlotte Mead (Meed) b May 4, 1797, m B. Cook, March 18, 1819. She lived in Chenango Co., N. Y. Was there Rev service?—L. A. D.

6151. MONTGOMERY.—The names of the children and grandchildren of Gen. Richard Montgomery desired.—R. D.

6152. BERRY.—Information desired and Rev service of Thomas Berry, probably in Va., lived in Westmoreland Co., Pa., after the Rev. His wife's name was Sallie Curtis. Three of his children, John, Curtis, and Rachel, moved to Ohio prior to 1812.—L. M.

6153. MACKAY.—Ann Mackay m William McCaleb in 1769 in S. C. Mackay and McCaleb came to America in the same ship a year after the battle of Culloden in 1747, and settled in Pendleton District, S. C. They were Highland Scotch. The name Mackay is variously spelt: McKay, McKey and Mackie. Wanted: Rev record of Ann Mackay's ancestors. Flora McDonald, who rescued "Prince Charles" after the battle of Culloden, lived near the above-named families, after she came to America; and family traditions say they were related. Wanted: the Rev record of Flora McDonald and relationship of McCaleb and Mackay.—P. A. M. C.

6154. MOREHEAD.—Elizabeth Morehead b in S. C., December 6, 1776. She m Samuel Flenniken, of Franklin Co., Columbus, O., December, 1798. Was Elizabeth Morehead's father in the Rev? If so, where was he from? etc.—W. R. P.

6155. WALKER–PERRY. — My grandfather, Ephraim Walker, was a Methodist minister, and lived and d in the town of Nunda, N. Y. He came from Washington Co. His father, John Walker, was a soldier in the Rev War, and, I believe, in the War of 1812. Ephraim Walker was also a soldier in the War of 1812. My grandfather on the maternal side was Previze Perry, who came from the East to Livingston Co., N. Y. I have but little knowledge of his family. Any information regarding these two families would be very acceptable.—J. E. W.

6156. ELTON.—A family record written on parchment says that Anthony Elton, b March 30, 1730, was a member of the Silk Stocking battalion of Philadelphia in the war of the Rev. I have been unable to find mention of said regiment in the Pa. records, and think it might have been a nickname for a company whose official name was something else. A Dau from Pa. tells me that she saw mention of the Silk Stocking battalion in a genealogical publication, which stated that the captain was Bradford and uniform brown and buff. Information is desired of company, and official proof that said Anthony Elton was a member of it. Anthony Elton m first Sarah ——— and had issue, Elizabeth, b November 24, 1788, Sarah, b November 23, 1790, m second, Elenor McElveny, and had issue, Bethsheba, b 1792, and Margaret, b 1794. Said Margaret m Allen Matthews, of Georgia.—C. C. B.

6157. ALLEN-RICHARDS.—William Allen (1754–1826), m June 24, 1776, in or near Rutland, Vt., to Lydia Richards (1755–1841). Issue, Lucy, b 1777, m Daniel Hendee. Lydia, b 1779, m John Bell. William, Jr., b 1781. Anna, b 1782. Prudence, b 1785, m —— Cowell. Calvin P., b 1787, m Polly ——. Miriam, b 1789, m John Cassel. Susanna, b 1791, m David Brooks. John, b 1792. Joseph, b 1795. Henry, b 1798. Clarissa, b 1799, m William W. Barlow. William Allen was a Rev soldier, and a near relative of Ethan Allen; he moved from Vermont to Tioga Co., N. Y., in the early years of 1800, where he d and is buried. I wish to know the ancestry and the Rev service of William Allen, and the father of Lydia Richards.—C. F. R.

6158. SHEPARD.—John Shepard, Jr., enlisted at Westfield, Mass., 1775. The records of Adjutant General's office, Washington, D. C., show he was First Lieut., 18th regiment; also, Captain in Colonel Elisha Porter's regiment, Mass. Militia. He was known in later life as Col. John Shepard, "Justice of N. H. Court of General Sessions for Peace of County," Amherst, N. H. Colonel John Shepard was b De-

cember 25, 1730, d December 4, 1802, and m Mercy Wilkins who d October 11, 1825. Can it be stated on what basis the title of Colonel was given?—H. L. W.

(2) HARRISON.—Joseph Harrison, b December 22, 1750, m October 24, 1778, Rachel Perry, b August 10, 1753. They lived in Maryland until the early part of the nineteenth century, when the family removed to Georgia. Joseph Harrison was the only son of George and Mary (Perry) Harrison. Did he render service in the Rev?—H. L. W.

6159. (1) MARTIN.—The Martin family came from England to vicinity of Culpeper Court House, Va. Wanted: full information about them. One Reuben Martin had a dau Jemina who m George Ball and moved to Laurens Co., S. C. Was Reuben Martin a Rev soldier, and who were his parents?—M. L. C.

(2) WILLIAMS.—Stephen Williams, Lieut. of Militia in Rev. Lived in Newberry Co., ninety-sixth district, S. C., supposed to have come from Virginia or North Carolina. M. Catherine Cole. Where did he come from? Who were his parents?—M. L. C.

(3) BALL.—William Ball came from Virginia to Laurens Co., ninety-sixth district, S. C., in 1781 or 1784. Had sons, William, George, Peter, Lewis and Jeremiah, and two or three daus. Had a wife, possibly second wife, who d in Laurens Co., named Lyllam. Who were the parents of this William Ball? Several William Balls served in Rev. Wish to identify this one.—M. L. C.

(4) BALL.—George Ball served in Rev War as member of Captain John Blair's company, 9th Regiment Virginia forces, commanded by Thomas Fleming, Esq. Later he served as a corporal of Captain John Poulson's Company, same regiment, commanded by Colonel George Matthews. Is on pay roll for month of May, 1777, and finally his name appears on a pay roll of the same company with remark: "Taken prisoner 4 October, at Germantown." Can anyone in Virginia identify this man? Is it possible that he m Jemina Martin of Culpeper and moved to Laurens Co., S. C., immediately after Rev?—M. L. C.

6160. HULL.—John Hull enlisted as a soldier in the Rev War, from Westmoreland Co., Pa., and served as sergeant of the Thirteenth and Seventh Regiments of the Virginia Continental Line. The census of 1790 shows him a resident in Washington Co., Pa. He d in Pittsburgh, about 1805. I desire the names of his children. I believe my great-great-grandmother Elizabeth Hull, b 1762, and her sister, Massie, were his daus.—H. L. R.

6161. ALLEN.—My maternal great-grandfather was Jonathan Allen, cousin of Ethan and Ira Allen. He m for his second w Lucinda Clark. Issue: Chester Allen, Seelye Allen, Saley Allen, Phebe Jane Allen. This latter one, b February 19, 1806, d October 20, 1859, was my maternal grandmother. She m Eliphalet Tompkin. Issue: Frances Ann Tompkin, July 2, 1831 (my mother), Mary Hubbell Tompkin, March 3, 1833, Charles Robertson Tompkin, February 8, 1835, George Washington Tompkin, July 3, 1837, Henrietta Warren Tompkin, September 8, 1839, Bethuel Peck Tompkin, September 16, 1841. Frances Ann, my mother, m Robert Moore Davidson, April 7, 1853. Issue: Florence Jane Davidson, b December 26, 1855, and Carrie Louise Davidson, b April 18, 1857, d June 6, 1863. Information desired of Jonathan Allen's Rev ancestry. Wanted: record of birth, place, death, etc.—F. M. H.

6162. DAVIDSON.—Family of Thomas and Jennie Moore Davidson, of Windham, N. H., 1792–1813. From History of Windham, N. H. (1833), page 427. 1. Robert M., b February 3, 1792, d March 18, 1806. 2. Margaret, b August 9, 1793, m Sampson Marshall of Hudson, d February 9, 1877, 12 children. 3. John C., b December 17, 1794, removed to Utica, N. Y., 12 children, 1 son, Theodore, lives in Elmira, N. Y. 4. Mary C., b August 16, 1796, m Henry De Merritt, res. Boston, d March 8, 1871. He d August 15, 1864, 65 years. 5. David A., b November 4, 1798, res. Burlington, Vt., 3 sons. 6. Sarah, b December 14, 1800, d March 5, 1815. 7. William, b March 8, 1803, d March 20, 1803. 8. Susanna, b March 28, 1804, res. in W. Windham. 9. Mary Ann, b May 8, 1806, m Israel Richardson of Pelham. Ch. Nehemiah L. Ambrose, Mandana, Rhoda, Fidelia, and Joseph. 10. Robert M., b October 4, 1808, December, res. N. Y. 11. Smith P., b April 25, 1811, m Miranda Savage of Francestown, b April 17, 1822, d March 3, 1858, m 2nd Mrs. Lucinda P. (Clement) Campbell of Hudson, September 13, 1870. He lived in W. Windham, on McCoy farm, d May 28, 1877, Ch. Henry D., b November 24, 1841, d November 13, 1845; Mary J., b August 20, 1846, d April 25, 1851. Albert L., b October 4, 1849, m 1881, Ida F. Goss, res. Nashua, by 2nd w, Alice D., b March 19, 1872, and Jennie L., b November 17, 1874. 12. Samuel W., b April 20, 1813, d January 13, 1862, m Mary Kempton. Can you give me the name of grandparents of either Thomas Davidson or his wife Jennie Moore? Is there Rev service?—F. M. H.

6163. ANDERSON.—(First name and ancestry desired), my great grandfather had a sister who m a Presley Widgett of Woodget, who settled my great grandfather's estate. Do not

know whom, when or where he m, but there were four children (possibly more); (1) John Anderson, (2) Mary Anderson, m Lewis Bell, (3) James Anderson, m Annie Mattocke (Mottox or Mattux), by Wm. F. R. Davis, May 4, 1808, in Fauquier County, Va., and moved to Ohio. Issue, John, Maria, Rebecca, Mary Ann, Harrison, Joseph, Matilda and David Wesley Mattox. (4) Vincent Anderson (my grandfather) b about 1784, m in Fauquier Co., Va., to Mary Mattocke (Mattox or Mattux) m about 1805 to 1809, moved to Miami Co., Ohio, with Mattox family; had 8 children, probably all b in Ohio, Nathan, Annie, m Joe Davis (probably some relation to Parson Davis), James, George m Elizabeth Bell, Lucinda, Belinda, Thomas, Vincent, (my father) m Hannah Bell, moved to or near West Union, Iowa, in 1852.—R. G. A.

(2) Bell. — Ancestry desired. Probably came from Maryland to Virginia; m Mary Anderson in Fauquier Co., Va., where all of their children were born, and moved to Ohio with children about 1821; settled at Bellbrook, named for Bell. He had ten children: William, m Rebecca Davis, dau of "Parson Davis," (probably Wm. F. R. Davis, in Va., where several of their children were born) James, Margaret, Fielding, Harrison, Vincent, Thomas (my mother's father), Nancy, Elizabeth (who m my uncle, Geo. Anderson), Rebecca.

(3) Mattox.—First name and ancestry desired. I think the first name was Nathan, but Nathan may have been his brother, as I think Ignatius was. I do not know his other brothers and sisters. He m probably in Fauquier Co. Va.; moved to Ohio about 1809 with most, if not all of their children: Elizabeth (Betsey) m Simon Brainard; Annie m James Anderson; Mary m Vincent Anderson; John m, bought father's farm in Ohio; Chloe, and probably Sarah and others. Some member of each family went to Henderson Co., Ky., about, or prior to 1808. The Wm. F. R. Davis, who performed marriage ceremony, was probably called "Parson Davis," lived in Va. He certified all of them to the County Clerk of Fauquier Co., Feb. 20, 1817.—R. S. A.

6164. Bullard.—The marriage date of Ebenezer Bullard is desired. He was b in Holliston, Mass., Sept. 16, 1737; d in Framingham, Mass., in 1792. Betsey Haven b 1724, d? Also marriage date of Daniel Bullard, b 1770, d 1794; and Mary Walker Nutt, b? d? m? Issue: Betsey, b 1759; m Moses Fisk of Framingham, Mass.; Lydia, m Ezekiel Rice; Sally, m John Parkhurst; Polly, m Mr. Porter; Daniel, m Mary Walker Nutt; Seth, m Miss Newton.—E. M. B.

(2) Sayles.—The name of the wife of Richard Sayles, Jr., desired. He was b in Smithfield, R. I., 1723, d 1796. Also where the wife was b, d, m. Richard Sayles was a Captain, Smithfield and Providence Co. See Civil and Military List of R. I., Vol. 1, p. 165.—E. M. B.

6165. Brabham.—Has anyone ever established, officially, the fact that Joseph Brabham, Sr., who d near Buford's Bridge, S. C., an old man who lived about 1817 or 1818, served in the Rev War? His w was Flora McPhail (McFail). Issue: John, my ancestor, b Oct. 22, 1776; Reuben, Joseph, Jr., James, Archibald, Sarah, Nancy, Flora, Mary, Elizabeth and Cynthia. Family tradition, well authenticated by older members of the family, is authority for the fact that Joseph Brabham, Sr., fought under Gen. Francis Marion, and that he was twice wounded, once near Dorchester, S. C., in an engagement with the cavalry of Col. Tarleton, and once at Briar Creek, Ga. We understand th. three Brabhams came to America at the same time; one settled in Va., subsequently moved to the West, and that two settled in S. C.; that Joseph, Sr., lived "over Santee" before the War and moved to Buford's Bridge at the close of hostilities.—A. A. J.

6166. Taylor.—Wanted: Rev service, ancestry, general data and references to the following: George Taylor, James Taylor, William Taylor, John Taylor (killed in battle), Caufould Taylor, taken prisoner, released after surrender of Cornwallis. The above were all brothers. Hugh Paul, Audley Paul, Burtney Washington Ruley. These eight men were of Scotch-Irish descent, and all lived in Va.—O. C. R.

6167. Foulke.—Wm. Foulke served as a private in Capt. Richard Manning's Company, Fourth Battalion, Lancaster Co., Pa., Militia, 1776, commanded by James Burd. Whom did Wm. Foulke marry? Where and when did he die, and what were the names of his children? —B. V. K.

6168. Abbott.—William Abbott was a Rev soldier; record obtained from S. C. Hist. Com. Columbia. He was b 1740, d 1820; m Sarah Dennard. Issue: Solomon, John, William, Agatha, Matthew, Sallie, Drury and Temperance. Lived at Camden and at Spartanburg, S. C. Records of descendants, including Rev service from Wm. Abbott, and general data desired.—W. P. M.

(2) Boyd.—More than a hundred years ago Robert Boyd, a Scotch-Irish Presbyterian, moved from Pa. to Ky. His children were William, John, Robert and Mildred. All probably d in Ky., except Mildred, who m a Black, and John, who m Elizabeth Prather, of Pulaski Co., Ky., and emigrated to Ga. and afterwards

d in Miss. From what part of Pa. did Robt. Boyd come? Who was his wife? What is the ancestry of each? Is Rev service in either line? Any data whatever will be appreciated. —W. P. M.

6169. TALMAGE.—I desire information concerning the parents of both of the following: Sylvia Talmage, b Mar. 27, 1793; m about 1810, d Nov. 28, 1882; she m Lester Root, b Feb. 3, 1790, d April 26, 1865. She lived in Madison Co., N. Y. She is buried at Deruyter.—L. S.

6170. CARD.—Potter Card b in Warwick, R. I., between 1744 and 1752; d in Warwick, R. I., 1829. A stonemason by trade, 5 ft. 5½ in. tall; dark brown hair. Served in Rev War as follows: Private in Capt. Lewis Co., Col. Greene Regt., Jan., 1777; Private in 9th Regt. Foot, Col. Crary. Private in Capt Olney's Co., Col. Angell's Regt., 1779. Private in Col. Angell's Co., 1780. Private in R. I. Regt. Foot, Col. Greene's Regt. Captured in 1781 by British. Returned to Regt. five months later. Private in ——— Co., Col. Jere Olney's Regt. in 1782. In report dated at Camp VerPlank Pt. it is stated he had served six years; he received two badges for distinguished services. Granted furlough June 15, 1783. He received a pension, 1818–1820. Resident of Providence, R. I. In 1819 he was declared incapable of managing his estate and had Wm. Larned appointed guardian. Larned was followed in turn by the following men as guardians at different times: Wm. Sprague, Henry Hall, Christopher Spencer. The last was appointed in 1827 and served until Potter Card's death. Potter Card was probably m twice, as he had a son, Jeremiah, b 1773, while his marriage to Rachel Allen of Rehoboth, Mass., was in 1785. Issue: Jeremiah, b 1773, m Sarah Snow, 1820; issue wanted. Hannah, b 1789, m Henry C. Hill; issue wanted. Daniel, b 1792, drowned in his twenty-second year; military funeral. Charlotte. b 1802, d 1871, single. Phoebe, b 1803, d 1842, single. Anne Allen, b 1805, d 1892, single. There are probably others in this family, judging from the years of birth.—L. C.

6171. VAN KEUREN-SINSABAUGH. — Philip Van Keuren, b Shawangunk, Ulster Co., N. Y., Oct. 11, 1785, m Jane Sinsabaugh, b Sept. 30, 1794, at Montgomery, Orange Co., N. Y. Names desired of their parents and Rev service.—K. V. K.

6172. HOPKINS.—Polly Hopkins, b Apr. 4, 1785, d Mar. 20, 1867, m William Hill Nov. 22, 1808. Polly Hopkins was a granddaughter of Stephen Hopkins, Signer of the Declaration of Independence. Was her father David Hopkins, Major on Washington's staff? If not, which one of Stephen Hopkins' sons was her father? Polly Hopkins' family went from Conn. to Penna.—H. G. R.

6173. MOORE.—James Moore and Laura Parker Moore of Hunt's Hollow near Honeoye, N. Y. Issue: Gideon Moore, Parley Parker Moore, Lyman Moore, Henry Moore, John Moore, Betsy Elizabeth Moore m Arnold, Chelsea, Mich.; Laura Moore m Hamilton, Honeoye, N. Y.; Harriett Moore m Bradley, Detroit, Mich.; Fanny Moore m McPherson, Toronto, Ont.; Hannah Moore m Gregory; Mary Moore m Dahlgren, New Orleans, La. James Moore was m three times. Dates of marriages desired.—W. D. McW.

6174. FISHER.—George Fisher m Elizabeth Conrad and had children: Philip m Catherine ———; John m Ann Miller, d 1845; Charles m Eunice Stratton; George m Elizabeth Mutcher in 1794. George and Elizabeth (Conrad) Fisher lived in Pendleton Co., Va. Where did they come from, and did George Fisher, Sr., serve in the Rev? Charles Fisher m Eunice Stratton. Was she a daughter of Capt. Seriah (or Scriah) Stratton? Capt. Stratton lived in Eastern, Va., and in 1787 he took up 200 acres of land in Harrison Co., now W. Va., and in 1792 he moved to Kentucky.

(2) BUSH.—Jacob Bush, a Rev soldier of Virginia, m Margaret Sear, Snow or Swan, I think it was Swan, on South Branch of the Potomac River, then Augusta Co., in the fall of 1779 or 1782. Who were her parents and did her father serve in the Rev?

(3) GIBSON.—Dr. Spencer Gibson was a surgeon in the War of 1812. He had brothers and sisters: Charles Morgan Gibson, William Gibson, who lived in Missouri, Elvina Gibson, who m James Kemper and lived in Rappahannock Co., Va., and Nancy W. Gibson, who m William Green, of Va., July 3, 1811. Nancy W. Gibson was b June 15, 1780, and d May 24, 1846, in Harrison Co., Va. (now W. Va.). Who were the parents of Dr. Spencer Gibson? He was from Fauquier Co., Va.—V. B. F.

6175. CHAPIN.—Persis Chapin, of Monson, Mass., b Oct. 30, 1770, d Aug. 25, 1801; m David Wood, of Monson, Mass., who was b Feb. 5, 1765, and d Sept. 7, 1851. Wanted: the date of this marriage.

(2) KIBBY.—Bethesda Kibby, b 1730, d June 7, 1825; m Stephen Wood, of Monson, Mass., who fought in Rev War. Desire date of this marriage.—R. H.

6176. TALBOT.—Wanted b, d and m dates of Phoebe Talbot, of Georgia, to Col. David Cresswell (Rev officer), S. C., dau of John Talbot and his second wife, Phoebe Mosely. Also b, d and m dates of Phoebe Talbot Cresswell, dau of Phoebe Talbot and Col. David

Cresswell, son of the Rev. James Cresswell, celebrated Presbyterian minister. Also want b, d and m dates of Major Samuel Claiborne Douglass, direct from Scotland (descendant of the famous Archibald Douglass Bell, "the cat") who settled in Georgia. What was the name of his first wife, and what were his Rev services? Data desired to show all steps in direct descent of Mathew Talbot (third son of the tenth Earl of Shrewsbury), b in England, 1699, to the first Lord Baltimore.

(2) Ball.—Did Col. Joseph Ball, father of Mary Ball (who was the mother of George Washington), have a daughter Annie? If so, whom did she marry, and did one of her daughters marry a Garlington?—P. F. C.

6177. Luttig.—Information will be appreciated concerning John C. Luttig, who m Elizabeth ———. He was in St. Louis in 1808, and spent some time in the Dubuque, Iowa, mines. Later, in 1812–1813, he was a member of a fur-trading expedition conducted by the Missouri Fur Company to the upper Missouri. He d in Lawrence Co., Ark., in 1816. The names of his parents, date of b, date of m, name of wife, names of children are desired.—S. M. D.

6178. Pruitt. — Wanted: information regarding nationality of the name Pruitt, Pruett, or Prewett; and genealogical data regarding parents of Moses Pruitt, who m Phoebe Williams in Allen Co., Ky., and moved to Vanderburg Co., Ind., about 1810. Was his father in the Rev?

(2) Kimball.—Wanted: information regarding father of Jesse Kimball, Rev War soldier, b in Preston, Conn., Mar., 1760; d in Gibson Co., Ind., Nov., 1857. He had a brother Samuel who also was a Rev soldier. Information wanted concerning other possible brothers or sisters. Jesse lived in Mont. Co., N. Y., for some years, and m Elizabeth Roeliffson, somewhere in New England. Information wanted regarding her and the place and date of their marriage.—H. B. P

6179. Keyes.—Has any D. A. R. member a copy of the Keyes genealogy entitled Solomon Keyes of Newbury and Chelmsford, Mass., 1653–1880, adm., Robert Keyes of Watertown, Mass., 1633, by Asa Keyes of Battleboro, 1880. My ancestor, William Keyes, m ——— Rowley. Issue: Almire, b 1786; Laure and Chauncey; d Batavia, N. T., 1834. Family record, which is not always correct in every detail, states that the family came from Salisbury, Conn.—H. B. S.

6180. Fewel-Colvin.—Wanted: the given name of Mr. Fewel, who m Eliza Colvin and in 1786 lived in Culpeper Co., Va., and had probably lived in Va. for some years. The Fewels came from Wales to the U. S., but what were the names of the first who came from what place in Wales and when did they come, and where did they first settle? What were the dates of birth, marriage and death of Mr. Fewel and his wife, Eliza Colvin, and the names of their parents, brothers and sisters? Issue of Fewel-Colvin: Sarah m Edwin Reynolds in 1786 in Culpeper Co., Va.; Mrs Elizabeth Crim, also Benjamin, b Oct. 28, 1769, m Ann Wall Jan. 20, 1789, in Culpeper Co., Va.; Henry, b Jan. 2, 1769, m Isabella Hamilton; John and one descendant (I think there was a James). There was an Eliza Fewel m John Zimmerman in 1791 in Culpeper Co., Va. She was a widow with Fewel sons Benjamin, John, James and Henry. What was the given name of her Fewel husband? and the names of her Fewel daughters? and whom did the daughters marry? Wanted names of wife and children and all information of James Fewel. In Spottsylvania Co., Va., Records is a Will, Book D, John Patty admr. of James Fewel, decd. with Robert Coleman, Sec., Apr 2, 1762. There was a Benjamin Fewel m Amy Coghill in 1798; a James Fewel m Lucy Zimmerman in 1801, and a Mason Fewel m Sarah Fiddle in 1806, all m in Culpeper Co., Va. But we do not know what relation they were to Mr. Fewel who m Eliza Colvin. Nathaniel Fewel enlisted in Rev War from Va., but from what county? What was his war record? What were the names of his parents, wife and children? Eliza Colvin is supposed to be a descendant of Mason Colvin who came from England about 1700, and had descendants Mason, Benjamin, Daniel and Gabriel. Mason Colvin enlisted in Rev War from Culpeper Co., Va. What was his age and the name of his parents, wife and children, and what was his War record? Most of the descendants of Mr. Fewel and wife, Eliza Colvin, went from Va. to Rockingham Co., N. C., but not before 1797. We have heard that Joel Munsells Sons publish a genealogical sketch of one Colvin family. Mason, Benjamin and James are some of the names of Mr. Fewel and wife Eliza Colvin's grandsons. We are informed that the Confederate, Gen. G. C. Wharton, deceased, of Radford, Va., had a Colvin Tree his mother was Eliza Colvin m in 1823 in Culpeper Co., Va.—C. F. G.

6181. Payne.—Isaac Payne, or Paine m Hannah Ballou, dau of Joseph Ballou, Apr 19, 1795, at Gloucester, R. I. Issue: Seyrl, Arnold, Williams, Maria and Amy. Brothers of Isaac Payne were John and Andrew. John is said to have been a Judge of some Court in Providence, R. I. I do not know who was the father of Isaac Payne or Paine, but have secured from Herbert O. Brigham, State Rec

ord Com. of Providence, R. I., the following: "In reply to your enquiry regarding the Rev service of Isaac Payne, our records show that Isaac Payne of Scituate, was elected June, 1779, Lieut., 4th Co., Scituate Militia, Isaac Hopkins, Capt. (see Colonial Records, V. 8, p. 566); also elected June, 1780, Lieut., same Co., same Capt., (Col. R. V. 9, p. 97); also elected Lieut. in a Battalion of 1200 men, from the Militia of Providence and Kent Counties, Feb., 1781, (Col. R. V. 9, p. 333); also elected May, 1781, Capt. 4th Co., Infantry, Scituate, (C. R., V. 9, p. 409). Further search also shows a Joseph Ballou as on a list dated 1775; also on a list of the Light Infantry Co., dated Apr., 1776; also on a list of Lieut. (Nathaniel) Gould's Division, dated 1777; (discharged Jan. 4, 1778); also on the Alarm July and August, 1780; also on Pay Abstract of Capt. Timothy Willmarth's Co., Col. Fry's Regt. on duty 12 days in July and Aug., 1780." I am very anxious to learn, if possible, if the above Rev soldiers were the fathers of my ancestors, Isaac Payne and Hannah Ballou.—C. B. P.

6182. Griswold.—Information is desired of the parents of Sophia Griswold, b Dec. 29, 1800, m Thomas Barber Apr. 6, 1828, at Geneva, N. Y., d May 8, 1879. Her sisters and brothers were: Jedidiah, b Feb. 19, 1792, m Philura Bliss, Dec. 16, 1813; Susan, b July 17, 1793, m Moody Heath, Dec. 25, 1811; Sally, b Mar. 11, 1795, d July 31, 1817; Sophronia, b Nov. 29, 1796; Moses Waters b May 14, 1798; Harry, b Apr. 1, 1804, m Marshy Cutler, Sept. 1834; Parthenia, b Nov. 22, 1806, d Jan. 8, 1830; Lorinda F. m Alonson Gowdy, Apr., 1838; Ahirah, b Oct. 3, 1814; Mottie(?) d June 12, 1832. Children of Sophia Griswold-Barber were: Thomas Wilson Barber, b Feb. 9, 1827, d Apr. 19, 1855; Edwin William, b Sept. 6, 1828, m Em Bootle, d Dec. 23, 1882; Sarah Maria, b Apr. 10, 1830, m Richard McManus, d Apr. 18, 1867; George Washington, b May 21, 1833, m Annie Cooper, d Sept. 28, 1910; Nelson, b May 6, 1835, d July 31, 1838. The father of Sophia Griswold said to have been a Chaplain in the Rev, proof of service is desired.—A. L. B.

6183.—Mason.—In the November number of the Daughters of the American Revolution Magazine is an article, "George Mason of Gunston Hall," by Susan Hunter Walker. My great-great-grandfather, Isaac Mason, came to Fayette Co., Pa., prior to the Rev War from the vicinity of Winchester, Va. He is said to have been a descendant of the first George Mason who fled from England in 1651, and settled in Va. There is a legend that he and his brothers had a quarrel and he left Va., came to Pa., and changed his name to Meason. I am informed that in some of his old papers and deeds his name was spelled Mason. He served in the War of the Rev, a private in Capt. John Lacey's Co., Fourth Pa. Battalion, Col. Anthony Wayne. He m a dau of Lawrence Harrison, a brother of Benjamin Harrison, one of the Signers of the Declaration. He built a mansion at Mount Braddock, Pa., where he d Jan. 25, 1818. At the time of his death he was probably the wealthiest man in western Pa. I was informed the work, "The Life of George Mason of Gunston Hall" would show the ancestry of Isaac Meason, but his name is not mentioned in either volume. Can you, through your enquiries, obtain any information regarding his ancestry?—G. M. M.

6184. Hazzard.—New Hampshire State Papers, v. 30, give Jason Hazzard and James Carr Hazzard as Rev soldiers from Cheshire Co., N. H. Jason Hazzard was a pensioner from the town of Springfield, N. H., and d there. Record from the Pension Office. He seems to have m a Mrs. Betsy Ross a few years before his death, and she survived him. Was he the "Master Hazard" who is mentioned in Chase's history of Old Chester, N. H., as a school teacher as early as 1760? And is he the Sergeant Jason Hazard in Capt. Cornelius Vandenbergh's Co. in campaign, 1761, French and Indian War in the list of Albany Co. Militia? In a history of the family James Carr Hazzard and Anna Carr were b in old Newburyport. Wanted: information about this family of Hazzard, thought to be an Irish or Scotch family, particularly in the line of Jason Hazzard.

(2) Wood.—Olive Wood, b Dec. 26, 1788, possibly in Catskill, N. Y., m before 1808 Jason Hazzard, b about 1786. Issue (Hazzard): Anson, b Sept. 26, 1808; Phebe A., b Jan. 26, 1811; Olivia, b Sept. 12, 1814; Roxana, b ———; Maria, b July 1, 1819, m (1) H. Nye, (2) Addison Wood; Rosetta, b 1822, d 1824, in Norwich, Chenango Co., N. Y. Ancestors wanted of the above Olive Wood and Jason Hazzard.—M. L. K.

6185. Palmer-Reynolds-Elliott.—Edward Crandall, b Feb. 17, 1750, m Anna Palmer, b 1751. Both d at Hanniball, N. Y. Children recorded at Tolland, Conn.: Olive, Silas, Smith and Lot; believed to have had another son, Walter. Silas Crandall m Zada Elliott, was b about 1790, d Feb. 1, 1831, a dau of John and Patty Reynolds Elliott—a dau of Jonathan Reynolds, a Rev soldier, believed to have been an officer. She had a brother—name not known—who had a son Henry who had a son William and dau Harriett. Patty Reynolds Elliott m second Charles Pardee; her first husband, John Elliott, had a brother Robert, who

m Prue and they had a bachelor son and a dau, Mrs. Aldrich, at Onandaga, N. Y. John and Patty Reynolds Elliott had other children besides Zada. Silas d young. John was a rich tavern-keeper at Hanniball, N. Y. Who were the parents of Edw. Crandall, Anna Palmer, John Elliott and Jonathan Reynolds, and was there Rev service?

(2) Reid-Schuyler.—John S. (Seidle, or Sidel, or Sider) Reid and wife, Anne Schuyler, and family, together with his parents and several brothers and possibly sisters migrated from Wilkes-Barre, Pa., where their fourth child Conrad was b in 1802, to Zanesville, where they d; his brothers scattered, but one remained somewhere in Ohio. John S. Reid in 1809 was building the Lake Road east of Huron, Ohio; and in 1810 built a block house at Black River, where he moved his family in the spring of 1811 from Cleveland. Nothing is known of John S. Reid, nor Anne Schuyler, his wife, nor the names of parents, brothers or sisters, nor where they came from before living in Wilkes-Barre, Pa. Their children, Elizabeth, b in Sussex Co., state not known, m first, William Smith; second, Quartus Gillmore. The parents of Gen. Quincy Gillmore: Anne m Barra Meeker, second a Mr. Kline; Sophia m first a Daniel T. Baldwin, from Berkshire Co., Mass., State Representative to Ohio, 1834–5, m, second, a minister in Oberlin; Cornelius, the eldest son, was drowned unmarried; he was a student at Troy, N. Y., where it is believed Anne Schuyler was b and lived; Conrad, the fourth child, b in Wilkes-Barre, Pa., 1802, m Abigail Murdock, dau of William and Saba Denison Murdock, of West (or Say) brooke, Conn. The parents of John S. Reid are believed to have been natives of New Jersey. Traditions in our family claim relationship with Schwackhammers and Schuylers, and Hollenbicks of Rev service. Wanted: names and Rev service of the parents of either John S. Reid or his wife, Anne Schuyler, or information of the descendants of the parents of either.—D. E. P.

6186. Aldrich.—Has anyone qualified for membership in the D. A. R. from an Aldrich? If so, did this Aldrich have a son Abram? Information greatly desired.

(2) Hyde.—Information desired about Jonathan Hyde, ancestors and family. His son, Ebenezer, was b Jan. 13, 1743, at Canterbury, Conn., and moved to Poultney, Vt., about 1770. Have heard there is a Jonathan Hyde genealogy?—M. B.

TO THE LITTLE HANDS OF ROUMANIA

By Alice H. Drake

Dear children of a land now desolate,
We, who are children of a younger race,
Salute you—offer clasp of comrade's hand.
Your youthful hands that toiled with plough by day,
And changed to student-hands that turned the page
By night stretch forth to us in mute appeal.
Brave hands that served the King and his just Cause,
Crusader hands that wrought in mercy's name,
We hold in reverence your valiant deeds.
Let ours now be the hands to serve the Cause
By serving *you*. Give us the right to give
The largest that our eager hands would bear.
For well we know the valor of your race;
We know your ancient line from ancient lore—
"The water passeth, but the stones remain." *
Dear hands of children that have wrought and won,
Grant us the right to minister today!

* Roumanian proverb "referring to the persistence of Roumanians as a people in spite of the floods of humanity that have swept over their territory."

D. A. R. MAGAZINE WELCOMED FROM MAINE TO CALIFORNIA

From Maine to California come letters praising each edition of the DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE. Among the latest to be revived and filed in the Magazine Department, Memorial Continental Hall, Washington, D. C., are the following:

LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA, June 10, 1918.

DEAR DAUGHTERS OF THE BAY CITIES:

I'll have to use the personal pronoun several times to explain my reason for asking you to listen to me. Our State Regent honored me by making me her appointee as State Chairman of Magazine Committee. To be perfectly frank, I felt rather ashamed to accept the work because I had allowed my subscription to expire over a year ago, thinking I had not the time to read the magazine. However, I hastened to renew my subscription and went to the Public Library Saturday to become acquainted with the issues of the *past* year. What I did not know about our great organization's war work—which just at this time is of such absorbing interest—just filled those magazines and I read from 1.30 to 7 before I realized that I wanted some dinner.

The thought came to me after reading two issues: why a subscription to this magazine is just like buying a Liberty Bond; it's the best investment I can possibly make of $1, for the interest in up-lift and information far exceeds what I could get on any other investment of a like sum, also like a purchase of Liberty Bonds; it's a patriotic duty and privilege to subscribe, as each $1 received relieves just so much from the funds of the Society for use in patriotic service to our government. You know, the magazine on account of lack of subscriptions has been a continual expense to us instead of being self-supporting or a source of revenue.

In order to keep ourselves in readiness to do or say what will help at any time we must keep informed of the rapidly changing needs of our country, and how better than by reading of them in the official magazine of our great government-recognized organization? Matthew Arnold wrote:

"If ever the time comes when women shall come together simply and purely for the benefit of mankind it will be a power such as the world has never known before." Surely that time has come. To co-ordinate the activities of our 100,000 loyal women is the function of the magazine, and through it, is the only way we can know of immediate and pressing need for our concerted effort and it is only by such effort that the greatest good can be accomplished.

If there are any members present who have allowed their subscriptions to expire I wish they would make a point of reading some of the latest issues. If you do, I am sure you will at once send in your renewal. We are doing wonderful things in these epoch-making years.

Sincerely yours,
(MISS) ALICE M. CHURCH,
State Chairman Magazine Committee.

14 Fifth Street, BANGOR, MAINE, June 20, 1918.

MRS. ROBERT J. JOHNSTON,
Treasurer General, N. S. D. A. R.,
Memorial Continental Hall,
Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR MRS. JOHNSTON:

I enclose my check on the Eastern Trust and Banking Company of Bangor for one dollar to renew my subscription to the D. A. R. MAGAZINE.

It has become a splendid and most creditable production, giving to the readers much information of interest.

Mrs. Minor's paper on "The Deeper Meaning of Our Organization" (June issue) is worth much more than the yearly subscription to our magazine, of which our D. A. R. members should feel proud.

When I became a member of, or rather a charter member of, a Chapter in Pennsylvania I dreamed of possibilities, but the realization which is ours to-day far exceeds my "castle in the air."

My National Number is 1348, as I became a member in February, 1893, so I have seen our organization grow from a one-room cottage to a palace.

Pardon my effervescence, and believe me to be

Cordially yours,
(MRS.) LUCY WOODHULL HAZLETT.

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DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE

Vol. LII

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ISSUED MONTHLY BY
THE NATIONAL SOCIETY OF THE DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION
Publication Office, 227 South Sixth Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

MRS. GEORGE MAYNARD MINOR
Chairman Magazine Committee, Waterford, Conn.

MISS NATALIE SUMNER LINCOLN
Editor, Memorial Continental Hall, Washington, D. C.

MRS. MARGARET ROBERTS HODGES
Genealogical Editor, Annapolis, Md.

ENTERED DECEMBER 13, 1917, AT THE PHILADELPHIA, PA., POST OFFICE AS SECOND CLASS MATTER UNDER THE ACT OF MARCH 3, 1879

Single Copy, 15 Cents Yearly Subscription, $1.00 Canadian Postage, 30 Cents Additional

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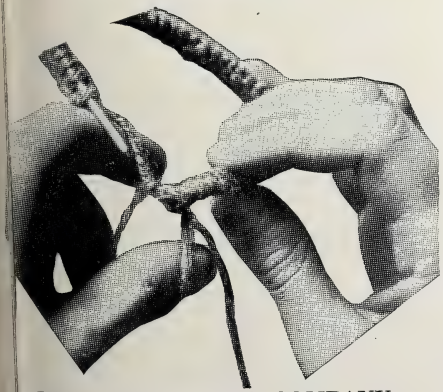
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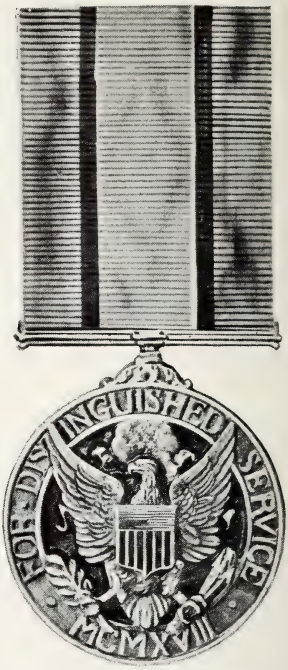
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WAR MEDALS OF THE UNITED STATES









Courtesy U. S. National Museum. Photos by Handy.

Above, left to right, the new Distinguished Service Cross and the Distinguished Service Medal, both established by act of Congress, July 8, 1918.
Below, the first decorative War Medal ever awarded to American Soldiers by the Congress. It was bestowed on Paulding, Williams, and Van Wart by General Washington in the Revolution.

DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE

VOL. LII, No. 10 OCTOBER, 1918 WHOLE No. 315

THE WAR MEDALS OF THE ALLIES

By Natalie Sumner Lincoln

VINCIT AMOR PATRIÆ—"the love of country conquers"—so runs the motto on the first war medals, to be worn as decorations, ever awarded by the United States. These medals, pursuant to General George Washington's recommendation, were granted by the Congress to the captors of Major André—John Paulding, David Williams, and Jacob Van Wart. The Board of War was directed to procure for these three militia-men a silver medal each, on one side of which was to be a shield with this inscription: Fidelity, and on the reverse the motto already quoted. The medals were presented to Paulding, Williams, and Van Wart by Washington at headquarters, and the men also enjoyed an annuity during their lifetime.

The Revolution saw many gallant deeds performed for home and country. In recognition of these deeds the Congress in many instances ordered struck medals commemorative of the occasion and presented them to individuals. These medals were not to be worn. Washington was the first to receive one from Congress upon the evacuation of Boston by the British; "Mad" Anthony Wayne, after the storming of Stony Point, was the recipient of another and also of a letter from Doctor Rush in which the doctor wrote these memorable lines: "You have established the national character of our country; you have taught our enemies that bravery, humanity, and magnanimity are the national virtues of the Americans."

Naval heroes were not forgotten by our Revolutionary forefathers, and John Paul Jones was another to receive a commemorative medal. These medals were usually large, the commanding officers receiving them in gold, while subordinates were given them in silver.

No decorative medals were awarded to American heroes during the wars in which this country engaged between the Revolution and 1861, although many received commemorative medals. In the Mexican War Congress, by an act passed March 3, 1847, directed that Certificates of Merit be granted by the President of the United States to privates *only*.

By an Act of Congress, approved December 21, 1861, the United States

Government established its first decoration—the Naval Medal of Honor—to be awarded to non-commissioned officers and enlisted men only, for deeds of extraordinary bravery.*

It was not until almost seven months later that a joint Resolution of Congress was adopted granting a similar Medal of Honor to the army. In the Sundry Civil Appropriation Act of March 3, 1863, section sixth provided that commissioned officers may also receive the medal, and removed the limit confining them to the Civil War.

The army medal was struck from the same die as the navy medal, the clasp and the ribbons only being different. On the reverse of each medal appear the words "The Congress to," preceding the name of the recipient; thus the medal is known as the Congressional Medal of Honor, and is the highest decoration awarded by the United States Government.

In 1904, following a suggestion made by Major General George Lewis Gillespie, the design of the army Medal of Honor was changed to its present form.

The latest Congressional legislation regarding the usage of United States war decorations was incorporated as a rider in the Army Appropriation Act approved July 9, 1918. The act establishes two new decorations: the Distinguished Service Cross and the Distinguished Service Medal.

The President of the United States is authorized to present, but not in the name of Congress, a Distinguished Service Cross . . . to any person who, while serving in any capacity with the Army of the United States since the sixth day of April, 1917, has distinguished, or who shall hereafter distinguish himself or *herself* by extraordinary heroism in connection with military operations against an armed enemy.

This Congressional acknowledgement of the service rendered by women in the present war by giving the President the authority to bestow upon them the Distinguished Service Cross has its precedent in the action taken by the British, Belgian, and other governments in creating war decorations for women.

To revert again to the new law governing United States war decorations: the Distinguished Service Medal is also presented by the President, but not in the name of Congress, to any person who, while serving in any capacity with the Army of the United States since the sixth day of April, 1917, has distinguished, or who hereafter shall distinguish himself or herself by exceptionally meritorious service to the Government in a duty of great responsibility, and to the enlisted men of the Army to whom the Certificate of Merit has been granted up to and including the date of the passage of this Act.

The Act also provides that only one Congressional Medal of Honor, one Distinguished Service Cross, or one Distinguished Service Medal shall be issued to any one person, but for each succeeding deed or act sufficient to justify the award of such medals respectively the President may award a suitable bar or other suitable device to be worn as he shall direct; and for each citation of an officer or enlisted man for gallantry in action published in orders issued from the headquarters of a force commanded by a general officer he shall be entitled to wear, as the President shall direct, a silver star three-sixteenths of an inch in diameter. The other device selected is a bronze oak leaf.

* U. S. War Medals, by Bauman L. Belden, published by the American Numismatic Society.

CONGRESSIONAL MEDALS OF HONOR



Courtesy U. S. National Museum. Photos by Handy, Washington

The present design of the Army Medal of Honor (left); the Naval Medal of Honor, the first decoration established by U. S. Government, December 21, 1861 (centre); the original Army Medal of Honor (right)

The act goes on to state that the President is authorized to delegate, under such conditions, regulations, and limitations as he shall prescribe, to the commanding general of a separate army or higher unit in the field, the power conferred upon him by this act to award the Medal of Honor, the Distinguished Service Cross, and the Distinguished Service Medal.

The President is also authorized under regulations prescribed by him to confer such medals and decorations as may be authorized in the military service of the United States upon officers and enlisted men of the military forces of the countries concurrently engaged with the United States in the present war.

Another important feature of the Act is granting permission to any and all members of the military forces of the United States (which embraces the Navy and Marine Corps) to accept, during the present war or within one year thereafter, from the Government of the countries engaged in war with any country with which the United States is or shall be concurrently likewise engaged in war, such decorations, when tendered, as are conferred by such Government upon the members of its own military forces. It also grants American citizens who have received, since August 1, 1914, decorations or medals for distinguished service in the armies or in connection with the field service of those nations engaged in war against the Imperial German Government, permission, on entering the military service of the United States, to wear such medals or decorations.

Special acts of Congress have always been necessary to permit Government officials and officers of Uncle Sam's fighting forces to accept foreign medals or decorations, for the Constitution states: "No title of nobility shall be granted by the United States, and no person holding any office of profit or trust under them shall, without the consent of the Congress, accept of any present, emolument, office, or title of any kind whatever from any king, prince, or foreign state."

In many cases Congress has granted such permission, but in the year 1910 there were pending in the Committee on Foreign Relations two hundred requests for the consent of Congress to the acceptance of gifts and decorations tendered by foreign governments to civilians and officers of the United States. Many of these gifts were occasioned by officers attending army manœuvres abroad, coronations, visits of U. S. warships in foreign harbors, while others were awarded in the Boxer uprising in 1900 and during the



PLAQUE OF THE GRAND CROSS OF THE FRENCH LEGION OF HONOR

Russo-Japanese war.

Captain Charles Marsh, U. S. Navy, received the decoration of the fourth class of the Order of the Rising Sun and a commemorative medal from the Emperor of Japan in recognition of his valuable services during the Russo-Japanese war. Rear-Admiral Leigh C. Palmer, Chief of the Bureau of Navigation, while a lieutenant was detailed as attaché with the special embassy from the United States to attend the marriage of the King of Spain, and received from that monarch the decoration of the Royal Order of Merit, an honor seldom bestowed.

Major General Pershing and Vice Admiral Sims, who have recently received high awards from the British and French Governments, were decorated by the Japanese and French Governments respectively, when one was a captain on duty in the East and the other naval attaché at Paris. Another prominent officer to receive a foreign decoration in the past is Surgeon General William C. Braisted, U. S. Navy, whose distinguished services to Japan during its war with Russia were recognized by the Emperor conferring a war medal upon him.

The French Republic conferred upon Captain C. De Witt Wilcox, U. S. Army, the decoration of Officier d'Académie in



THE FAMOUS LEGION OF HONOR OF FRANCE

recognition of his work in compiling a valuable technical French-English dictionary of military terms.

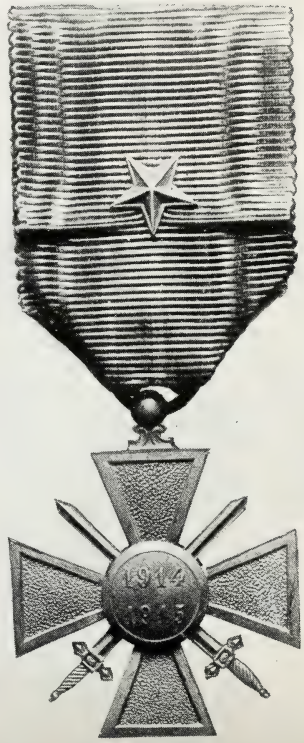
Very few of the two hundred requests for permission to accept these foreign decorations were granted by Congress, and the decorations and other gifts sent to these officers are still in the vaults of the Department of State. It seems a pity that these jeweled orders and decorations, instead of being kept buried in a vault, could not be placed temporarily in glass cases in the National Museum so that the public and the families of the gallant officers to whom they were awarded, might see them. It has been the custom upon the death of an officer to present the foreign medal, gift, or decoration to his widow, as a woman cannot wear them; but the Department of State has lately ruled against this procedure.

The British regulations on this subject require that when a foreign award is offered an officer in the British service, the recipient must make application to the Commander-in-Chief of the Army or the Lords of the Admiralty, and if the request appears reasonable, the King's sanction is asked for. No such permission, however, is necessary in the case of medals if the recipient does not desire to wear them publicly.



LA CROIX DE GUERRE

Obverse showing the bronze palm. The reverse is also shown with a star; this marks a citation of a lower grade than the palm





LEFT

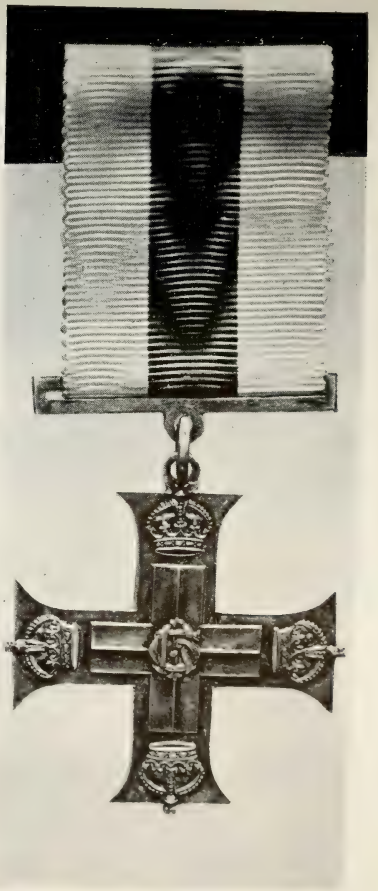
MILITARY MEDAL OF FRANCE

Awarded only to privates, non-commissioned officers, and the Commander-in-Chief of the French Army

RIGHT

BRITISH MILITARY CROSS

This decoration ranks after all orders and the V. C.



The Act approved July 9, 1918, permitting officers of the United States Service to accept foreign decorations, enhances the interest which already centers about the historic medals of other countries. Stanley C. Johnson, in his interesting book, "The Medals of Our Fighting Men," states that the custom of awarding medals for military service is supposed to have originated with the Chinese many centuries before the Christian era, but the present-day decorations owe their origin to the badges which the armies of England wore after the decline of armor and before the use of distinctive uniforms. Be that as it may, the first English war medal was struck, like ours, in honor of the navy; Queen Elizabeth ordering the decoration.



BRITISH DISTINGUISHED SERVICE ORDER

Instituted in 1886, for both army and navy officers

To quote from Johnson's book: "Charles I struck the first military medal; whilst the earliest campaign award, that is to say, the first occasion on which a whole army received the precious tokens, was granted by the Commonwealth to commemorate the Battle of Dunbar. Other pioneer medals were: (a) the award given for La Hogue by William and Mary, this is supposed to be the first naval campaign decoration; (b) the Culloden Medal, which was the earliest to be provided with a ribbon of special pattern; (c) the gold Peninsul Medals, which bore t first bars; (d) the W terloo Medal; and (the Mutiny Medal, t first military medal giv to a civilian for milita assistance."

In rating, British C ders are given first pla then British medals, f eign orders and forei medals follow, wh Long Service and Go Conduct Medals are be worn after war me als. The Victoria Cr takes precedence over other decorations. It w instituted by Royal W rant on January 29, 18 and the earlier copies the Cross were cast fr cannon captured fr the Russians in t Crimea, but those d tributed now are c from pieces taken fr the present enemy. T Victoria Cross is o awarded to those w have performed so signal deed of valor in the presence the enemy, and the recipient has t privilege of placing the initials "V. C after his name, which the recipient v modestly tell you, freely translated, me "Very careless."

Four new British decorations are t outcome of the present world war; t Distinguished Service Cross (1914) commissioned naval officers of jun grade; the Distinguished Service Me (October 14, 1914), for the rank and in the Marines and the men of chief pet

officer rank and less in the Navy; the Military Cross (December 31, 1914), which ranks after all Orders and the V. C., but before decorations and campaign medals; and the Military Medal (April, 1916), which is awarded to non-commissioned officers and men, and also to women. The Royal Warrant states in part:

"It is Our Will and Pleasure and we do hereby ordain that the 'Military Medal' may, under exceptional circumstances, on the special recommendation of a Commander-in-Chief in the Field, be awarded to women, whether subjects or foreign persons, who have shown bravery and devotion under fire."

A war decoration especially created for women by Elizabeth of Belgium (September 9, 1916), is La Médaille de la Reine Elizabeth. It was established to reward women, Belgian or foreign, who have devoted themselves to war work; it is highly prized, coming as it does from a Queen adored by her people and honored by the world.



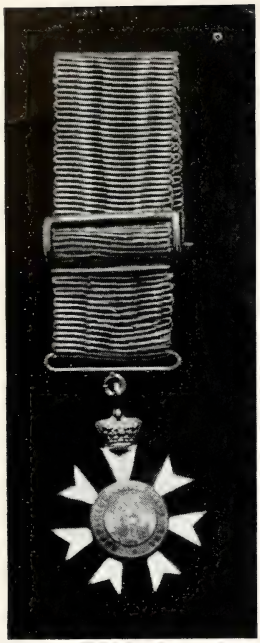
Photo by Handy, Washington

THE BRITISH MILITARY MEDAL
This is awarded by Royal Warrant (April, 1916) to women, as well as to men, for "bravery and devotion under fire"

Belgium for its size had a large number of decorations (no less than seven) before the invasion of her territory by Germany, and she has added to that number by the Belgian Cross of War, instituted October 25, 1915. It is modelled after the French Croix de Guerre in that it is only awarded following a citation in army orders. The national order is the Order of Leopold, equivalent to the French Legion of Honor, created under Leopold I, July 11, 1832; it is both civic and military, and is only given to army officers of high rank or for very exceptional services.

Next comes the Military Cross and the "Medal" or Military Decoration. The first, created by Royal Decree on February 11, 1885, modified by another Royal Decree, March 25, 1890, is destined to honor the officers having accomplished twenty-five years good and loyal service since their entrance into the army or since their admission to the Military School. Since 1902 this decoration can be awarded under special circumstances to foreign officers. The "Medal" or Military Decoration, created September 15, 1902, is given to all in military service. The Order of the Crown and the Order of Leopold II are awarded for distinguished service in the Congo.

The renowned French decoration, the Legion of Honor, was suggested in the Estates-general in 1789, and inaugurated by Napoleon at the Invalides, July 15, 1804, on the fifteenth anniversary of the fall of the Bastile. It is both civic and military, is now composed of five classes,



LEFT

THE MOST DISTINGUISHED ORDER OF ST. MICHAEL AND ST. GEORGE

Founded in 1818, by George IV. It was recently awarded by King George V to Rear Admiral Joseph Strauss, U. S. Navy

RIGHT

THE MOST HONORABLE ORDER OF THE BATH

It comprises three classes





PLAQUE OR STAR OF THE BRITISH ORDER OF THE BATH

and is awarded for gallant and meritorious conduct. The Legion of Honor has played a conspicuous part in French history. On November 8, 1870, the present design was adopted; the reverse bears two tri-color flags and the motto: *"Honneur et Patrie."*

La Médaille Militaire, established by Prince Louis Napoleon in January, 1852, is of silver and is given for valor to non-commissioned officers, soldiers, and marines. It is unique in that it is also awarded, in this war, to the commander-in-chief of the army, but to no other commissioned officer in the service—thus the humblest private and the greatest general, le Marechal Joffre, have both received it.

La Croix de Guerre, established April 8, 1915, is of Florentine bronze. It is conferred on all who have obtained during this war against Germany and her Allies, a citation by Order of the Day. If the deed is considered by the captain of extraordinary merit, he requests a citation for the recipient of the Cross from the colonel of the regiment; if the colonel approves he also requests a citation from his superior officers, in which case the hero is awarded, for that *same* act of bravery, a bronze palm to be worn on the ribbon of the Cross. The regulations read: a citation by order of the army (the highest award) carries with it a bronze palm in the form of a laurel branch on the ribbon; a citation of the Corps d'armée carries with it a gold star; a citation by order of the Division carries a silver star; while a citation by order of the Brigade or regiment carries a bronze star to be worn on the ribbon. When a soldier has been awarded five bronze palms for separate acts of bravery, he is given a silver palm; should he receive a sixth citation of equal value he is entitled to wear a bronze palm under the silver one on the ribbon of the Cross.



Courtesy, Italian Embassy

MILITARY ORDER OF SAVOY

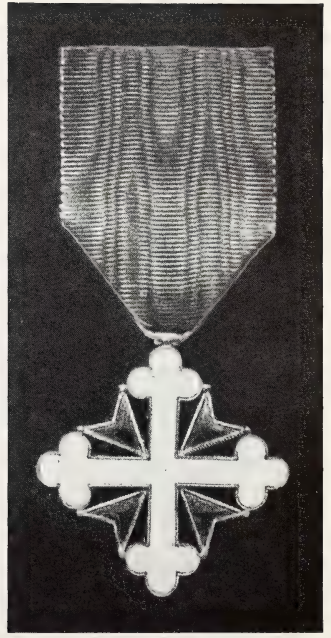
The Croix de Guerre is also awarded to women. Recently the Misses Emma and Katherine Lansing, sisters of the Secretary of State, were decorated with this war cross. The two sisters worked in the American Red Cross canteen at Epernay during the bombardment and assisted in the hospital, displaying marked heroism. They are the first members of the American Red Cross canteen to receive this honor.

La Médaille dés Épidémies rewards the sanitary personnel and is also bestowed upon surgeons and nurses for heroic conduct. The special Insignia for those wounded in war, for retired soldiers, for those off the sick-list or discharged for sickness contracted or aggravated in the service since the outbreak of hostilities, was instituted after a resolution adopted by the Chamber of Deputies on July 27, 1916. This Insignia, to be worn in the button-hole, is a ribbon alternating with blue, white, yellow, and red stripes, with a red star in the center.



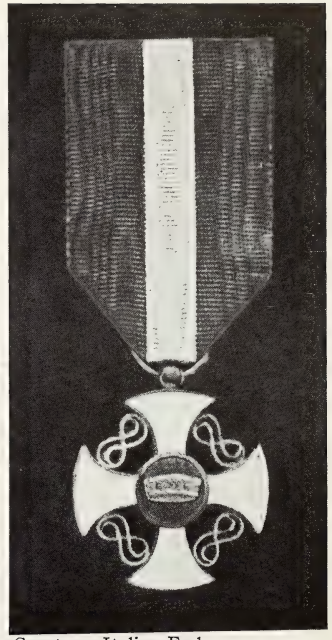
Courtesy, Italian Embassy

ITALIAN MEDAL OF MILITARY VALOR



Courtesy, Italian Embassy

CROSS OF STS. MAURICE AND LAZARE



Courtesy, Italian Embassy

ORDER OF THE CROWN OF ITALY

The four orders of our gallant Ally, Italy, are famous the world over; they consist of the Supreme Order of the Annunziata (not a military order); the Order of St. Maurice and St. Lazare; the Military Order of Savoy, and the Order of the Crown of Italy. To these has been added a new decoration, established last July, which the British and American troops received upon their arrival in Italy to aid in repulsing the Germans.



Courtesy, American Numismatic Society

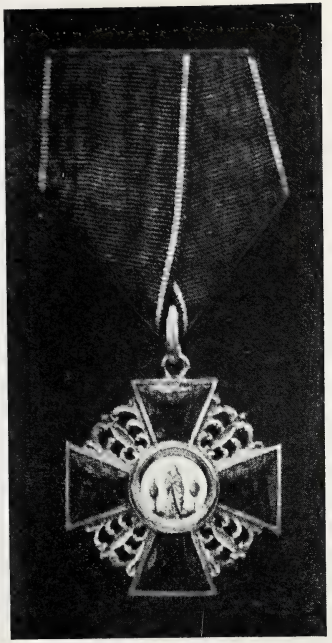
BELGIAN ORDER OF LEOPOLD



BELGIAN CROSS OF WAR

The Order of St. Maurice and St. Lazare, created in 1434 by the Duke Amédée of Savoy, is truly the national Italian order. To-day the order is divided into five classes, resembling in this the French Legion of Honor, and it is only bestowed on officers who have reached the rank of lieutenant-colonel.

The Military Order of Savoy, founded in 1815, by Victor Emmanuel I, and whose statutes were established as far back as 1855, is given to non-commissioned officers and enlisted men of the army and



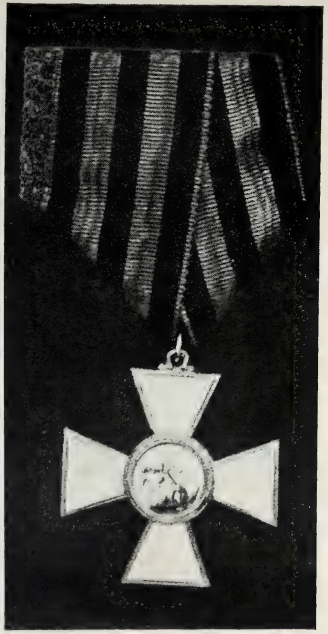
CROSS OF ST. VLADIMIR, RUSSIA



SERBIAN ORDER OF THE WHITE EAGLE



THE ORDER OF THE RISING SUN
Japan's National Order



RUSSIAN CROSS OF ST. GEORGE



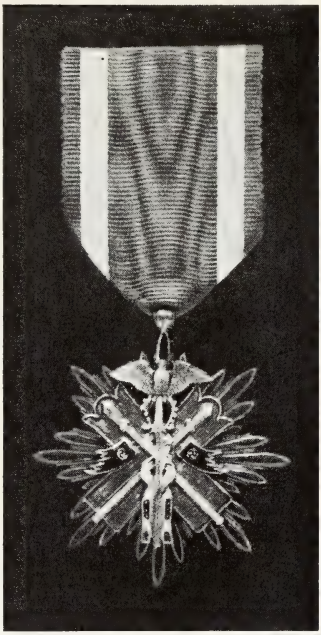
THE RUSSIAN CROSS OF ST. STANISLAS



RUSSIAN CROSS OF ST. ANNE

navy as well as to the officers, but it cannot be conferred in times of peace except in exceptional cases. All crosses of this order are eagerly sought after and highly valued. The Grand Cross was given by the King of Italy to General Petain at Verdun.

The Order of the Crown of Italy was created in 1868 by Victor Emmanuel II, to consecrate the annexation of Venetia, the independence and unity of Italy, and to award Italians and foreigners who render special service to the nation.



THE JAPANESE ORDER OF THE GOLD KITE

Italy has also a Military Medal of Valor which is similar to the Belgian War Cross and the French Croix de Guerre. The medal's blue ribbon adorns the breast of those who have distinguished themselves at Trenin or on the Isonzo. The gold medal is rarely given save to a combatant who has paid with his life for some valorous act, and it almost always honors the memory of a hero.

The medals of silver and bronze can be awarded several times to the same soldier or officer provided that each time he has committed an act of personal courage worthy of this meritorious decoration. The Medal of Military Valor carries with it an increase in pay and pension for the soldiers and non-commissioned officers.

The heroic part played by imperial Russia in the war before her collapse can be relatively gauged from the fact that the Cross of St. George was given to over two million Russian soldiers. Established in 1769, it is awarded for gallantry on the battlefield; the medal is also given to the Medical Corps of the army and navy. In spite of the gallantry of the officers' corps few in proportion have been awarded crosses. The method employed in distributing them is partly responsible; for instance, the crosses are awarded to the soldiers either by the wish of their immediate commanders or by vote of the companies, whereas the crosses can only be awarded to officers following a detailed examination in each case by a Council of the Douma of St. George. The law of the Order establishes fourteen categories of military exploits for either officers or soldiers. The higher classes of this Order are awarded to officers over the grade of lieutenant-colonel, and the highest, the Plaque de Grand Officier, is worn by four people only: Grand Duke Nicholas and Generals Rousski, Ivanof and Ioudenitch. Kerensky refused to accept the Cross of St. George, in spite of the solicitation of the troops, on the ground that it was exclusively a military order.

Only one new decoration has been created in Russia since the outbreak of this war, that of St. Olga. It is exclusively for women, and the Czar had only time before his abdication to confer the decoration on Madame Panaef, the mother of four officers, magnificient swordsmen and all decorated with the Cross of St. George, who were killed leading cavalry charges.

Other well-known Russian decoration

are the Order of St. Anne, the Order of St. Stanislas, and the Order of St. Vladimir; this latter decoration may be claimed by whoever, at the peril of his own life, saves ten lives from fire or water.

Russian decorations have withstood the storm of civil war which overturned an ancient Court encased in tradition and ceremony. The Revolutionists strove to socialize the old decorations and Kerensky inaugurated the custom of conferring on soldiers the officers' Cross of St. George, and gave to officers the soldiers' Cross.



ORDER OF THE SACRED TREASURE, JAPAN

Serbia's Order of St. Sava has been awarded to her Allies, and the Order of the White Eagle, instituted in the same year, 1883, is also a military decoration eagerly sought after. It is awarded to those who perform loyal service for their country. Both of these orders are divided into five classes.

It is relatively recent since Japan first adopted the use of decorations. The national Japanese order is called the Order of the Rising Sun; it comprises eight classes, the first six are given to officers and the last two to non-commissioned officers and enlisted men.

The Gold Kite is the highest military order; it was established in 1891 by the Emperor Mutsu-Hito to reward acts of bravery in battle on land and sea. The recipients of this order receive a pension which varies according to the class.

The Red Cross Medal is very difficult to obtain. The design is in silver, a flying kite and a Geneva Cross. Another Japanese order is that of the Sacred Treasure. It is composed of eight classes and symbolizes the three treasures which the first emperor bequeathed to his successor—a mirror, a necklace, and swords.

The Order of the Sacred Crown, a decoration for women established by the Japanese in 1889, has only been conferred upon a few; at the commencement it was given to married princesses and to foreign ladies of nobility, but during the past few wars it has been awarded to Japanese nurses.

A woman is decorated to-day in her own right, and each Allied Nation has paid tribute to her acts of devotion in the battle for liberty and justice.

NOTE.—*The writer desires to express her thanks to the Italian Embassy, the U. S. National Museum, the U. S. Quartermaster General's Department, Miss Isabel Smith, and the American Numismatic Society for their courteous assistance in compiling this article. Many of the photographs reproduced here are of medals owned by the American Numismatic Society.*

COMMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT GENERAL

THE COMMITTEE LIST for 1918–1919 has been printed and by this time should be in the hands of all the National Officers, State and Chapter Regents, as well as the Chairmen and Division Directors of the National Committees, as they were mailed to them the middle of August.

There is now no excuse for the State or Chapter Regents not knowing who are members of these committees.

It is the privilege of the State Regents to name the women in their states whom they wish to serve as State Chairmen, on the National Committees, in their respective States and the President General appoints them. I am sure that those who have accepted these appointments must realize the obligations that go with the appointment and that each one will do her duty in her State to further the line of work covered by her committee.

Daughters of the American Revolution, as the war progresses, are you satisfied with the service you are giving to help win the war—are you doing *all* you can in your community to help further the conservation of food—the buying and selling of Liberty Bonds—helping the Red Cross, the Y. M. C. A., and the Y. W. C. A., in all their work? If you but realize it there are a hundred and one ways in which you may help win this war. There must be just as much hard work going on back of the fighting line as on it.

Are you, as a member of the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, helping your own Society to make a record for war work in this war, for which both you and the Society shall be proud, by reporting the work you are doing to your Chapter Regent that she may in turn report it to the National Society War Service Committee so that it may be printed in the report that the Society is required to make to the Government each year? Surely you must be willing to help the Society make a record for which we shall be proud by aiding in every way you can.

I would suggest that each Chapter prepare a printed circular, on the order of the one given below, for the use of the members of the Chapter to send monthly reports of their war work to their Chapter Regent. Twelve circulars to be given to each member, one to be sent to the Chapter Regent the first of each month. This will be a very easy as well as convenient way to keep an account of your work and report it regularly.

Name of the Chapter .....

Location of the Chapter.....

MONTHLY REPORT OF WAR WORK

Name .....

Date.....

KNITTING

No. Sweaters.....
No. Socks.....
No. Wristlets.....
No. Helmets.....
Contributed to the Red Cross $.....

HELP FOR OUR ALLIES

French or other Orphans Adopted.....
Refugee Garments Made.....
Liberty Loan $.....
Aid for Soldiers' Families.....
Cantonment Work.....
Miscellaneous Work.....

RED CROSS WORK

No. Garments Made.....
No. Surgical Dressings Made.....
No. Other Articles Made.....
Time Given to Above.....

UNCLE SAM TRAINS SEA COOKS FOR HIS NEW MERCHANT SHIPS

WOMEN always look with interest at a man cooking. If he happens to be cooking at sea, their interest is greater, for they wonder how he can prepare good meals with the facilities he has. If the waves be high, this wonder is increased a thousand fold, for the cook appears to be an equilibrist as well as a cook, in the way he balances himself on the swaying deck and keeps pots and pans and their contents from breaking adrift.

In these war times one of the most vital topics with men serving their country is food. "An army travels on its stomach," says the old adage. So also does the army of sailors manning the ships that take supplies to our Allies and our fighting men across the seas. Jack has to be well fed, and is well fed; as well as his brother on the battle line, for Uncle Sam looks after his comfort as carefully as he does after the soldiers'. Naval sailors have always had good fare under our flag, and the present war has served to put the merchant sailors—the men on the cargo and passenger ships—on a footing with the Bluejackets in this respect.

The United States Shipping Board pays particular attention to cooking on its merchant fleets, as the subjoined article, prepared for this magazine with the approval of the Board, bears testimony.

Long John Silver, sea cook of romance's pages, would need to look sharp to his laurels were he present in the flesh among the culinary artists of Uncle Sam's new cargo fleets. His ideas for preparing food for marines would soon be made to appear to him elementary.

Cooking at sea is not what it used to be in the "good old days" that we read about. "A hard biscuit and a slice of cold salt beef," which Dana mentions in "Two Years Before the Mast" as his usual meal after a long, hard watch off Cape Horn, is no longer the diet of the American merchant sailor.

The modern sailor man is well fed, with plenty of fresh meat, vegetables and "soft" bread, no matter what the voyage he may be on. Modern refrigerating plants and modern cooking methods are to be thanked for that.

On the hundreds of new ships which are being built for the merchant marine by the United States Shipping Board, careful attention is paid to the equipment for storing, cooking and serving food.

Care is taken also that efficient men are employed as cooks on the Nation's new merchant fleets. Good sea cooks are not numerous, even in normal times. Having that fact in mind, the United States Shipping Board, with the thoroughness that marks all its efforts to create an unequalled merchant marine, is engaged in training an adequate number of cooks to man the galleys of its new ships. Young men of character and intelligence are chosen for instruction.

The training of cooks is part of the work done by the Shipping Board's recruiting service. This service has a fleet of training ships, based at Atlantic and Pacific ports, on all of which young Americans are taught by experienced cooks the serious business of preparing good food at sea. Besides this, the Board has special cooking schools on two of the ships—the *Meade,* a former



GALLEY OR KITCHEN ON A TRAINING SHIP OF THE UNITED STATES SHIPPING BOARD

Atlantic liner stationed at Boston, and the steamer *Dorothy Bradford,* stationed at New York.

Cooking at sea is by no means the same thing as cooking on land. In the first place, the stove does not remain in a perpendicular position. Neither does the cook. Both are on a moving platform, namely, the ship's deck, which very often rolls and sways with the motion of the ship in the sea.

The sea cook, therefore, has several things to bear in mind, that the land cook, in hotel, restaurant or home kitchen, never has to think of. He must not fill a kettle full of liquid, for example, as with the rolling of the ship the contents will slop violently over. Special care must be taken with fats, as slopping fat may start a fire.

Furthermore, the cook must be careful that his pots and pans do not leave the stove entirely in rough weather. As a guard against this, the galley range has an iron rail around it.

Dishes cannot be left on dresser or pantry shelf as on land, for they would slide off and be smashed. So there are little pigeon-holes for each kind, into which the dishes fit, there being a high bar across the front, with a space cut out through which a dish may be reached and lifted out.

On modern ships, the serving is done by men in the steward's department, called stewards, so the sea cook of today needs none of that dexterity of foot that one-legged John Silver showed as he pegged his way aft with dinner along the slippery deck, in the brig of "Treasure Island" fame.

It is a truism aboard ship that only a cook who likes his job is worth his salt. A discontented cook will spoil good food.

This psychology is recognized by the Shipping Board in choosing young men for training as cooks. Only those who volunteer for the job are wanted.

There are plenty of volunteers, for out of 4,000 apprentices always on the training ships, a certain percentage may be counted on to ask for training as cooks.

These young men are serving on the nation's "bridge of ships" from patriotic motives. Some may go back to their home towns when the war is over; but others will remain in the merchant marine, and will take a part in the country's peace expansion at sea as dignified as that taken by captain, mate or engineer on the ship on which they serve. Nor will they suffer in a financial way, for a chief cook gets $90 a month wages, besides his board and quarters—a net income of $1,080 a year.

When the young law student, or bank teller, or blacksmith's helper who has decided to become a sea cook reports for instruction on the *Meade* or the *Bradford,* he is taken in hand by a wise old chef who proceeds to teach him the A B C's of sea cooking.

These embrace some general rules as to cleanliness and general galley practice, neatly typewritten, under the head, "Advice to the Cook."

The most particular housewife will find these rules sound. Here are a few of them:

Great cleanliness, as well as care and attention, are required from a cook.

Keep your hands very clean. Try to prevent your nails from getting black or discolored.

Don't scatter in your galley; clean up as you go; put scalding water into each saucepan or stewpan as you finish using it. Dry your saucepans before you put them on the shelf.

Never scrub inside of a frying pan; rub it with wet silver-sand; rinse it out well with hot water afterwards.

Wash your pudding cloths, *scald* and hang them to dry directly after using them; air them before you put them away, or they will be musty; keep in dry place.

Be careful not to use a knife that has cut onions, until it has been cleaned.

Keep sink and sink-brush very clean; be careful never to throw anything but water down sink. Do not throw cabbage water down it; throw it away, as its smell is very bad.

Never have sticky plates or dishes. Use very hot water for washing them; when greasy change it.

Clean coppers with turpentine and fine brick-dust, rubbed on with flannel; polish them with chamois and a little dry brickdust.

Clean your tins with soap and whiting mixed, made into a thick cream with hot water. Rub it on with flannel, when dry whisk it off with clean chamois and dry whiting.

Take care that you look at the meat the butcher brings to see if it is good.

Let there be no waste in the kitchen.

In Uncle Sam's school for sea cooks, instruction begins, logically, with cereals for breakfast. It happens that the instruction chef on the *Bradford* is a Scot, and when Jamie Nicol gets through teaching a new hand the art of cooking oatmeal, there is nothing further to be said.

The novice is next shown how to fry eggs and bacon, how to make hash and how to prepare hamburg steak. These are his first steps.

He next gets a chance at dinner, with making soups, and roasting and boiling meats, and cooking various kinds of vegetables. In this work he learns the mysteries of the big galley range—a mighty stove, nearly 7 feet long—of the steam kettle which will cook soup for a hundred men, and of the steam-oven cooker for vegetables.

If he is ambitious, the beginner takes a special course in baking and pudding making, for real puddings take the place of the traditional soggy duff of old times, on Uncle Sam's merchant ships.

Rice pudding is a favorite. Lucky is the young man who learns to cook rice from a veteran who acquired the art on a trader out of Rangoon or a clipper from Calcutta.

"Never put your rice into the kettle until the water is boiling, then scatter it in." That is the standard rule for rice.

"Then we tell 'em to be sure never to put in the sugar until the rice is done," says the chef.

It has been found that six weeks of intensive training will make a beginner a very good sea cook, if he shows proper aptitude.

"We can tell the natural cook," says Jamie Nicol, "by the questions he asks. The good beginners ask all about everything, and make notes. We have a number who put everything they want to remember down in a book. They will make good."

It is the ambition of most sea cooks to get on a big ship. In war time cooking on the smallest vessel is an essential calling, but the big vessel with its modern equipment and efficiency organization, appeals strongly to the type of young man now taking up sea cooking for Uncle Sam.

The large vessels carry several cooks. A 5000-ton freighter has a chief cook, a second cook, who is also baker, and a third cook, or cook's mate.

The chief cook is usually the meat cutter also, and in these times scientific meat cutting, as well as cooking, is required on the merchant fleet, and taught in the Shipping Board's floating cooking schools.

MAXIMS OF AMERICAN NAVAL OFFICERS

1776—1918

By Isabel L. Smith

Commodore John Paul Jones.

"I have ever looked out for the American Flag."

"Athough I cannot ensure success, I will endeavor to deserve it."

"I have not yet begun to fight."

"I will not have anything to do with ships that do not sail fast, for I intend to go in harm's way."

Captain John Barry.

"Not the value or command of the whole British Navy would seduce me from the cause of my country."

Captain John Hazelwood.

"I am prepared to defend the fleet to the last."

Commodore Stephen Decatur.

Decatur's celebrated toast : "My country, may she ever be right, but right or wrong, my country."

"I cannot think, Captain, of taking the sword of an officer who has defended his ship so gallantly, but should be happy to take you, Sir, by the hand."

Commodore James Barron.

"By Heavens! Our Navy can beat the world."

"A nation contending for liberty in her own case should be the last to violate it in the case of others."

Captain Edward Preble.

"I pay tribute from the cannon's mouth."

"The honor of the American flag is very dear to me and I hope it will never be tarnished under my command."

Commodore Thomas Truxton.

"No insurgent against my country's rights."

"Vengeance is mine."

Captain Nicolas Biddle.

"I know not what may be our fate. Be it, however, what it may, it will never cause a blush in the cheeks of my friends or countrymen."

Captain Alexander Murray.

"Return their salute with a full broadside."

Commodore John Rogers.

"It is our duty to be prepared and determined at every hazard to vindicate the honor of our navy."

Lieutenant John Trippe.

"Eleven to thirty-six—no fearful odds when glory is the boon."

Lieutenant Richard Somers.

"You herald your fame to the mansion above."

Lieutenant William Burrows.

"Stand fast and the day will soon be ours."

Lieutenant John C. Alwyn.

"I have looked death too often in the face to be afraid of her now."

"I thank God I am dying in so glorious a cause."

Midshipman James Jarvis.

"If the mast goes, we must go with it."

Captain James Lawrence.

"Don't give up the ship."

"Go on deck and tell the officers to fight on to the last and never strike the colors. The flag shall wave while I live."

Captain Oliver Hazard Perry.

"If a victory is to be had, I'll have it."

"We have met the enemy and they are ours."

"It has pleased the Almighty God to give to the arms of the United States a signal victory over their enemies on this lake."

Commodore David Porter.

"There are some things dearer to a nation than the wealth of its citizens on shore or on the ocean, and that is its honor, and when we fail to esteem that in advance of all else we will stand poor indeed, in the world's estimation."

"God, our country and liberty; tyrants offend them."

"The love for our country's flag is like that of the child for the mother; we may stray from it for a while, but long to return to its protecting folds."

Captain James MacDonough.

"The Almighty has been pleased to grant us a signal victory on Lake Champlain in the capture of one frigate, one brig and two sloops of war of the enemy."

Captain Samuel Chester Reid.

"Up and board, my lads—no quarter—no cheering until we have gained the victory."

Commodore Jessie D. Elliott.

"Every man fought as if with their hearts animated only by the intense honor of their country."

Captain Thomas Tingey.

"I shall die at my quarters before a man shall be taken from the ship."

Captain Josiah Tatnall.

"Blood is thicker than water."

Admiral David Farragut.

"Conquer or be conquered."

"Damn the torpedoes! Full speed, Jewett."

"Gentlemen, bravery is a mere question of pride."

"Don't flinch from fire, boys. There is a hotter fire than that for those who don't do their duty."

"The best protection from the enemy's fire is a well-directed fire from our own guns."

Rear Admiral John L. Worden.

Worden, commanding the *Monitor,* recovering consciousness from a severe wound (fight with the *Merrimac* or *Virginia*), on being told that the frigate *Minnesota* had been saved, is quoted as saying: "Then I can die happy."

Rear Admiral Theodorus Bailey.

"It was a contest of iron hearts in wooden ships against iron-clads with wooden beaks, and the iron hearts won."

Rear Admiral Henry Walke.

"The evils of war should be strongly impressed upon the minds of our people, and the effects of war should be carefully recorded for the instruction of posterity."

Rear Admiral Stephen B. Luce.

"An efficient navy, by preventing war, saves commerce.

Rear Admiral Joshua R. Sands.

"The naval profession is one that naturally tends to concentrate one's affections in his country as an entirety, a single entity, so to speak."

Rear Admiral John A. Dahlgren.

"Always do your duty."

Rear Admiral James E. Jewett.

"Shoot every son-of-a-gun that can't shoot a gun."

Commodore Homer C. Blake.

"We must fight on, if we all go to the bottom."

Captain Tunis A. M. Craven.

As the U. S. S. *Tecumseh* was going down, sunk by a torpedo, Captain Craven and his pilot met at the foot of the ladder leading to the top of the turret, the only way of escape. Craven stepped aside, saying: "After you, Pilot." Craven went down with his ship.

Rear Admiral Raphael Semmes, C. S. N.

"It will never do in this Nineteenth Century for us to go down and the decks covered with the gallant wounded."

"Tell the enemy who we are, for we must not strike him in disguise, and when you have done so give him the broadside."

"The just God of Heaven who looks down on the quarrels of men will avenge the right."

Commander John A. Maffitt, C. S. N.

"Keep a stiff upper lip and never say die."

Lieutenant Arthur Sinclair, C. S. N.

"The crew will do their duty, sir, and follow you to death."

Rear Admiral Henry Erben.

"The man behind the gun was the thing that told."

Rear Admiral Alfred T. Mahan.

"Nations, like men, will occasionally differ, honestly, but irreconcilably, on questions of right."

"To compel peace is the first object of military preparation."

"War is simply a political movement, though violent and exceptional in the character."

"Good men with poor ships are better than poor men with good ships."

"The idea that war can be made so dangerous that men will not engage in it, or that peace can be arbitrarily brought in by force, fails alike to take account of our racial history and the underlying influences which move men."

Admiral George Dewey.

"You may fire when you are ready, Gridley."

Rear Admiral Winfield Scott Schley.

"I am glad that I had an opportunity to contribute in the least to a victory that seems big enough for all of us."

Rear Admiral W. T. Sampson.

"Each commanding officer is personally responsible for the good use which he makes of the tools with which he has to work."

Captain Robley D. Evans.

"So long as the enemy showed his flag our men fought as American seamen, but when the flag came down, they were as gentle and tender as American women."

Captain John W. Phillip.

"Don't cheer, boys; men are dying over there."

Commodore Yates Sterling.

"Wisdom comes only through training and practice; it cannot be acquired merely by study."

Rear Admiral W. H. Brownson.

"Be careful, if you fire again I will sink you both."

Rear Admiral Bradley Fisk.

"Courage was always esteemed the principal quality in a naval or military war."

Rear Admiral W. W. Kimball.

"National non-resistance means non-patriotism and practically non-nationalism."

"So long as we determine what naval place is to be ours among the nations of the world the technical men may be trusted to procure the tools that will keep us there."

"The Navy, never prepared, but always ready."

Vice-Admiral William S. Sims.

"Act and think as though victory depended upon you and your efforts."

Rear Admiral David W. Taylor,
Chief Constructor, U. S. N.

"Great results are attained only by great labor."

Rear Admiral R. S. Griffin,
Engineer in Chief, U. S. N.

"It was sea power that—in the relentless pressure of the British Fleet—finally sent Napoleon to St. Helena. It is sea power, primarily, that in the end will drive William of Germany to his doom."

Rear Admiral Leigh C. Palmer,
Chief of the Bureau of Navigation,
U. S. N.

"Knowing the determined spirit of the officers and men of the Navy, and the character of the training they have undergone, I am convinced they will force a fight against three times their number with the conviction that the chances of winnirg are in their favor."

Rear Admiral W. C. Braisted.
Surgeon General, U. S. N.

"Nobody can do everything, but everybody can do something. The gauge of patriotism is the spirit which prompts and the faithfulness which executes."

Rear Admiral Samuel McGowan,
Paymaster General, U. S. N.

"It can't be done, but here it is!"

"No is the mule-power of the soul."

"Coöperation always, but lowering of the standard, never."

SOME OLD TIME CITY DIRECTORIES

By P. Lee Phillips

Chief, Division of Maps, Library of Congress

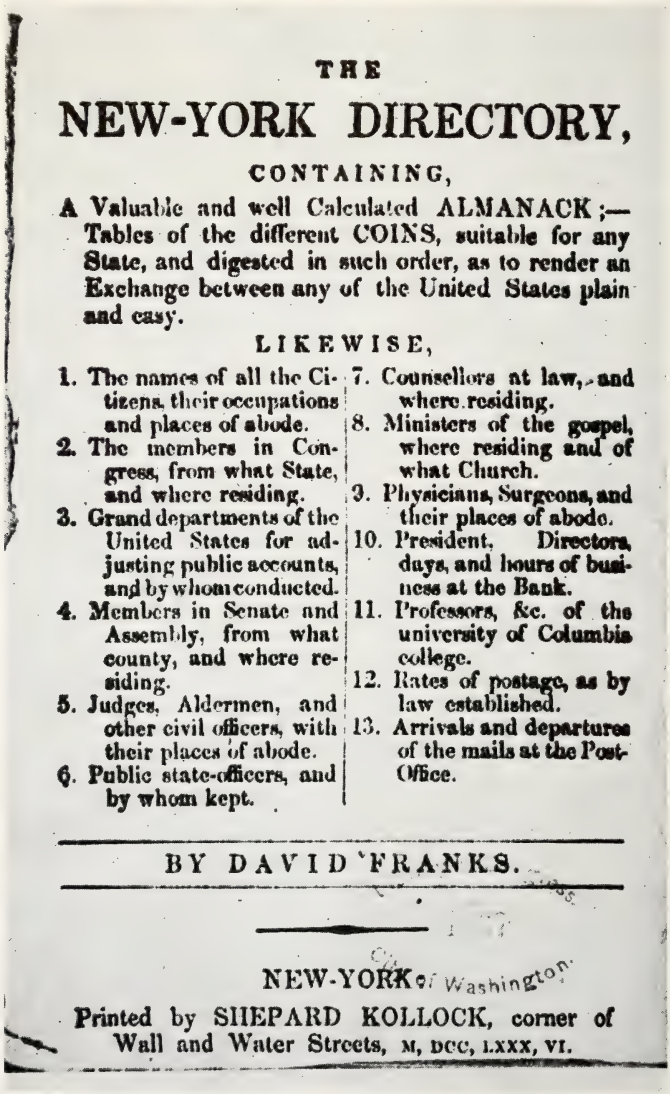
IN a "story" for the newspapers, two conditions are primarily necessary for its success, the headlines and the first paragraph. Whatever comes after is read with considerable charity. With a magazine article, however, the reader, convinced that some surprise awaits him, becomes more lenient and has a month's interval instead of a day to consider whether the said "story" is worthy of perusal. He may also pick it up at odd moments when nothing else is around and read in sheer desperation.

After this excuse for the subject which the writer is most anxious to spring upon the amiable reader, he will now go on without further suspense and describe some early city directories. Way back in the early fifties there was a comedy performed at the theatres in New York, which was quoted with much delight on all occasions by our ancestors, entitled "The Toodles," published anonymously but now known to have been written by Richard John Raymond. Dear old Mrs. Tabitha Toodles attends all the auctions and buys everything which, in her estimation, is cheap and may have some future use. She even buys a pair of crutches in anticipation that her husband will break his legs" and a door plate with "the name of Thompson" upon it, "Thompson with a P." Whereupon Toodles says, "If I were not innately a sober man, you would drive me to an extreme case of drinking. Well, what was your reason for buying the door plate?" "Toodles, my dear," says she, "we may have a daughter, and that daughter may be a female—and live to the age of maturity—and she may marry a man of the name of Thompson with a P,—then how handy it will be to have it in the house!"

Toodles later breaks his wife of this habit by going himself to an auction, and buying a coffin with a nice brass plate on it, which will be handy to have in the house in case of the early demise of his Tabitha.

The reason why the writer quotes from the above is the supposition that if directories were purchased at an auction in a wholesale manner, the purchaser, from the nature and ignorance of the subject, might be called a Toodles. When it is known that the first Boston directory of 1785 was recently purchased at auction by the Library of Congress for $145, the writer feels that he has scored a point of interest and has confidence to go on to describe what some people may regard as an impossible proposition. Nothing strikes the individual with such indifference as the old issues of an annual directory. Its glory has departed to make way for its successor, which is caressed and found to contain information for the millions. To the genealogist, however, and sometimes to the inquisitive spirit that will not let his neighbor's ancestors rest in peace, mines of information may be found far-reaching in interest. Let me here say that old directories

should not be scorned by the collector of books, for in this age of research much is contained therein and to quote Hamlet, "There are more things in heaven and earth, Horatio, than are dreamt of in your philosophy." One of the great benefits among the many derived from public libraries is the preservation of material which, when first published, is regarded as of little historic value. This statement is applicable especially to the city directory, for when it has performed its immediate service it is relegated to the old paper collector, even the dealer in antique books rarely gives it a place on his shelves. The result is that early issues have become so rare that when found they are of great interest and value, and



THE

NEW-YORK DIRECTORY,

CONTAINING,

A Valuable and well Calculated ALMANACK;—Tables of the different COINS, suitable for any State, and digested in such order, as to render an Exchange between any of the United States plain and easy.

LIKEWISE,

1. The names of all the Citizens, their occupations and places of abode.
2. The members in Congress, from what State, and where residing.
3. Grand departments of the United States for adjusting public accounts, and by whom conducted.
4. Members in Senate and Assembly, from what county, and where residing.
5. Judges, Aldermen, and other civil officers, with their places of abode.
6. Public state-officers, and by whom kept.
7. Counsellors at law, and where residing.
8. Ministers of the gospel, where residing and of what Church.
9. Physicians, Surgeons, and their places of abode.
10. President, Directors, days, and hours of business at the Bank.
11. Professors, &c. of the university of Columbia college.
12. Rates of postage, as by law established.
13. Arrivals and departures of the mails at the Post-Office.

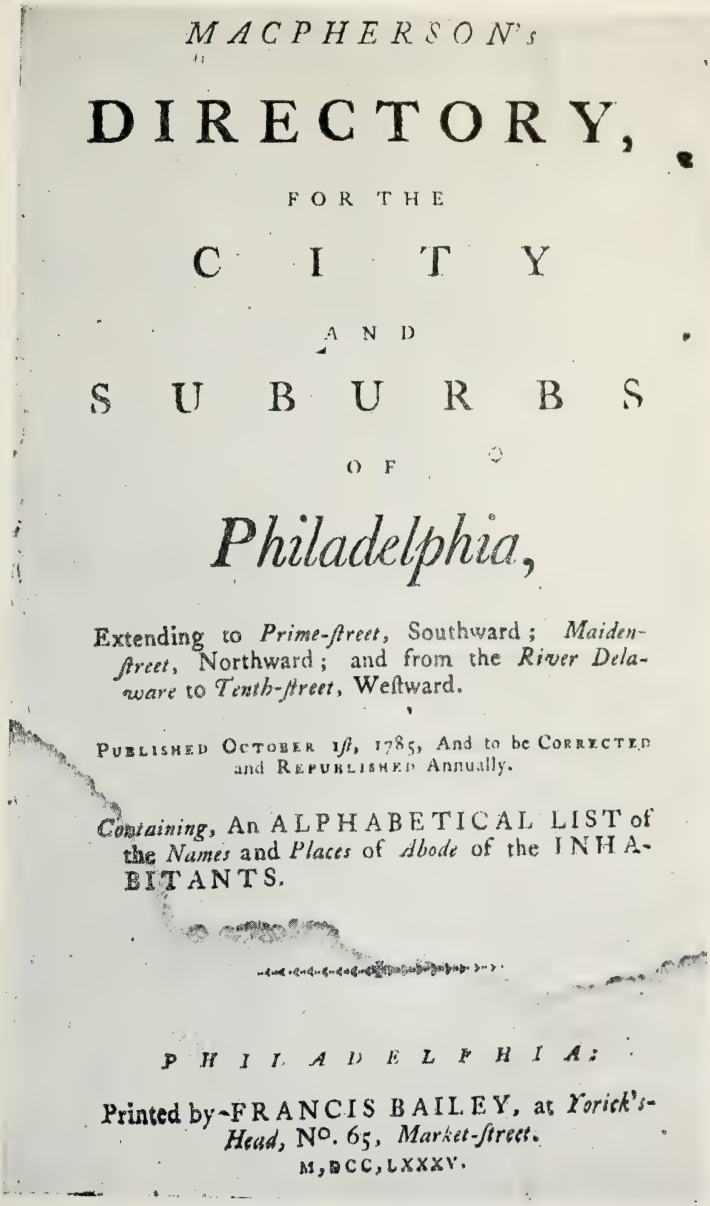
BY DAVID FRANKS.

NEW-YORK:

Printed by SHEPARD KOLLOCK, corner of Wall and Water Streets, M, DCC, LXXX, VI.

TITLE PAGE OF FIRST NEW YORK DIRECTORY

are often reprinted. This is the case of the first directory of New York City, originally published in 1786. That of New York appeared in 1786 and Boston's in 1789. The fact that the residents did not take kindly to the innova-



MACPHERSON's

DIRECTORY,

FOR THE

CITY

AND

SUBURBS

OF

Philadelphia,

Extending to *Prime-ſtreet*, Southward; *Maiden-ſtreet*, Northward; and from the *River Delaware* to *Tenth-ſtreet*, Weſtward.

PUBLISHED OCTOBER 1ſt, 1785, And to be CORRECTED and REPUBLISHED Annually.

Containing, An ALPHABETICAL LIST of the *Names* and *Places* of *Abode* of the INHABITANTS.

PHILADELPHIA:

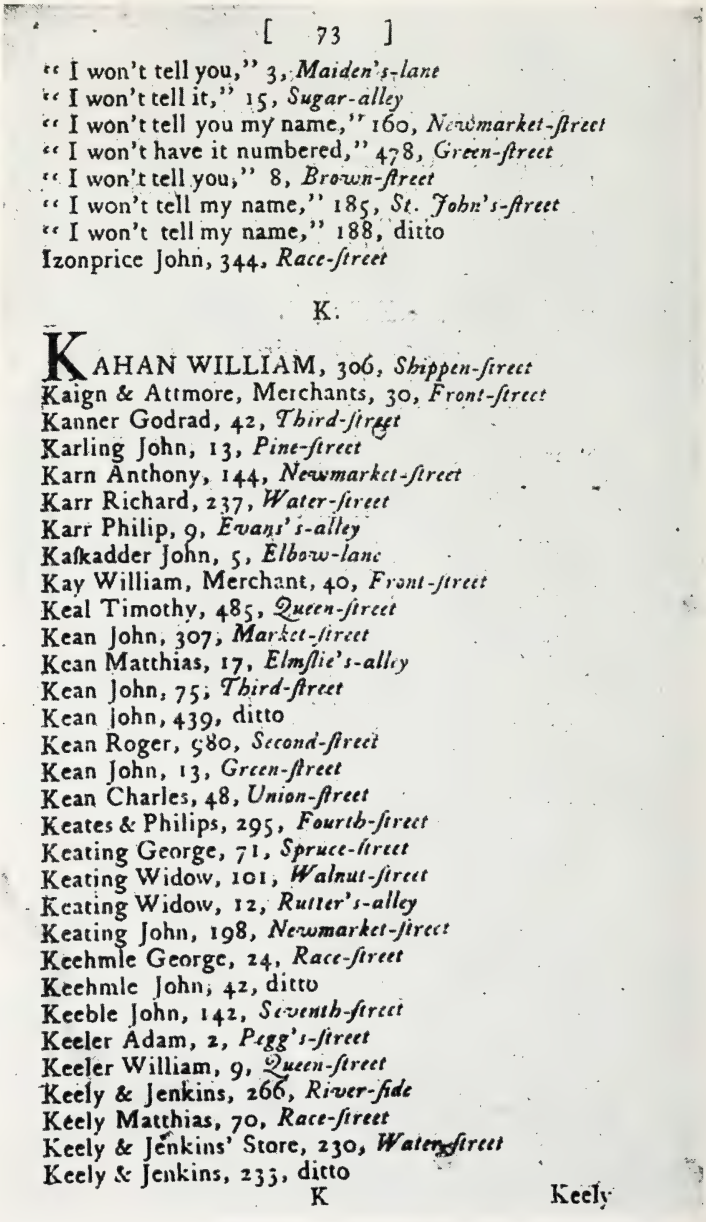
Printed by FRANCIS BAILEY, at *Yorick's-Head*, No. 65, *Market-ſtreet*.

M,DCC,LXXXV.

TITLE PAGE OF FIRST PHILADELPHIA DIRECTORY

Philadelphia was the first city in the United States that published a city directory, in the eventful year of 1785. tion is testified by the answers received by the compiler, Captain John Macpherson, such as:

"I shall not give my name," 43, Samper's-alley.
"I won't tell you," 3, Maiden's-lane.
"I won't tell it," 15, Sugar-alley.
"I won't tell you my name," 160, Newmarket-street.
"I won't have it numbered," 478, Green-street.
"I won't tell you," 8, Brown-street.
"I won't tell my name," 185, St. John's-street.
"I won't tell my name," 188, ditto.
"What you please," 49, Market-street.



[73]

"I won't tell you," 3, *Maiden's-lane*
"I won't tell it," 15, *Sugar-alley*
"I won't tell you my name," 160, *Newmarket-ſtreet*
"I won't have it numbered," 478, *Green-ſtreet*
"I won't tell you," 8, *Brown-ſtreet*
"I won't tell my name," 185, *St. John's-ſtreet*
"I won't tell my name," 188, ditto
Izonprice John, 344, *Race-ſtreet*

K.

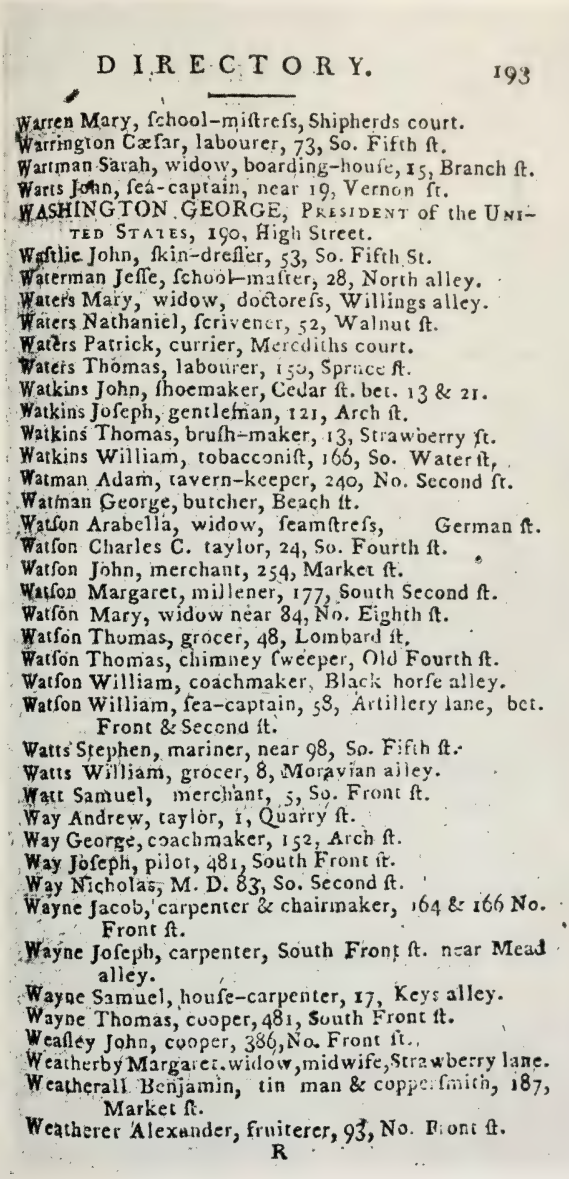
KAHAN WILLIAM, 306, *Shippen-ſtreet*
Kaign & Attmore, Merchants, 30, *Front-ſtreet*
Kanner Godrad, 42, *Third-ſtreet*
Karling John, 13, *Pine-ſtreet*
Karn Anthony, 144, *Newmarket-ſtreet*
Karr Richard, 237, *Water-ſtreet*
Karr Philip, 9, *Evans's-alley*
Kaſkadder John, 5, *Elbow-lane*
Kay William, Merchant, 40, *Front-ſtreet*
Keal Timothy, 485, *Queen-ſtreet*
Kean John, 307, *Market-ſtreet*
Kean Matthias, 17, *Elmſlie's-alley*
Kean John, 75, *Third-ſtreet*
Kean John, 439, ditto
Kean Roger, 580, *Second-ſtreet*
Kean John, 13, *Green-ſtreet*
Kean Charles, 48, *Union-ſtreet*
Keates & Philips, 295, *Fourth-ſtreet*
Keating George, 71, *Spruce-ſtreet*
Keating Widow, 101, *Walnut-ſtreet*
Keating Widow, 12, *Rutter's-alley*
Keating John, 198, *Newmarket-ſtreet*
Keehmle George, 24, *Race-ſtreet*
Keehmle John, 42, ditto
Keeble John, 142, *Seventh-ſtreet*
Keeler Adam, 2, *Pegg's-ſtreet*
Keeler William, 9, *Queen-ſtreet*
Keely & Jenkins, 266, *River-ſide*
Keely Matthias, 70, *Race-ſtreet*
Keely & Jenkins' Store, 230, *Water-ſtreet*
Keely & Jenkins, 233, ditto

K Keely

PAGE FROM MACPHERSON'S FIRST PHILADELPHIA DIRECTORY, 1785

At the end a list of four pages is devoted to people who would not give their names.

Two directories were published in Philadelphia this same year, 1785, the one mentioned above by Macpherson, published October 1st, and the other by Francis White, a broker, dated at the end of the "Advertisement," October 27th, and on the last leaf, "25th November, 1785." The White directory does not give any house numbers. The names are arranged alphabetically but not systematically. Besides the names, which number 3661, are the members of Congress and their respective states, the



DIRECTORY. 193

Warren Mary, ſchool-miſtreſs, Shipherds court.
Warrington Cæſar, labourer, 73, So. Fifth ſt.
Wartman Sarah, widow, boarding-houſe, 15, Branch ſt.
Warts John, ſea-captain, near 19, Vernon ſt.
WASHINGTON GEORGE, PRESIDENT of the UNITED STATES, 190, High Street.
Waſtlie John, ſkin-dreſſer, 53, So. Fifth St.
Waterman Jeſſe, ſchool-maſter, 28, North alley.
Waters Mary, widow, doctoreſs, Willings alley.
Waters Nathaniel, ſcrivener, 52, Walnut ſt.
Waters Patrick, currier, Merciths court.
Waters Thomas, labourer, 150, Spruce ſt.
Watkins John, ſhoemaker, Cedar ſt. bet. 13 & 21.
Watkins Joſeph, gentleman, 121, Arch ſt.
Watkins Thomas, bruſh-maker, 13, Strawberry ſt.
Watkins William, tobacconiſt, 166, So. Water ſt.
Watman Adam, tavern-keeper, 240, No. Second ſt.
Watman George, butcher, Beach ſt.
Watſon Arabella, widow, ſeamſtreſs, German ſt.
Watſon Charles C. taylor, 24, So. Fourth ſt.
Watſon John, merchant, 254, Market ſt.
Watſon Margaret, millener, 177, South Second ſt.
Watſon Mary, widow near 84, No. Eighth ſt.
Watſon Thomas, grocer, 48, Lombard ſt.
Watſon Thomas, chimney ſweeper, Old Fourth ſt.
Watſon William, coachmaker, Black horſe alley.
Watſon William, ſea-captain, 58, Artillery lane, bet. Front & Second ſt.
Watts Stephen, mariner, near 98, So. Fifth ſt.
Watts William, grocer, 8, Moravian alley.
Watt Samuel, merchant, 5, So. Front ſt.
Way Andrew, taylor, 1, Quarry ſt.
Way George, coachmaker, 152, Arch ſt.
Way Joſeph, pilot, 481, South Front ſt.
Way Nicholas, M. D. 83, So. Second ſt.
Wayne Jacob, carpenter & chairmaker, 164 & 166 No. Front ſt.
Wayne Joſeph, carpenter, South Front ſt. near Mead alley.
Wayne Samuel, houſe-carpenter, 17, Keys alley.
Wayne Thomas, cooper, 481, South Front ſt.
Weaſley John, cooper, 386, No. Front ſt.
Weatherby Margaret, widow, midwife, Strawberry lane.
Weatherall Benjamin, tin man & copperſmith, 187, Market ſt.
Weatherer Alexander, fruiterer, 93, No. Front ſt.

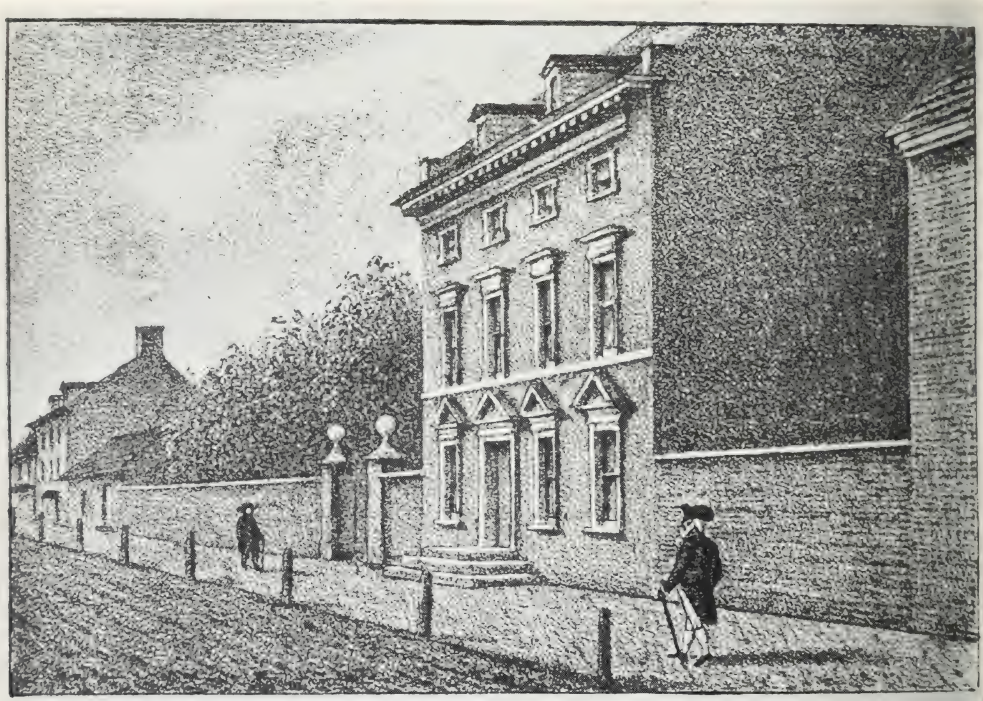
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PAGE FROM PHILADELPHIA DIRECTORY, 1796, WITH WASHINGTON'S NAME

tes of porterage, etc., officers of the Society of the Cincinnati, arrivals and departures of all posts and stages, and other information not usually found in modern city directories. The reader is impressed by the distinguished names found throughout, as Benjamin Franklin, his excellency, president of Pennsylvania, Market street; Gouverneur Morris, Esq., councellor at law, Market b. Second and Third streets; Baron Dublin, German Ambassador, 47, East-George-street. Some of the well-known inns are "the Indian Queen," "the Indian King," "the King of Prussia," "the King of Poland," and "Louis the 16th," the good people evidently still being fond of royal names if not of royalty.

The Philadelphia directory of 1796 brings a smile when memory recalls the controversy between the French minister and the Secretary of

State which almost brought on international complications. Citizen P. A. Adet, the French minister, complained to Timothy Pickering that the name of the French minister had been placed after that of the minister of Great Britain in the directory and demanded that it should be rectified "by suppressing the publication and distributions of the directory." Pickering's diplomatic answer was that the government of the United States would not "attempt voluntarily to settle any question of rank among foreign powers." This directory is also noteworthy as it has the name of "George Washington, President of the United States," 190, High-street, sandwiched between "John Warts, sea-captain," and "John Wastlie, skin-dresser."

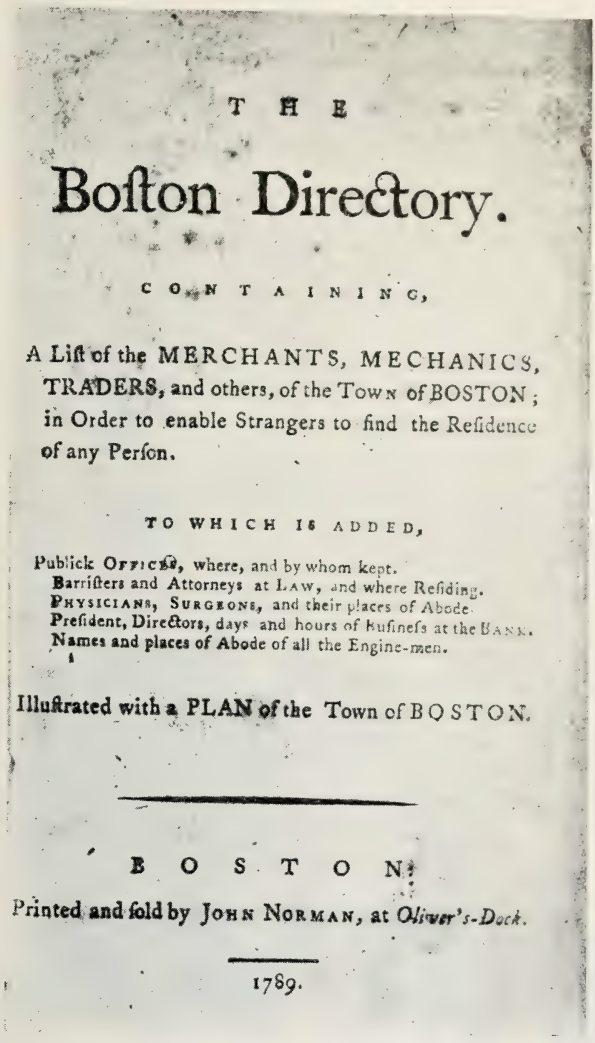


Residence of Washington in High Street, Phila.

The first New York City directory was published in 1786. What money valuation this edition has it would be difficult to state, as only one perfect copy is known and that one, safely housed in the New York Historical Society Library. It has, however, for a directory gone through the unusual distinction of having been reprinted several times. It mentions only 926 names out of a population at that time of 23,614. This directory is what may now be called a business directory and not an élite one. Many names are given in the general list of people whose descendants have since become distinguished and no names are given with the word "Gentleman" added as in the Philadelphia directory of 1785. There is, however, a "List of the Members of the Cincinnati of the state of New York," and also "A List of Members belonging to the Society of Peruke makers, Hair dressers, etc." One list which is very interesting for the time is "The Society for the promoting the Manumission of

Slaves, and protecting such of them a have been, or may be liberated. The Hon. John Jay, Esq., President."

Boston was the next city that had a directory, published in 1789. This is also exceedingly rare and has been reprinted several times. The Library of Congress has a perfect copy with the plan of Boston, not often found with it. "Hon. Samuel Adams, Winter-street," heads the alphabet and "John Hancock, Esq., Governour, Beacon-street," comes first under the letter "H." Although the editor proposed an annual edition, that the good people of Boston did not seem to appreciate his efforts is confirmed by the fact that no directory appeared until seven years afterward, or 1796. No colored people are mentioned, as in the later directories, under a special arrangement, entitled "the people of colour." There are many professions, some of which are mentioned in connection with the names. That of "gentleman" is used only after nineteen names, which perhaps accounts for the city's present greatness. Besides the names of Adams and Hancock, before mentioned, we find Paul Revere, goldsmith, No. 50, Cornhill; Harrison Gray Otis, Esq., Cambridge-street; Henry Prentiss, merchant; Robert J. Paine; Rev. Jeremy Belknap and many others distinguished in the history of the country. Cyprian Southack, baker, Temple-street, is mentioned and the mind reverts to the captain of the same name who made the excessively rare and complete New England Coasting Pilot, about 1734, and some other interesting maps.



THE

Boſton Directory.

CONTAINING,

A Liſt of the MERCHANTS, MECHANICS, TRADERS, and others, of the Town of BOSTON; in Order to enable Strangers to find the Reſidence of any Perſon.

TO WHICH IS ADDED,

Publick Offices, where, and by whom kept.
Barriſters and Attorneys at Law, and where Reſiding.
Physicians, Surgeons, and their places of Abode.
Preſident, Directors, days and hours of buſineſs at the Bank.
Names and places of Abode of all the Engine-men.

Illuſtrated with a PLAN of the Town of BOSTON.

BOSTON:

Printed and ſold by John Norman, at *Oliver's-Dock*.

1789.

TITLE PAGE OF FIRST BOSTON DIRECTORY

The first Washington city directory was published in 1822, when the population numbered about 13,247. On account of the number of boarding houses, where most of the distinguished visitors lived, it was facetiously named the "City of Boarding Houses." Capitol Hill was the favored abode of Senators and Representatives. Houses were not numbered and

the locations were described as being in the neighborhood of some well-known location, such as "near city hall," "near treas. dept.," or "near post office." "James Monroe, president of the United States, at the president's house," follows "Philip Mohun, laborer." Colored people, unlike the Boston directory, were listed. The city at that time was divided into six wards and these were considered as a convenient designation as to location. The directory has 148 pages and several engraved advertisements at the end. Of these, 93 are devoted to names and the rest to "other useful information." In the description of the "corporation of the City of Washington" is the unusual one of "managers of the City Lotteries," whose duties consisted in raising a fund "for building and establishing two public schools, a penitentiary, and city hall." Three persons were appointed Superintendents of Chimney Sweeps, whose duty it was to see that the chimneys of every house were swept once a month. Male slaves between 15 and 45, owned by residents, were subject to a tax of $2; female slaves, $1; male dogs, $1; female dogs, $5. Twenty-five cents were the usual charges for "hackney carriages," within the city limits for a trip. Among the benevolent institutions is mentioned "The female cent society of Washington." While there are other directories of Washington, the one published in 1853 is, from the many miscellaneous items it contains, of especial interest. The writer, several years ago, described this edition in a local paper, which he flatters himself would bear reprinting as a supplement to this article.

The directory about to be described contains at the beginning a small colored map, in which is an "inset" diagram of the Capitol, giving in a small compass all the information needed by the tourist. The title page contains a warning to the borrower in the form of a poem, transposed from Shakespeare, to suit the occasion, which I quote and which will no doubt appeal to all present compilers as well as owners of old directories:

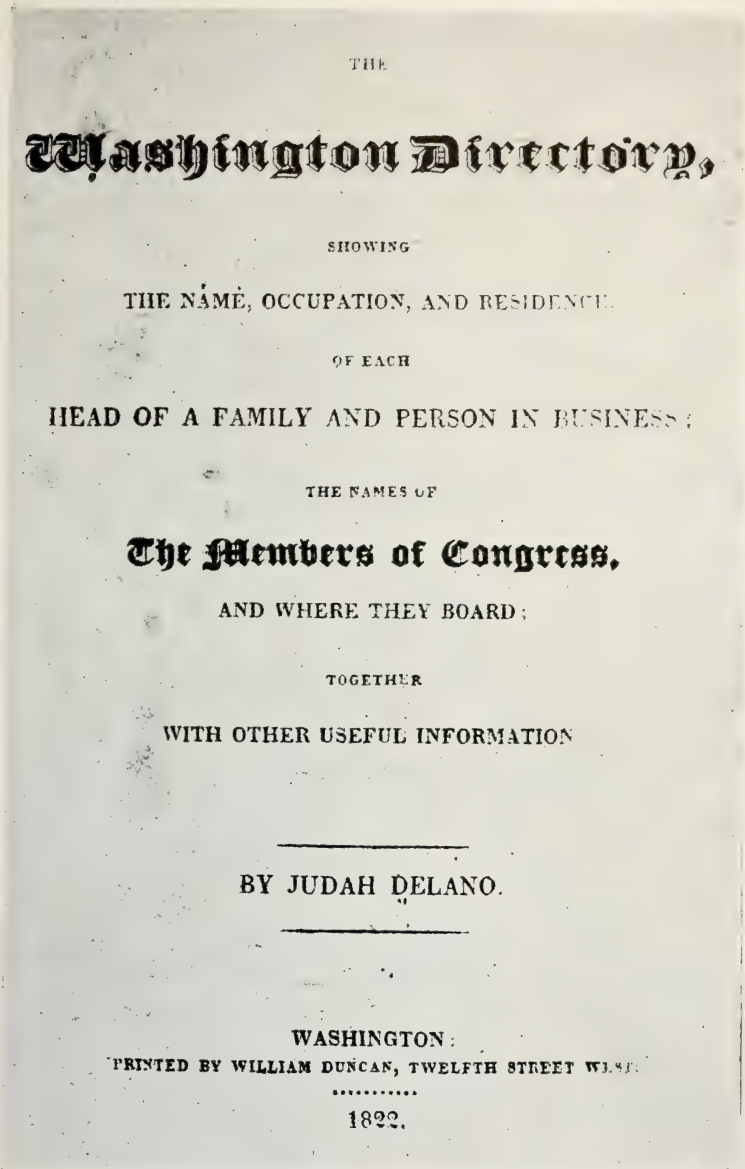


ADVERTISEMENT FROM FIRST CITY DIRECTORY OF WASHINGTON, 1822

"He who steals my purse steals trash,
But he who borrows my directory
Filches me most villainously."

In his preface the compiler offers "no apology for any defects, as I am satisfied," he says, "that under the circumstances it is as nearly perfect as possible." He also states, "Few persons are aware of the labor in getting up a work of this kind; and as to profit, it is well known no person ever published a second book after trying the first. Whether I shall follow the example of my predecessors remains to be seen." He evidently fol-

lowed the example of his predecessors, for this was his first attempt, and no directory at all was published the following year. The compiler proudly states that the volume will contain "12,000 names, and every name has been canvassed separately and scrutinized with care." But it is not the list of names or the "Congressional directory for the second session of the thirty-second Congress," which follows in about fifty-eight pages, that the writer is going to dilate upon, but "The strangers' guide in Washington and its vicinity and through



THE

Washington Directory,

SHOWING

THE NAME, OCCUPATION, AND RESIDENCE

OF EACH

HEAD OF A FAMILY AND PERSON IN BUSINESS;

THE NAMES OF

The Members of Congress,

AND WHERE THEY BOARD;

TOGETHER

WITH OTHER USEFUL INFORMATION

BY JUDAH DELANO.

WASHINGTON:

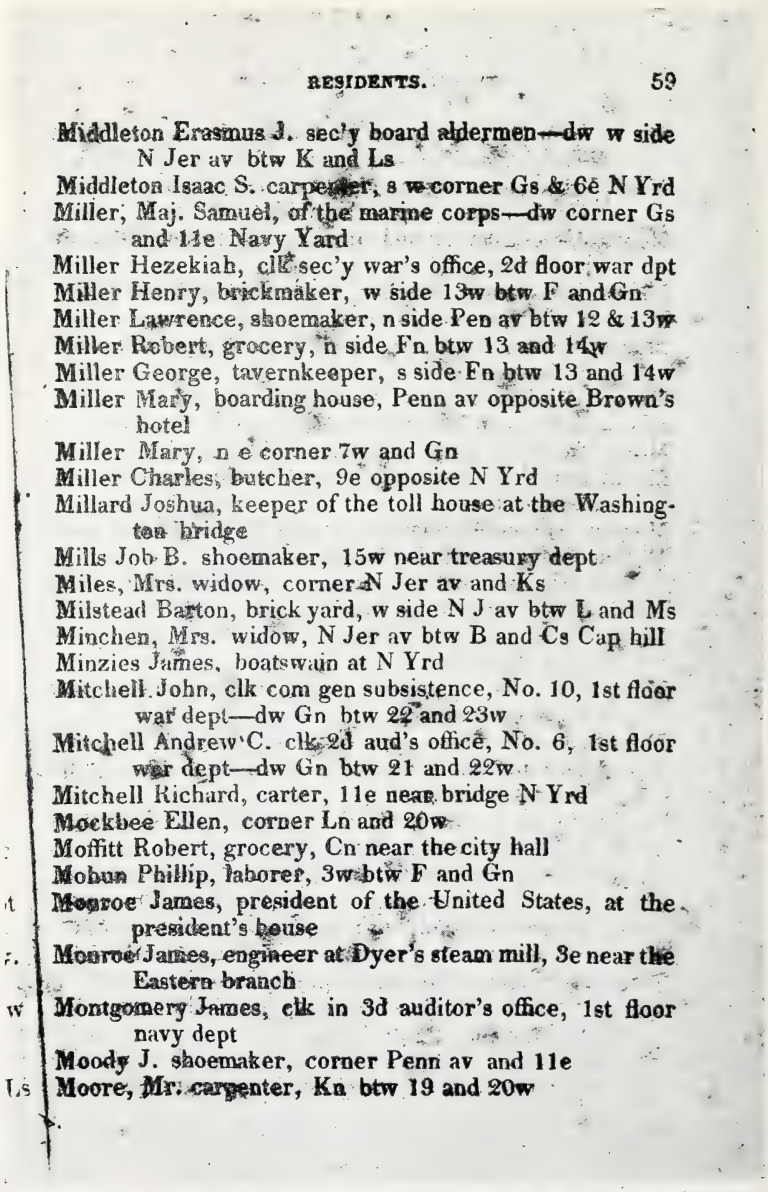
PRINTED BY WILLIAM DUNCAN, TWELFTH STREET WEST.

1822.

TITLE PAGE OF FIRST WASHINGTON DIRECTORY

the public buildings, with a history of the foundation of Washington city," which comes before the article of eighty pages on "100 American cities."

knowledge we have of the situation was derived from General Washington, to whose influence the act of Congress, which erected the territory of the District,



RESIDENTS. 59

Middleton Erasmus J. sec'y board aldermen—dw w side N Jer av btw K and Ls
Middleton Isaac S. carpenter, s w corner Gs & 6e N Yrd
Miller, Maj. Samuel, of the marine corps—dw corner Gs and 11e Navy Yard
Miller Hezekiah, clk sec'y war's office, 2d floor war dpt
Miller Henry, brickmaker, w side 13w btw F and Gn
Miller Lawrence, shoemaker, n side Pen av btw 12 & 13w
Miller Robert, grocery, n side Fn btw 13 and 14w
Miller George, tavernkeeper, s side Fn btw 13 and 14w
Miller Mary, boarding house, Penn av opposite Brown's hotel
Miller Mary, n e corner 7w and Gn
Miller Charles, butcher, 9e opposite N Yrd
Millard Joshua, keeper of the toll house at the Washington bridge
Mills Job B. shoemaker, 15w near treasury dept
Miles, Mrs. widow, corner N Jer av and Ks
Milstead Barton, brick yard, w side N J av btw L and Ms
Minchen, Mrs. widow, N Jer av btw B and Cs Cap hill
Minzies James, boatswain at N Yrd
Mitchell John, clk com gen subsistence, No. 10, 1st floor war dept—dw Gn btw 22 and 23w
Mitchell Andrew C. clk 2d aud's office, No. 6, 1st floor war dept—dw Gn btw 21 and 22w
Mitchell Richard, carter, 11e near bridge N Yrd
Mockbee Ellen, corner Ln and 20w
Moffitt Robert, grocery, Cn near the city hall
Mohun Phillip, laborer, 3w btw F and Gn
Monroe James, president of the United States, at the president's house
Monroe James, engineer at Dyer's steam mill, 3e near the Eastern branch
Montgomery James, clk in 3d auditor's office, 1st floor navy dept
Moody J. shoemaker, corner Penn av and 11e
Moore, Mr. carpenter, Kn btw 19 and 20w

PAGE FROM FIRST WASHINGTON DIRECTORY, 1822, WITH MONROE'S NAME

The guide gives first "the history connected with the establishment upon this site of the city of Washington. The first

was passed on July 16, 1790. The vote in the House of Representatives was 32 to 29, and in the upper branch 12 to 14." In

those days Alexandria had an extensive commerce with the West Indies, and Georgetown was a place of considerable importance. The hundred square miles making a square of ten miles included these two cities, one the gift of Virginia, and the other of Maryland.

The guide gives a letter of Washington, which shows when and on what terms the site was ceded to the Government. The Masonic ceremony of laying the corner stone of the District at Jones' Point is fully described, with the statement that the orator of the day was Joseph Clark, architect of the state house at Annapolis, and not General Washington, as has been supposed. The city is then described and a quotation of Mr. Calhoun objecting to the removal of the seat of government. As to the climate, the old familiar statement is exemplified: "The climate has been gradually ameliorating and variations must be expected. Our last winter was excessively cold, more snow fell than had been known by that respectable Gentleman, the oldest inhabitant for many years, while on the contrary, the present season has been remarkably mild and open."

At the time Washington was first chosen as the seat of government Baltimore was two days' journey from us, Philadelphia four days, New York between two and three weeks and New Orleans between two and two and a half months.

Of course, Goose creek comes in for its usual notice, which says: "There is a stream above Georgetown which has always been called Goose creek, but from a certificate of a survey now preserved in the mayor's office at Washington, dated 1663, it appears that the inlet from the Potomac was then known by the name of Tiber, and probably the stream from the north emptying into it bore the same name; so that Moore did injustice to the history of the place and confounded streams when he wrote the well-known lines:

> "And what was Goose creek once is Tiber now."

By the same survey it appears that the land comprising the Capitol Hill was called Rome or Room, two names which seem to have foreshadowed the destiny of the place. Mr. Force suggests that they probably originated in the fact that the name of the owner of the estate was Pope, and in selecting a name for his plantation he fancied the title of "Pope of Rome."

All the public buildings are fully described, and much space is devoted to the history of the Smithsonian Institution and the Washington monument. The statue of Jefferson which once ornamented the front of the White House, is referred to as follows: "In front of the house stands a bronze statue of Jefferson, procured in Europe by Captain Levy, U.S.N., and by him offered to the United States, that refused to receive it, it being uniformly the practice of the Senate never to accept any gifts in their official capacity. He then gave it to John Tyler, President of the United States, and it was deposited in the vaults of the Executive Mansion, from which it was rescued by some of our citizens, who contributed to building a pedestal upon which it at present stands, so that it does not belong to the United States Government, and it would be difficult to say who was the proper owner."

The price of a stage ride from the Aqueduct cost 6 cents, or five tickets for 25 cents, and the compiler says: "It has attracted the notice of every scientific architect in Europe and America; even Prince Albert's attention was called to it.

though, unfortunately, he placed its locality upon the Delaware."

The sundial back of the Speaker's chair comes in for mention in connection with the poem, "To the sundial under the window of the Hall of Representatives, by John Quincy Adams," a copy of which may suffice the present generation:

Thou silent herald of Time's ceaseless flight,
Say, couldst thou speak, what warning voice were thine—
Shade who can only show how others shine—
Dark, sullen witness of resplendent light.

In day's broad glare, and when the noontide bright
Of laughing Fortune sheds the ray divine,
Thy ready favors cheer us—but decline
The clouds of morning and the gloom of night.

Yet are thy counsels faithful, just, and wise,
They bid us seize the moments as they pass,
Snatch the retrieveless sunbeam as it flies,
Nor lose one sand of Life's revolving glass,
Aspiring still, with energy sublime.
By virtuous deeds to give eternity to time.

The Librarian of Congress was then John S. Mechan, with two assistants.

In the Congressional burying ground mention is made of a minister from the court of Prussia, who died in Washington, in 1823. "The Daily National Intelegencer, Washington, of Dec. 3d, 1823, notes the death of the diplomat, Baron Frederick Greuhm with some account of his life. The issue of Dec. 5th states, The funeral of the late Mr. Greuhm, the Prussian Minister, took place yesterday, according to appointment, and, notwithstanding the almost unparalleled inclemency of the weather, was attended by all the principal Officers of the Government, and many others. Had not the storm of rain and wind been so pitiless and incessant, the procession would have been one of the largest ever seen in the city.

"The occurrence is a new one under our government; this being the first case of the death of a Foreign Minister at the Seat of Government. Every respect has been shown to the merits of the deceased, as well as to the nation of which he was the Representative, that circumstances would admit."

I do not wish to quote all in this interesting directory of 1853, although it contains so much of present interest to us, but the article describing the "Inaugurations of the Presidents of the United States" would be well worth publishing. I will leave this, however, to the energetic reader who can read for himself in the volume which is found in the Congressional Library. Let him not fail, also to glance at the end, where 100 American cities are described by text, maps and views.

If the collector of books on Washington city finds a copy of this directory let him get it by all means, for it is unique among its class.

STATE CONFERENCES

NEBRASKA

The sixteenth annual State Conference of the Daughters of the American Revolution was held in Beatrice, on March 19, 20, 21, in the Congregational church. All but two State officers were present; two past State Regents, Mrs. Warren Perry and Mrs. C. H. Aull, and fifty-three delegates; twenty-four of the thirty-four chapters of the State were represented.

The guest of honor was the President General, Mrs. George Thacher Guernsey. On Tuesday evening a complimentary dinner was served to the one hundred officers, delegates and friends by the Hostess Chapter.

At 8.00 P.M. an open meeting was held in the auditorium of the church. The singing of America was followed by the invocation, then the flag salute with piano and violin numbers preceding the address of welcome given by Mrs. Ira W. Kenagy, the Regent of Elizabeth Montague Chapter, Mrs Frank I. Ringer, State Vice-Regent, of Lincoln, responded to the address.

Greetings were given by the past State Regents. A soprano solo was sung, and Mrs. Keith Neville, wife of the Governor of the State, spoke of the work of the Woman's Council of Defence, of which she is an efficient member.

The President General was introduced and heartily greeted. She spoke of the great war activities of the Daughters of the American Revolution and the patriotic duty of each of its members. At the close of her address she was presented with a beautiful bouquet of roses by the Hostess Chapter.

On Wednesday morning the Conference was formally opened by the State Regent, who presided over all sessions with ability and dignity. The usual order of business was carried out, the reports of the State officers, and appointment of committees. The State Regent reported she had found the spirit of unity the moving power in all the Chapters of the State, uniting them unreservedly in the great work that confronts them, the coöperation between State and national committees harmonious, the conservation of food and the willingness of the members to do direct war work had been pushed forward with earnestness. The State Regent urged the enforcement of the Child Labor Law, by saying "Our best are fighting for democracy and its principles, and we should stand firm for these principles at home." She reported a membership in the Nebraska Society of 1,523; 102 being members at large. Flowers were presented to her from the officers and delegates.

Mrs. Perry conducted a memorial service early Wednesday afternoon; a wreath was placed on the platform, and as each speaker gave her memorial tribute to a deceased sister she placed a rosebud in the wreath. Mrs. Perry delivered the memorial address, and Mrs. Wright sang "Resignation."

Mrs. Frank I. Ringer, State chairman of patriotic education, reported the $75 scholarship fund sent annually to the Martha Berry School had been paid, and 2,678 flag cards had been sold in the past two years; these cards show the evolution of the United States flag since January 2, 1776. They were designed by Mrs. Ringer.

Mrs. Dwight Dalby, chairman of the Desecration of the Flag Committee, sent to each Chapter Regent a booklet and other facts concerning the flag; this action brought results which are an inspiration to carry on the work. One Chapter gave a flag to a base hospital, another, in coöperation with the G. A. R., has a flag in the Court House square; many others have done things of equal worth. The keynote of every Chapter's report was intense patriotism, and eagerness to accomplish even more war work. Mrs. C. H. Aull reported, as chairman of the War Relief Service Committee, $133,500.50 had been given by the Chapters, and 3,169 knitted garments, this included knitted garments for the army, individual soldiers, overseas, navy, and aviation, 40 quilts for individual soldiers; 94 complete layettes of 19 pieces each sent through the Red Cross for Belgium babies, and also to the Red Cross 26,450 surgical dressings, 1,700 hospital garments, and $6,792.50 in cash. To the Y. W. C. A., $1,713; the Y. M. C. A., $1,983; for both Liberty Loans, Chapters, $850; individual Daughters, $120,975; besides these there were the Christmas boxes, comfort kits, jelly, confectionery, relief of soldiers' families. French orphans and Tilloloy, and many others which gives some idea of what the Nebraska Society

is *beginning* to do. The Society has two Chapters of the Children of the American Revolution, Mrs. Elizabeth O'Linn Smith is their chairman; they have donated $3,000 to Memorial Continental Hall, and in their self-sacrifice are setting a standard for the citizens of to-morrow.

Mrs. Warren Perry, chairman of "Pioneer Reminiscences," reported the book, which will be of inestimable value to the State as the years go by, to have been paid for in full. Mrs. Perry received a rising vote of thanks and flowers.

Mrs. Jennie M. Temple, chairman of Conservation, had an encouraging report, but appealed to the members for greater effort to protect the birds to insure greater crops. Mrs. Elizabeth O'Linn Smith caused laughter and applause as she gave her report in a humorous style of the 26th Continental Congress, and her journey to Washington. Wednesday evening, Miss Clara Kees and Miss Amalia Neidhart gave a musical program which was greatly enjoyed.

On Thursday, Miss Katherine Green, chairman of the Children and Sons of the Republic, explained that Nebraska has three well-managed and very active organizations for boys' work. Boy Scouts, Junior Civic Leagues, and Boys' Federal Reserve Corps; the latter organized last year by the Federal Government, they are pledged to respond in case of local need of their services. There are 1,576 Boy Scouts in Nebraska and 1,300 in the Junior Civic Leagues. Beatrice has active clubs for boys in the 7th and 8th grades.

Sioux Lookout Chapter, of North Platte, received the flag for the highest gain in membership during the year. The Nebraska Society has one Real Daughter, Mrs. Elvira Tweksberry, who is always remembered with flowers and other gifts. Mrs. Stubbs, chairman of the Old Trails Roads, reported an Oregon trail marker had been unveiled at North Platte, June 27, 1917. Miss Chattie Coleman, Chairman of Preservation of Historic Spots, stated Beatrice has in its vicinity the first homestead ever taken in the United States, and Christopher Robinson Chapter, at Crawford, unveiled a marker in commemoration of the treaty with the Indians in 1876.

Thursday evening all were invited to a "follow the leader" game, and after numerous windings in and out, were ushered into the beautiful home of Mr. and Mrs. Dwight Dalby, where they were greeted by a reception line including the President General, the State Regent, Mrs. Kees, Mrs. Scott, Mrs. Dalby, and Mrs. Kenagy. This delightful evening with music, good fellowship and refreshments will long be remembered.

With fitting resolutions in which was expressed the appreciation of the Conference to Elizabeth Montague Chapter for their charming hospitality, all stood at attention as they sang the Star Spangled Banner; then the State Regent declared the Sixteenth State Conference closed.

ELLA M. HOSTETLER,
State Historian.

THE EAGLE'S SONG

By Jeanie Gould Lincoln

The Bird of Freedom sought a home,
He sought it oft, and long,
To sound again the noble strain,
"My Country,—right the wrong!"
The freedom our forefathers' sight
Saw o'er the stormy main,
Is ours, and with our strength and might,
Thank God, we will sustain.

The fire of patriotism bold
Beats in our loyal hearts,
Where'er the Eagle's song is told
Its sacred flame imparts
A glow,—bright, vivid, o'er the lands,
Which, mounting to the skies,
May there be fed by angel hands,—
For Freedom never dies!

GUIDE FOR WOMEN WAR WORKERS

THAT · LIBERTY · SHALL · NOT PERISH · FROM · THE · EARTH

AMERICAN RED CROSS WORK IN THIS COUNTRY

Apply to your local Red Cross Chapter or to Divisional headquarters for information in regard to Red Cross war work. The Divisional headquarters and the States they represent are located as follows:

NORTHWESTERN:
Washington.
Oregon.
Idaho.
Seattle, Washington.

PACIFIC:
California.
Nevada.
Arizona.
San Francisco, California.

MOUNTAIN:
Wyoming.
Colorado.
Utah.
New Mexico.
Denver, Colorado.

NORTHERN:
Montana.
North Dakota.
South Dakota.
Minnesota.
Minneapolis, Minn.

CENTRAL:
Nebraska.
Iowa.
Wisconsin.
Illinois.
Michigan.
Chicago, Ill.

SOUTHWESTERN:
Texas.
Oklahoma.
Kansas.
Missouri.
Arkansas.
St. Louis, Mo.

GULF:
Louisiana.
Mississippi.
Alabama.
New Orleans, La.

LAKE:
Indiana.
Ohio.
Kentucky.
Cleveland, Ohio.

SOUTHERN:
Tennessee.
North Carolina.
South Carolina.
Georgia.
Florida.
Atlanta, Ga.

POTOMAC:
Virginia.
West Virginia.
Maryland.
District of Columbia.
Washington, D. C.

PENNSYLVANIA:
Pennsylvania.
Delaware.
Philadelphia, Pa.

ATLANTIC:
New York.
New Jersey.
Connecticut.
New York, N. Y.

NEW ENGLAND:
Maine.
Vermont.
New Hampshire.
Massachusetts.
Rhode Island.
Boston, Mass.

CANTEEN WORKERS. Requirements: American citizenship, must be between thirty and forty years of age.

MOTOR DRIVING. Requirements: Work volunteer. All expenses paid and car donated by worker.

MATRONS. Work in Red Cross Convalescent Houses in connection with base hospitals.

MUSICIANS. A limited number needed in Red Cross Convalescent Houses in connection with base hospitals.

NURSES. Address for information, Miss Jane Delano, Bureau of Nursing Service, American Red Cross, Washington, D. C. Requirements: Twenty-one to forty-five years of age—unmarried—graduated from accredited training school, American citizenship or Allied countries.

HOME DEFENSE NURSES. Address Miss Jane Delano, Bureau of Nursing Service, American Red Cross, Washington, D. C. Work: Relief work in hospitals, assisting visiting nurses, welfare work.

PHYSICAL TRAINING DIRECTORS. Work, paid or volunteer, with industrial employes.

INDUSTRIAL SECRETARIES. Work in Red Cross Houses, volunteer or paid.

SOCIAL SERVICE WORK. Department of Civilian Relief, American Red Cross. Assisting families of soldiers, sailors and marines. Volunteer.

Teachers of the Blind. Red Cross Institute for the Blind, 44 East 23rd St., New York, N. Y.

AMERICAN RED CROSS FOREIGN SERVICE

Address Bureau of Personnel, Division Headquarters, etc.

Canteen Workers. Requirements: Thirty to forty-five years. Self reliance, good health, willingness to endure loneliness and hardships. French. No salaries, but expenses paid in exceptional cases.

Clerks. Requirements: Twenty-five to forty years; no near relative in service. American citizenship necessary. Must sign for twelve months minimum service in France, Belgium or Italy.

Craftswomen. Diversional work Red Cross Convalescent Houses in connection with military hospitals. Work paid or volunteer. Must be expert in wood carving, toy making, basketry, pottery, mechanical drawing, clay modelling and rug weaving.

Dietitians. Address Bureau of Dietitians Service, Department of Nursing, Red Cross National Headquarters, Washington, D. C. Work: Red Cross base hospital units. Army base hospital unit, French military hospitals and teaching centers. Requirements: Two years' household economics training and subsequent institutional experience. Paid.

Dietitians' Assistants. Women who have passed in Red Cross Home Dietetics volunteer assistants in hospital work or canteen service. Salary allowed in exceptional cases. Address as for dietitians.

Motor Driving. Requirements: Work volunteer, all expenses paid and car donated by worker.

Social Service. Social service work with French families.

YOUNG WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION

Apply to 600 Lexington Avenue, New York, N. Y.

AMERICAN SERVICE

Athletic Workers (leaders in physical recreation). Requirements: Between the ages of twenty-five and thirty-five years. Religion, Protestant Evangelical.

Domestic Science Experts. Kind of work: Cafeteria management. Requirements: Age, between thirty and fifty years; religion, Protestant Evangelical.

Work in Hostess Houses. Hostess directors, recreational secretaries, emergency secretaries, cafeteria directors, bookkeepers, cashiers.

Matrons. Kind of work: Matrons in girls' boarding houses.

Social Workers with Nurses' Training. Kind of work: Work with girls' clubs and in hostess houses in camp communities.

FOREIGN SERVICE

Clerks. Work paid and volunteer. Requirements: Age, twenty-five to forty; no near relatives in service; citizenship necessary; twelve months' minimum service in France, Belgium or Italy.

Social Service. Requirements: Age thirty-five to fifty; training in social service work; fluent French or Italian; American citizenship; must serve one year.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION

Apply 124 East 28th Street, New York City, N. Y.

Domestic Science. Community work in camp cities.

FOREIGN SERVICE

Apply Women's Overseas Section, Y.M.C.A., 347 Madison Avenue, New York, N. Y.

Canteen Workers. Requirements: Age between thirty and forty-five years, self reliance, good health, willingness to endure loneliness and hardships and to obey orders.

Dietitians. Apply Y.M.C.A., Ninth Street and Pennsylvania Avenue, N. W., Washington, D. C.

PLAYGROUNDS AND RECREATION ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA

Apply 1 Madison Avenue, New York, N. Y.

Athletic Instructors. Entertainers. Kind of work: Entertainments in camps and camp communities.

Musicians. Entertainments in camps and all other community activities.

UNITED STATES CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION

1734 F Street, N. W., Washington, D. C.

Clerks, typists, stenographers, telephone operators, messengers, business managers, accountants, examiners, etc.

Censors. Apply Censorship Board, 461 Washington Street, New York, N. Y. Salaries from $1200. Requirements: Knowledge of one or more foreign languages, American citizenship.

OTHER OPPORTUNITIES FOR NATIONAL SERVICE

Farm Work. Apply to Director of Extension Work, State College of Agriculture, or to Woman's Land Army of America, 19 West 44th Street, New York, N. Y.

Laundry Renovation. Kind of work: Repair and laundry of soldiers' clothing. Apply to Depot Quartermasters, U. S. Army, New York City, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Atlanta, New Orleans, Chicago, Omaha, Seattle, San Francisco, El Paso.

Reconstruction Aids. Apply Supervisor, Reconstruction Aids, Surgeon General's Office, War Department, Washington, D. C. Salary, $50 per month and commutation. Work with wounded soldiers in base hospitals. Requirements: Training in massage and other forms of physiotherapy, training in handcrafts. Candidates must be between the ages of twenty-five and forty years. Service: Duration of war and must serve where sent.

Yeowomen. Apply Naval Board, 1410 H Street, N. W., Washington, D. C. Clerks, file clerks, telephone operators, messengers and nurses.

SPECIAL OPPORTUNITIES FOR FOREIGN SERVICE

Farm Work in France. Apply American Committee for Devastated France, 16 East 39th Street, New York, N. Y. Requirements: Knowledge of French and Agriculture. Work volunteer.

Kindergartens. Apply to American Branch of International Kindergarten Union, 30 High Street, Springfield, Mass. Duties: Work with children in devastated portions of France.

THE WOUNDED MAN SPEAKS

By Henry Oyen of The Vigilantes

I left an ear in a dug-out
When a shell-hit made us dance;
And at Belleau Wood where the mixing was good
I gave up a mitt for France.

I lay on a cot a-smoking
And thought I was getting well;
But the moon was bright on the bomb-plane's sight
And the Gothas gave us hell.

They certainly spoiled my beauty;
And my leg is a twisted curve;
They busted me up like a mangled pup,
But—THEY DID NOT BUST MY NERVE!

I'll step off ship at Hoboken
And I'll say: "Well, here I be.
Straight from Belleau Wood and it's understood
That nobody grieves for me."

And no pussy-footing sissy
Shall grab at my one good hand
And make me feel drunk with the good old bunk,
Just to make himself sound grand.

For I'm damned if I'll be a hero
And I ain't a helpless slob;
After what I've stood, *what is left is good*,
And all I want is—A JOB.

A LETTER FROM MRS. WM. D. CABELL

DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION:

You will forgive me, I hope, for addressing you in this familiar epistolary fashion (kindly permitted at my request by the editor of our magazine). The form seems to bring me closer to our great sisterhood scattered throughout the United States, and to draw close to you is essential to the purpose I have in view.

You may remember—at least some of you may remember—that in April last I ventured to urge the Continental Congress, D. A. R., to throw the strength of the great organization it represented into united advocacy of withdrawing instruction in German from our public schools.

On that occasion I was thinking only of our own country and our own beloved youth and childhood. But with growing information as to conditions, there has been borne in upon me a broader conception, one embracing a realization of the urgent interests of the *foreign* children growing up among us. These children of parents from various lands in various degrees of bondage need nothing so much or so early as complete initiation into the moral and mental atmosphere of the great free country of which they are to be acting citizens. These children are sufficiently handicapped by foreign inheritance, and by home linguistic environment. In the school room they should hear and use only English, until that becomes to them the mother tongue, introducing them to the history, the economics, the institutions and duties of free citizens in a land of freedom. Later in their course, the language and literature of other free peoples might be admitted for those who have sufficiently mastered English to use it as their own. French, the polished vehicle for exact science, and Spanish, practically useful in promoting sympathetic intercourse with our neighbors and friends of the Latin republics of North and South America, would be of broadening, refining and practical use in developing mind and character.

But a language used by a powerful and cultivated people for deliberately condoning treachery, pillage and murder; for supporting such doctrines as that "might makes right," that "ends justify means" (*any* means), that "the weak have no rights which the strong are called upon to respect"—cannot be admitted to this scheme. Until its canonations are permanently changed; until the world has been made so safe for democracy and its wards that the lamb may venture to lie down with the lion, there is no place for the German language in the public schools wherein are taught the divers races of children that are to constitute a free, united, and progressive people. To purify and elevate these schools is surely a work worthy the utmost endeavors of an enlightened, humane, and patriotic national society of American women.

Your friend and coworker,

MARY VIRGINIA ELLET CABELL.

Chicago, August 6, 1918.

SKETCH OF A REAL DAUGHTER

MRS. BELINDA M. THOMAS, "Real Daughter" and member of the Light Horse Harry Lee Chapter, Auburn, Ala., was born in Lexicon County, Ga., January 1, 1822, and died in Auburn, Ala., June 5, 1918. She was the daughter of Thomas Mooreman and Rachel Simons, who was only 13 years of age when she married. Mrs. Thomas was the youngest of 16 children; her father lived to be 89 years of age, her mother 84, and she herself was 96 years and 5 months at the time of her death. The Alabama Daughters of the American Revolution gave Mrs. Thomas a pension for a number of years of $3 per month; also the National Society gave her a pension of $8 a month. Her general health was very good; although blind for several years, her mind was bright, and she was of a happy and cheerful disposition. Mrs. Thomas' husband was wounded in the Revolutionary War. Mrs. Thomas was a member of the Baptist Church of Auburn. The Alabama Daughters of the American Revolution sent a beautiful floral design at the time of her death.

MRS. J. H. THOMASON,
Chairman, Real Daughters of Alabama.



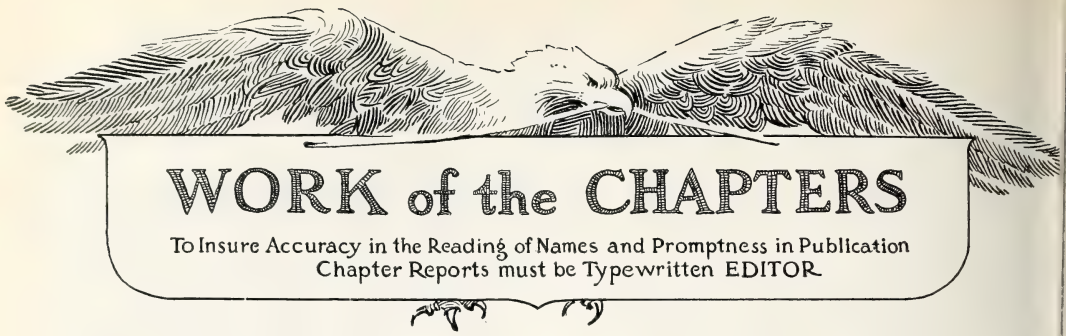
MRS. BELINDA M. THOMAS, REAL DAUGHTER

WOUNDED MARINES TO BE SALUTED

Wounded marines returning from France, by approbation of Maj. Gen. George Barnett, will "rate" a salute from their comrades whether entitled to it by regulations or not. The custom originated with the enlisted marines themselves.

A private was hobbling along on crutches, having lost a leg in service in France. He was met by three privates who stopped and saluted the wounded veteran. Such was the beginning of the custom now so rapidly growing as to gain the following from the Major General:

"It is a beautiful tribute to the spirit which prompted the wounded man's sacrifice and I readily give my approval."



WORK of the CHAPTERS

To Insure Accuracy in the Reading of Names and Promptness in Publication Chapter Reports must be Typewritten EDITOR

Sarah Franklin Chapter (District of Columbia). Your historian, in compiling the record of the year, feels a thrill of pride in the many achievements of the Sarah Franklin Chapter.

It has been a year of splendid results, a year in which we seemed to recapture the spirit of our fathers who fought for the freedom of our land. We have kept up all our usual charities and added many others. We still continue our scholarship to the Lees McCrae Institute at Banner Elk, N. C., also sent a large box and a barrel of clothing to Mrs. Sloop at Crossnon, N. C., for poor children. All the members are working for the Red Cross. The Chapter resolution regarding the conservation of refreshments, viz., to refrain from serving them at the regular meetings, and turn into the treasury the minimum amount that would have been expended, thereby secured a goodly sum which was used for the benefit of the Red Cross. We bought a Liberty Bond and donated to the $100,000 loan asked for by our President General; subscribed to the filing case in Memorial Continental Hall; contributed to Friendship House, also to the recreation fund for the soldiers. The energy of the Chapter in war relief work shows splendid results along every line. Presented an Ex-Regent's bar to our retiring Regent, Mrs. Edward I. Wolfe, who, much to our regret, is leaving us for a distant city. She was very enthusiastic in presenting a novel idea for a miniature Christmas tree, sending out 100 little silk socks with cards attached, asking for a donation to the Sarah Franklin scholarship fund, thereby realizing over $25. From our annual "Experience Party" we received $37.

It seems a long way back to "76," but the need of patriotism is quite as apparent now as then. Let us honor those of the past by serving our country today.

(Mrs. Robert) Julia B. Harrison,
Historian.

Jonathan Cass Chapter (Weeping Water, Neb.), has held eight meetings at the homes of the members. The average attendance at these meetings was nine. We have been studying the lives and work of the wives of the earlier Presidents.

The Chapter has paid their apportionment for the Martha Berry School, and has donated to the Red Cross. Active members in the local Red Cross auxiliary are found on our roll. Chapter members have subscribed to every Liberty Loan issue. The Chapter presented a flag to the Weeping Water High School.

We were represented at the Twenty-seventh Continental Congress by Miss Bernice Wickersham, who was a page.

Esther C. Sheldon,
Secretary.

Captain Job Knapp Chapter (East Douglas, Mass.) has held during the year eight regular meetings and observed the annual Chapter Memorial day by decorating about 45 graves of Revolutionary soldiers in Douglas cemetery. Mrs. Sarah E. Brown, founder and first Regent of this Chapter, died during the year, also Miss Augusta B. Prentice, a charter member who had done much for the interest of the Chapter.

The following donations have been made: Five dollars to assist French orphans; $5.50 by contributions for the restoration of Tilloloy; $2 to the Library Fund for soldiers and sailors in camp; $2 to the International College at Springfield; $5 to the Civic Improvement League; $1 to place the Daughters of the American Revolution Magazine, in the Public Library, and $14.50 toward the National Daughters of the American Revolution Liberty Loan Fund.

A number of knitted garments have been made and forwarded, and new flags purchased for graves. Instead of holding special meetings for work during the summer, it was voted to work in the Red Cross workrooms, also that the ladies knit during the program and social hour, and that only very simple refreshments be served.

Inez Whipple Bowers,
Historian.

The Jersey Blue Chapter (New Brunswick, N. J.). The activities of the Chapter have been much influenced by the nearness of the great ordnance centre, Camp Raritan. Our Regent, Mrs. M. Bedell Vail, was early appointed chairman of the Recreation Committee for the soldiers. The Chapter undertook the furnishing of the rest room at the Y. M. C. A. hut of the camp, and assumed a great part in the management of the Service Club maintained in the city of New Brunswick, besides contributing to the State Rest House carried on at Pemberton, near Camp Dix, by the Daughters of the American Revolution of New Jersey.

Meanwhile Buccleuch Mansion, the especial charge of the Chapter, has by no means been neglected. The dining-room has been completely renovated in a style appropriate to the character of the house, and a number of interesting articles have been added to those exhibited for the instruction and entertainment of the public. As in former years, the Chapter opens the house to the public on Sundays, when some members are always present to explain objects of interest and give such information as may be desired. Buccleuch is rapidly becoming one of the show places of the State.

Josephine Atkinson,
Historian.

Lake Dunmore Chapter (Brandon, Vt.), held its July meeting on the 10th, at the spacious home of Mrs. E. S. Marsh with about fifty members and guests present.

A short business meeting was held concerning proposed work of the Chapter for the ensuing year, and among other things the caring for a war orphan was left for consideration until the next meeting.

A gift from our Regent of a bolt of toweling for hospitals was received with a vote of thanks, as was the generous gift of Mrs. Wright and Mrs. Young of an iridescent electric lamp bearing the insignia of the Chapter and placed in front of the Daughters of the American Revolution Chapter House, on Grove Street.

Following was the social hour, introduced by a musical program rendered by Mrs. Marsh and grandson, Master Ripley Buckingham. The songs, "Sons of America" and "Over There" must be heard to appreciate the patriotic spirit of the lad. An interesting and instructive paper, written by the late Mrs. Francis Ormsbee, and read by her daughter, Miss Ormsbee, closed the program, with exception of a lunch served by our hostess, Mrs. E. S. Marsh. Committee in charge, Mrs. Weston and Mrs. Buckingham.

Mary G. Woodruff,
Historian.

Mary Clapp Wooster Chapter (New Haven, Conn.). A year of unprecedented activity has just closed for the Chapter. Under the wise and energetic leadership of its Regent, Mrs. Hubert M. Sedgwick, the Chapter has been so finely organized that its working power is very great.

Every working member has been placed for her own special work. Every chairman has been chosen to head the committee doing the work in which her ability was the strongest. Working under such a system Mary Clapp Wooster Chapter has gone far toward accomplishing the aim of 100 per cent. war work. The Treasurer's report gave substantial credit for the work of the year. The Chapter had taken into the Treasury $2,405.70, and spent $1,952.10 during the year. The members of Mary Clapp Wooster are proud to have met their full quota in contributing to the Third Liberty Loan and toward the restoration of the French village, Tilloloy. Ellsworth Memorial Association, State Utility Fund, three French orphans cared for; Red Cross work, buying of wool for the knitters, Maryville College, Liberty Bond, Liberty Loans, War Stamps, were some of the ways that bring to mind the reverent words, "It is far more blessed to give than to receive."

During the year the Chapter has made 180,171 surgical dressings. The call for knitted articles has been met most generously; 600 sets of knitted garments was the number asked for in the State. Our Chapter was allotted 36 sets, but sent 41, exceeding our allotment and paying also for all the wool.

Entertainments, patriotic card parties, food sales, one lecture and a pledge from members to earn $2 per person have received such loyal support that we have been able to expend $1,952.10, without using the amount collected from dues.

The Chapter Service Flag shows 38 sons in the service to date, and our Chapter member, Miss Esther V. Hasson, a nurse with the American Expeditionary Force in France, is represented on the Service Flag. In 1898 the Chapter outfitted and sent Miss Hasson as a nurse in the Spanish War. Nearly 1,000 glasses of jelly were contributed by Chapter members. These the committee in charge took to the United States Government Hospital for tuberculous soldiers at Allingtown, Conn.

Complete and accurate records of service of soldiers and all children and husbands of members in active war work, although not in the regular army are being kept by Mrs. Emil A. Gessner.

A member of Mary Clapp Wooster Chapter has written a prayer for President Wilson and

the people of the United States. This prayer was read just before the dropping of the gavel on the Daughters of the American Revolution session of 1918. At our June meeting held on the beautiful grounds of our member, Mrs. James Webb, everybody rose, and with bowed heads, heard the prayer read.

A Prayer for President Wilson

O God, who ruleth the world and careth for Thy creatures, continue Thy blessing upon our President, Woodrow Wilson.

Establish him in wisdom; endow him with patience; pour health into his veins and steadfastness into his heart; let his counsellors be men of high ideals and clear wisdom and clear vision: lengthen his days for the accomplishment of the task Thou hast placed in his hands for the world's peace and the world's safety.

Pour upon the people of this land a spirit of devotion to righteousness, a willingness to accept sacrifice and a unity of desire to hold up his hands, that the rage of the Central Powers be subdued, that the scourge of Prussianism be swept from earth, for the well-being and happiness of all people.

For them, for us, for him upon whom Thou hast laid a hard part of this mighty achievement we would ask Thy continued blessing.—Keith Saint John.

Flora L. Macdonald, *Historian.*



MRS. SARAH PARKER T. JENNINGS
Member of the Nancy Green Chapter, Sapulpa, Oklahoma

The Hoosier Elm Chapter (Corydon, Ind.) spent the past year engaged principally in war relief work. The Regent, Mrs. R. L. Miller, and two other members, Mrs. W. P. Hufl and Mrs. Frank R. Wright, accepted positions of great responsibility in our local Red Cross Unit, which embraces our entire county, in consequence of which our Chapter has worked with this organization. We have also done our bit in contribution to comfort bags, and to the Indiana Ambulance and Tilloloy village funds.

On Flag Day we held an open meeting in the Public Library. A service flag, suspended on a wire, veiled by the Betsy Ross flag and the Stars and Stripes was disclosed by two small girls. The Regent presented the flag in honor of the soldiers who are descendants of those men whose names constitute the honor roll of the Hoosier Elm Chapter. The names of these forefathers who fought to give us Liberty were read in connection with the names of thirty-seven soldiers now serving in the great world war, that this same Liberty may be preserved forever.

Other features of the program were musical solos, piano and vocal, an earnest and serious address by the president of our local Red Cross Society, Mr. B. S. Applegate, the exercises closing with a prayer by Rev. M. A. Gossaboom.

The Chapter is preparing, through its historian, a register of the descendants of its Revolutionary Ancestors, it being the intention to preserve the names, rank, nature of service on the records of the Chapter. A plan has been

adopted also to clip from our local newspapers all material concerning our country's activities regarding the war. This will be classified under general war news, Red Cross work, draft and registration, food conservation, and letters from the front, that it may be preserved in scrap books.

(Miss) Kate Luckett,
Historian.

Nancy Green Chapter (Sapulpa, Oklahoma). In the year 1917-1918 regular meetings were held on the first Monday of each month. The Chapter dispensed with programs and gave the time to war work.

Our annual dance was given, from which a neat sum was netted. Flag Day was observed by a patriotic program and a silver offering.

A jelly tea was given at which two hundred and eighty glasses of jelly were donated. These glasses were packed by the Regent, Mrs. E. R. Unger, assisted by other members of the Chapter, and sent to a camp for convalescent soldiers. Five dollars was given to help support the Home for Orphans which is situated in this place. A donation was given to a chocolate fund for soldiers.

The sum of ten dollars was given to help rebuild Tilloloy in France. Each member gave, personally, one dollar and a half for the purchase of a National Society Liberty Bond. A French orphan has been adopted and is supported by the Chapter. Every member of the Nancy Green Chapter has purchased Liberty Bonds and all members have been active in war work. The Chapter furnished the yarn and knitted eleven sets of four pieces each, for the Navy.

The Red Cross of this city has a dear white-haired old lady in charge of the knitting department. The Chapter is pleased to contribute a picture of Mrs. Sarah Parker Tisdel Jennings who, in spite of her advanced years, since being made Chairman of the Knitting Committee, has gone in all weathers to the Red Cross rooms to give out yarn and teach beginners. Beside this, she has found time to knit four sweaters, twelve pairs of socks, six pairs of wristlets and thirteen helmets.

Mrs. Sarah Parker Tisdel Jennings was born May 28, 1874, as Madison, Lake County, Ohio. She is a great granddaughter of Silas Antisdale, who served in the Lexington Alarm; a great granddaughter of James Parker, who served in the Washburn, Connecticut Brigade under Washington at Phillipsburg; a great granddaughter of Colonel Benjamin Ely, a Colonel in the Militia; a great-granddaughter of John Gill, who served three years in the Connecticut troops. She was a Charter member of Fall City, Nebraska, Chapter. In March, 1914, she transferred her membership to the Nancy Green Chapter at Sapulpa, Okla., of which she is now treasurer. She is an indefatigable worker, and we are proud of her.

When the smoke of battle has ascended, when the mists of the morning of a new era have cleared away, when the morning and the evening sun shall no longer glint upon bayonet and sabre; when the men of all nations shall have returned to the quiet of their firesides; when the battle ground shall give forth grain again, and the rose of beauty and the lily of peace shall adorn our gardens, then none shall be found more worthy of honor than this stately woman of a Colonial race.

Hattie Fewell Trotter,
Historian.

Penelope Van Princess Chapter (Independence, Iowa). A unique feature in the history of Penelope Van Princess Chapter was the unveiling of the marker, placed over the grave of a Real Daughter of the American Revolution, Mrs. Mary Ann Luther Burr, in Oak Grove cemetery, Independence, Ia. The marker was placed by the Cedar Falls Chapter, Mrs. Burr being a member of that Chapter.

About twenty-five members of the Cedar Falls Chapter met the Independence Chapter on June 9, 1917. The weather being inclement, the meeting was held in the home of Mrs. F. C. Norman, where appropriate ceremonies were carried out. The gathering was honored by the presence of Mr. and Mrs. A. N. Burr, of Cedar Falls, the only surviving son of the late Mrs. Burr; also her daughters-in-law, Mrs. T. Jerry Burr, Mrs. George Burr, and other relatives.

Mrs. Nellie C. Spangler, of Winthrop, Regent of Penelope Van Princess Chapter, called the meeting to order and welcomed the visitors cordially. Miss Edith Buck, Regent of the Cedar Falls Chapter, responded with brief remarks. America was sung, and the ritual was given by the Cedar Falls Chapter, followed by prayer. Miss Anna Gertrude Childs favored the company with a vocal solo. The Star Spangled Banner was sung in an inspiring way. Miss Anna Riseley Burr then gave a brief sketch of the life of Mrs. Mary Ann Luther Burr. She was born in Massachusetts October 6, 1807. Her father enlisted in the Revolutionary War from Massachusetts at the age of sixteen years, and served through the war in many battles, being wounded several times and receiving several promotions. He died in 1847 at the age of 88 years. Her grandfather was also a Minute Man in the Revolutionary War. When Mrs. Burr was fourteen

years old she moved with her parents to western New York. Here she married Thomas J. Burr, they had eight children, six sons and two daughters. Two sons served in the Civil War. In 1865 Mrs. Burr came to Independence, Ia., and lived here eighteen years. Her husband died in 1882, and after his death she resided with her son in Cedar Falls. She was a Real Daughter of the American Revolution, an honored member of the Cedar Falls Chapter. She was stately, kind and thoughtful, loved to tell of her early days, and she died at the age of ninety-six years. This sketch was closed with a beautiful poem, "The Land of Long Ago."

A reading was then given by Mrs. Sula Shaffer Burr, after which Rev. P. B. Peabody, of Independence, offered a prayer. Little Eleanor Luther, the great-great-grand-niece of Mrs. Burr, then recited "Our Flag" in a most pleasing manner.

The ladies enjoyed refreshments, and then proceeded to Oak Grove cemetery and unveiled the marker. This impressive ceremony closed the day. The Cedar Falls Chapter gave a vote of thanks to the Independence Chapter for its hospitality.

Margaret Gaston Chapter (Lebanon, Tenn.), although small in numbers, having only 22 active members and 8 non-resident members, has done valiant service for the past year. Our sole desire and purpose has been to measure up worthily to the spirit of our ancestors of 1776.

Meetings have been held regularly and were well attended. A history of our Chapter and a sketch of the life of Margaret Gaston, written by our first Regent, Mrs. Sue Tarver, who is still an active member, was so excellent that a typewritten copy will be preserved by the Chapter.

A patriotic meeting was held on Washington's Birthday at the home of Mrs. Jerome O'Connor. Professor Hinds, of Castle Heights, gave an address. Flag Day was observed this year with an open meeting held on the lawn of the home of Mrs. E. E. Beard. A patriotic program was carried out and a service flag with seven stars was unfurled and presented to the Chapter by one of the mothers of the sons represented by the stars. Dr. Childs, president of Cumberland University, gave a patriotic address on "America's Part in the War."

Margaret Gaston Chapter "blazed the trail" for Red Cross work in Wilson County. In June 1917, a few of the members met and opened a sewing room where they worked faithfully until a Red Cross Unit was established in Lebanon with work rooms open every day and with auxiliaries in every district in the County; 105 knitted articles have been contributed by our Chapter and 444 surgical bandages. I am sorry no record was kept of the number of jellies and preserves we sent to camp last fall.

Our Regent, Mrs. Bashie Martin, attended Continental Congress as our delegate and read the following report: During the year we have paid: Dues to National Society, $30; dues to State Conference, $3; Liberty Bond, $50; Thrift Stamps, $45; printing Year Book, $10; Mountain School, $4.35; public school for flags, $3.65; flowers and telegrams, $6; rebinding book, $1.50; Local Red Cross work room, $10; Daughters of the American Revolution Red Cross Auxiliary, $38.38; French Village Tilloloy, $15; French orphan, $36.50; Daughters of the American Revolution Liberty Bond, $30; now in the Treasury, $30; Daughters of the American Revolution Magazine subscriptions, $2; total, $315,38. This amount, divided by our number of members (30) gives us $10.51 per member. Six fatherless French children are supported by individual Daughters, and $3700 worth of Liberty Bonds are owned by our individual Daughters.

As a patriotic organization with our right heritage from the past, we earnestly strive to give the service which our nation has a right to expect of us, for again we are fighting for justice and liberty for all.

Elizabeth Crowe MacFarland,
Corresponding Secretary.

Esther Eayres Chapter (Orono, Maine). One of the most recently formed Chapters of the Daughters of the American Revolution is the Esther Eayres Chapter, which was formally organized in July—Mrs. Addie L. Harvey was chosen Regent; Mrs. W. J. Morse, Vice Regent; Mrs. G. W. Stephens, Treasurer; Mrs. C. B. Porter, Secretary; Mrs. Kate M. Estabrooke, Corresponding Secretary; and Mrs. J. M. Bartlett, Historian, with Mrs. C. J. Dunn in charge of the programs and Mrs. J. B. Lyman and Mrs. J. H. Webster, of Women's Welfare work, and Mrs. Porter and Mrs. Morse for patriotic education.

It was voted to pay $36.50 for the adoption of a French orphan for one year..

A most enjoyable field day was held at the home of Mrs. C. J. Dunn when Mrs. Corelli Simpson, first Regent of the Frances Dighton Williams Chapter, of Bangor, was present, and Mrs. Lucy W. Hazlett, of Bangor, State Director of the Children of the American Revolution, addressed the gathering.

The reports of the patriotic work of this new Chapter will compare favorably with any Chapter in existence for the same length of time.

Nearly all the charter members have had experience in Chapter work, Mrs. Harvey being a former Regent of the Frances Dighton Williams

Chapter, and Mrs. Porter former historian of it. The work of the Daughters is, however, being enlarged by new members being added to this Esther Eayres Chapter, of Orono. The name of the Chapter is for the first white child born in Orono, on April 30, 1777.

The amount of Liberty Bonds purchased by this Chapter or by the members is a good showing, and the work being done by them for the Red Cross ranks well. Sons of different members are in service of their country and daughters of members are in the Canteen service. This Chapter has furnished "Four minute" speakers on patriotic subjects for the theatres. Chapter members have led in hospitalities to the soldiers at the University of Maine. Knitted articles, "fine as silk" yarn bought by the members, have been given to soldiers. In short Esther Eayres has begun life well, boding a brilliant future of service in patriotic lines.

GEORGIA PULSIFER PORTER.

LAWRENCE CHAPTER (New Castle, Pa.) is glad to report a prosperous year under the capable leadership of the Regent, Mrs. Frances E. Sowersby. Our enrollment shows a membership of seventy. Four were lost by transfer and two by death.

Red Cross work has been the medium through which most of our work has shown itself, and every member is busy doing her part. When war came we organized Unit No. One, Daughters of the American Revolution, with Mrs. Clara McKinley Haney Chairman. The membership has included many faithful workers outside our own Chapter. Since May 25, 1917, to June 1, 1918, it has finished 864 hospital shirts, 4 tray cloths, 9 hand towels, 22 wash cloths and 84 Turkish towels.

Our Chapter coöperates with the Navy League both by knitting and financially. We have expended several hundred dollars in yarn, a portion having been donated, and raised by giving an entertainment. A sum of $50 was given to the Red Cross for the purchase of yarn.

One dollar per capita was contributed to the National Society for the Third Liberty Loan, bought through Mrs. Rebecca Royce, this bond being the first of the Third issue sold by the National Bank of Lawence County. Many individual bonds have also been bought of the First, Second, and Third issue.

Each member donated 50 cents toward the restoration of Tilloloy and contributed to Belgium, and sent jelly to cantonments and is doing good work in selling Thrift Stamps.

We gave a public patriotic entertainment in the High School, addressed by Sergeant Edgar Guerrard Hamilton, of the Lafayette Flying Corps, son of Mrs. Harriett G. Hamilton, and Sons of the American Revolution were honor guests. Two hundred and twelve dollars was cleared to be used in buying yarn. Credit for the success of the evening was due the Committee, of which Miss M. Adalene Woodworth was Chairman.

Washington's Birthday was celebrated in the home of the Past Regent, Mrs. Harriett G. Hamilton, by the Chapter and its guests.

A prize of ten dollars in gold is given yearly in June to the student in our High School writing the best essay, this year's subject was "America's Friends in England During the Revolution."

One of our yearly contributions is to the "Martha Berry School."

We waived our yearly picnic and our celebration on "Flag Day" took the form of a patriotic reception for the mothers and wives of soldiers in the service. Several hundred mothers and wives were in attendance. There was present one mother who has four sons in the service, and there were many who have three. Mrs. Rebecca French (mother of Mrs. Charles K. Kuhn, Historian), was also present; she had two great-grandfathers in the War of the Revolution, two grandfathers in the War of 1812, her husband and two brothers in the Civil War and she has a great-grandson in the present war. Mrs. George Dickson was Chairman. Addresses were made by some of the Chapter members. A solo and other musical selections were given by Miss Sarah Dana Falls. The High School orchestra played and the school children marched through the aisle carrying flags and singing patriotic songs. Each mother and wife was presented with a Red, White, and Blue badge.

Miss Jennie L. Morgan is Chairman of our "Melting Pot," and much is expected from it, as we are receiving donations rapidly. Seven large boxes of gold, silver and other metal articles have been shipped to the smelter, and another shipment will be made soon.

Our Chaplain, Mrs. Eliza A. W. McBride, is solicitor for THE DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE, and she strenuously urges the members to keep up the subscription. It certainly is a great help in preparing papers and an aid to the Program Committee. We give one subscription yearly to the New Castle Public Library.

In June, the Regent held her last meeting, at which time she expressed her sincere appreciation of the splendid work done by the Chapter.

(MRS. CHARLES K.) JULIA FRENCH KUHN,
Historian.

THE CHAUTAUQUA CIRCLE (Chautauqua, N. Y.). With an altitude greater than the

Adirondacks, with a fine summer temperature, with ten thousand forest trees of eighty-six varieties, with over one hundred species of birds, with an area of nearly three hundred and fifty acres fronting on Lake Chautauqua which is fed by fourteen hundred springs and well stocked with fish, the Chautauqua Assembly Grounds, with the forty-sixth session convening in 1919, is a fit setting for the pro tem. "summer capital" for the Daughters of the American Revolution.

There are no Daughters among the all-the-year-round residents of Chautauqua, but many of the summer cottagers and yearly visitors are devoted to this organization. It was a splendid suggestion made by Mrs. M. B. Tucker, of the John Marshall Chapter, Louisville, Ky., to form a circle here, out of the visiting Daughters. This conception was carried out in 1904 by Mrs. Tucker and the Daughters present at that time, and now the Chautauqua Circle of the Daughters of the American Revolution is recognized as a valued activity and is given a Day on the Assembly program.

During the past summer over one hundred Daughters from thirteen states and several from the District of Columbia registered and lent their energies to make the meetings profitable by means of comparison of methods and results obtained in their great war activities.

Mrs. Charles H. Aull, of Omaha, former State Regent of Nebraska, now Vice President General, has been President of the Circle for the past two years; one social meeting, five regular meetings at 4 P.M. on Saturday; one D. A. R. Day, with exercises on the Assembly platform; two receptions given by Mrs. Guernsey at her cottage, one with Mrs. Charles H. Aull as honor guest, the other with Mrs. George Maynard Minor, of Connecticut, Vice President General and Chairman of the Magazine Committee, and Mrs. John Laidlaw Buel, State Regent of Connecticut, the honor guests; and a delightful "war-time" luncheon on D. A. R. Day with Mrs. George Thacher Guernsey, Miss Stella Broadhead, State Regent of New York; Mrs. Samuel J. Shackelford, State Regent of Kentucky, and Mrs. Edward Lansing Harris, State Regent of Ohio, as honor guests, gave the various opportunities for the Daughters to meet with each other. Mrs. Guernsey and Mrs. Harris were the speakers on the D. A. R. Day program.

Mrs. George Thacher Guernsey, President General, was present at all the regular meetings and gave accurate information on, or about, all the activities of the Daughters of the American Revolution work, pertaining both to the special aims of the organization and to the all-embracing war activities.

Miss Althea Serpell, State Regent of Virginia, spoke at the meeting July 27th on the wonderful work being done by the Daughters in her State with its many encampments, training camps, cantonments, and ports of embarkation, from the opening of the homes of every Daughter in town, on every afternoon to the soldiers, for baths, up to making moving pictures of war scenes with our own and the Allied soldiers each taking their appropriate part. Mrs. Harris told of the erection, furnishing and uses of the first Hostess House at Camp Sherman in Ohio.

On August 17th, Mrs. Minor spoke in detail of the Magazine of the organization, its value, the honors conferred upon it because of the use of the articles by other well-known organizations and the desirability of having a copy in the hands of every Daughter of the American Revolution. Mrs. Buel spoke of the work as carried on in Connecticut along the line of Americanization work. This work has been very extensive and splendidly carried on in Connecticut.

The comparison of ways and means of making money for the Red Cross came from members, east, west, north and south, and were most interesting. At the recent election Mrs. Guernsey, the President General, was honored with the unanimous election to the presidency of the Circle for the summers of 1919 and 1920. The official family for 1919 will be: President, Mrs. George Thacher Guernsey; First Vice President, Mrs. Samuel Elliott Perkins, Indianapolis; Second Vice President, Mrs. Adrian W. McCoy, Meadville, Pa.; Recording Secretary, Mrs. Eli Trott, Mt. Vernon, N. Y.; Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. Charles Greer, New Castle, Pa.; Treasurer, Mrs. W. H. Alexander, Monongahela, Pa.; Historian, Miss Nannie G. Barclay, Monticello Chapter, D. C.

Mrs. Guernsey is already planning a meeting of as many of the National officers as possible some time during the next assembly and a picnic dinner on D. A. R. Day, to which all the Chapters in western New York, eastern Ohio and western Pennsylvania shall be invited.

In 1917 the Chautauqua Circle presented the Institution with a 90-foot metal flag pole set on a concrete base, on the plaza; for the pole Mrs. Guernsey gave a large flag and a storm flag; the winds play havoc here in winter and the National Service School students, in the sixth and seventh

encampment, who raised and lowered the flag this season—several of whom were sent here by D. A. R. Chapters—plead for new flags. The dues to the Circle are only twenty-five cents, enough for current expenses, nevertheless the Daughters of this season saw to it that a new flag was provided for, to float in 1919; a bronze plate was placed to mark the pole; a D. A. R. scholarship was given to the Institution and cards containing the flag salute and flag code were published and distributed to every cottage and hotel in Chautauqua.

A sketch of our Circle would not be complete without a word of regret that we did not enjoy the presence of Mrs. Mary S. Lockwood our Honorary Chaplain General and of Miss Grace M. Pierce, our Registrar General, who have not failed to spend a month with us every summer for many years.

NANNIE G. BARCLAY,
Historian.

SEACOAST DEFENCE CHAPTER (Vineyard Haven, Mass.). In order to assist patriotic work in all Chapters the historian of this one reviews for the DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE the principal accomplishments in local work, war relief and aid for the Red Cross during the incumbency of the Regent for the two years, from May, 1916, to May, 1918, Mrs. Stephen C. Luce. These were years fraught with anxiety, yet filled with pleasure in the achievement of high and noble aims.

Early in 1916 $87 was raised for the Belgian Relief Committee Fund without any great effort. An estate to be settled gave an opportunity for two kind and generous members of our Chapter (summer residents) to purchase land adjoining the plot upon which our Historical Building is located, and subscriptions have been received for nearly the amount deemed necessary to build a fire-proof addition for the storing and exhibition of a valuable collection of antiques and curious articles loaned or donated as the case may be. Gifts of money for the land—$500. Other gifts to the Chapter were: a fine silk flag from the State Regent, Mrs. Frank D. Ellison, on our 20th anniversary celebration; several flags, large and small, for use upon the historical and commemorative flagpole; gifts of articles for exhibition purposes, and permanent loans for the same use. Our gifts have been: $5 for prize essays in Tisbury High School; $5 to the Heath School, and $5 final payment toward Memorial Continental Hall; $40 custodian of Exhibition rooms, janitor and flag raising. This flag and pole is a daily lesson in patriotism, commanding as it does from its eminence above the harbor, the shipping passing in and out.

Through the initiative of Sea Coast Defence Chapter a War Relief Committee was formed which was later merged into the Red Cross of this town. An Ex-Regent was the head of a Committee in an adjoining town which, by a tea garden, raised a large sum for French wounded in hospitals.

Members of our Chapter have been in the van in every drive and Bonds, not the bonds of servitude, have been freely taken. Thus our meetings have, for these two years and more, constantly kept before our minds the ideals for which we stand—service, education, Americanization, and conservation of resources.

Going forward into the second year of Mrs. Luce's regency, the Chapter raised, by collections for Red Cross War Fund, $175; entertainment, $88.75, and from Treasury, $25 for Local Red Cross. Our quota for Tilloloy village, $47.50; N.S.D.A.R. Liberty Loan, $97; care orphans (2), $73; wool, $90; one Bond, Chapter (3d Loan), $50; prize essay, $5.

This we deem great activity when we think the individuals giving are (of our nearly 100 membership) about one-half residents of this town of about 1300 men, women and children, who contribute to support churches and their philanthropies, library, town improvement, etc., etc.; but, as our Regent well said, "We have pledged allegiance to our Republic not half-heartedly but whole-heartedly, and to foster true patriotism and love of country," which is the object of this Society.

In addition we are keeping up our local interests, having given $1 to Philippine Scholarship Fund, $5 to Valley Forge, and our members assisted with money and books in the War Library collection, which greatly exceeded, in our town, the amount asked; contributed toward Christmas and comfort bags for our boys, and we also assisted in sending a gramophone to our "own town's" nurse in France.

It is felt that, in upholding the hands of our Regent, we as a Chapter and a unified part of a great organization go forward in the spirit of the added stanza to the inspired Battle Hymn of the Republic, because

"We have heard the cry of anguish from the victims of the Hun,
And we know our country's peril if the warlord's will is done.
We will fight for world-wide freedom till the victory is won,
For God is marching on."

LUCINDA S. NORTON ST. JOHN.
Historian.

GENEALOGICAL DEPARTMENT

In answers to "Queries" it is essential to give Liber and Folio or "Bible Reference." Queries will be inserted as early as possible after they are received. Answers, partial answers, or any information regarding queries are requested. In answering queries please give the date of the magazine and the number of the query. All letters to be forwarded to contributors must be unsealed and sent in blank, stamped envelopes, accompanied with the number of the query and its signature. The Genealogical Editor reserves the right to print anything contained in the communication and will then forward the letter to the one sending the query.

MRS. MARGARET ROBERT HODGES
Genealogical Editor, Annapolis, Maryland

ANSWERS

6032. SAVAGE. Revolutionary service requested. The first Savages that came to America of our set are: Jess Savage; Joseph Savage; Isaac Savage; and James Savage, from close to Belfast, Ireland. Our grandfather Jess Savage, was born Jan. 1, 1784, died Oct. 11, 1845. He was born in Augusta, Maine. Grandma, Hannah Savage, née Wells, was born in the state of Maine, August 12, 1789; died in the State of Ohio, Aug 21, 1869. Our father, David Savage, was born Jan. 16, 1808, in Augusta, Maine; died in Ohio, Jan. 11, 1863. Aunt Olive Squires, née Savage, was born Oct. 25, 1809, in Augusta, Maine. Aunt Dorothy Kight née Savage, was born in Augusta. Me., July 14, 1812. Uncle Seth C. Savage was born in Augusta Me., Feb. 16, 1815. Aunt Mary Whitman, née Savage, was born Oct. 12, 1817; died Aug. 9, 1854. Aunt Zilpah Downard, née Savage, was born Oct. 13, 1821. Uncle Robert Savage was born Aug. 16, 1824. Uncle William Savage was born Sept. 16, 1828, died Aug. 21, 1883. Aunt Lucinda Savage was born Sept. 22, 1831; died Feb. 7, 1832. These are the children of Jess Savage and Hannah Savage, who moved from Augusta, Me., when father was 8 yrs. old and settled in Meigs Co., Ohio; afterwards moving to Jackson Co., Ohio, where they both died. Now here is a list of the brothers of Grandpa Savage: David Savage, great uncle of ours. Names of his children: Erastus, David, Albert. John Savage, great uncle. Names of his children: Joe, Jefferson, Franklin, Daniel Asel, Mary Love, née Savage. Adam Savage, great uncle. Names of his children: Cordelia, Zilpah Savage, Mary Savage, Hannah Savage, Carson Savage, Abiga Savage, John Savage. David Savage, born Jan. 16, 1808. Harriet Kight, born in Jackson Co., Ohio, Mar. 5, 1807. David Savage and Harriet Kight, dau. of John Kight, were married on the 29th day of Oct., 1829. Children: James Jefferson Savage, born June 25, 1831; John Franklin Savage, born Oct. 30, 1832; Seth Casson Savage, born June 20, 1834; Jess Stilman Savage, born Oct. 25, 1835; Rhoda Savage, born Oct. 28, 1837; Hannah Savage, born June 5, 1839; William Allen Savage, born Mar. 26, 1841; David Nuton Savage, born Jan. 16, 1843; John Franklin Savage was drowned the 13th day of April, 1858, in Appanoons Co., Iowa, in the Sheridan River. This is the family of my mother and father. I have the family Bible and can see when my sister died, also my younger brother.

Mary Ann Goudy, daughter of James and Sarah Goudy, was born Oct. 15, 1820. David Savage and Mary Ann Goudy were married May 3, 1846. Names of their children: Robert G. Goudy, born Jan. 15, 1849; Francis Marion Savage, born July 28, 1850; Andrew Jackson, born Mar. 17, 1852; Sarah Celesta Savage, born July 9, 1854; Lewis Cass Savage, born Sept. 6, 1856; Mary Ellen Savage, born Oct. 28, 1858; Dorothy Elsina Savage, born Nov. 12, 1860.—*A. B. A.*

QUERIES

6187. MOASEMAN.—Marcus Moaseman, Jr., was Capt. in the Rev from Westchester Co., N. Y.; he m Phebe Higgins and had children: Elisha, Stephen, Eben, William and Joseph. Joseph was b 1768, d 1842, m Zilpha Weeks. As far as the family know, the Moasemans lived in Westchester Co., N. Y., and one piece of property was in the family over one hundred years; still they were not in the Census

of 1790. We have the record in the family that Eben d 1795; he had a son, Charles. I have found the will of Peter, the brother of Marcus, Jr., and the Will of Marcus, Sr., in Westchester Co. records. Marcus was mentioned in his father's will with Peter. Information desired.

(2) SUTTON.—I hope to find record, will, or deeds to prove the following lines: Nathan Sutton sold his farm in Sussex, N. J., for the County Poor Farm in 1825 and moved to Mich. He m Sarah Coleman dau of Benjamin Coleman, but want proof and records back. From deed, Book 7, p. 334, and from will of John Sutton, and deeds in Sussex Co., Book 2, p. 429, Apr., 1813, we find Aaron and John both heirs. We think Aaron was the father of Nathan and hope to prove that Mary Steiner was his wife (1718–1784). Aaron Sutton's father, according to the will, was John Sutton, and we hope to prove that he m Elizabeth Frederic (Able) (1743–1825), and to connect this up to the John Sutton, b 1701—will dated 1746—who left property to his son Aaron's dau, but lack data. Would like to correspond with any of the Suttons of Oxford, or Mansfield, N. J.

(3) USHER.—Fanny Usher of near New Haven, Conn., m Malchias Strom (Strohn) a Bavarian, who came to Conn. He was a tanner by trade. They had a dau, Maria Christine Strohn, b 1791. I find in the genealogy of Hezekiah Usher of Boston, that James Usher of Chatham, Conn., m Sarah Brainerd, 1774. They had a dau who could be the Fanny Usher we wish to locate, but the book does not give her birth or marriage. We hope to find some one who can tell us of this Fanny Usher. They moved from Chatham, Conn., to Canaan, N. Y., the Usher book states. The first records we have of the Usher family are from the pension papers of Guy Carlton Baker, who m Maria Christine Strohn in Massena, N. Y., and then moved to Canada. Fanny Usher went with them and Malchi, as Strohn had a large tannery in Cornwall, Canada. I am anxious to connect this Fanny Usher Strohn up to the old Usher family of Conn. and Mass.

(4) PRAY.—Joseph Pray (1743–1820) of Killingly, Conn., and Foster, R. I., m Ruth Phettyplace, of Foster, R. I. Joseph Pray served in the Rev, as per papers loaned to the State of R. I. by T. W. Bicknell. I have the Pray line carried back to the immigrant Pray, and desire to prove the Ruth Phettyplace line. She was the first wife of Joseph Pray, and had children: Ephraim, b 1783, Alfred, George and Esek. Esek was b 1790, m Henrietta Wright for his second wife. Their children: Thomas, Phoebe, Weller, Abby P. Davis, Sally Jenks, and Joseph, Jr.

(5) SALISBURY.—Benanual Salisbury served in the Rev from N. Y. State; his son, Benanual, Jr., b in Seneca Co., N. Y., 1795, m Mahala Horford. His son Horace was a physician in Lockport, N. Y., when his house burned. We desire records of birth, death and marriage.

(6) BUTLER.—Orman Butler, b 1777, lived in Middleton, Vt., m Abigail Rudd, b 1771, dau of Increase Rudd and Bethsheba Johnson (1734–1840). Nathaniel Butler we believe to be the name of Ormand (Ormon) Butler. By his first wife he had children: Nathaniel, Benjamin, James; and by his second wife, Ormond and David. Want the parentage and where they were born. We suppose it was in R. I. and that they went to Vt., and may have stopped in Conn. and Mass.

(7) WAGNER.—Nicholas Wagner lived in Montreal, Canada, d 1845 in Quebec; m 1816 at Godmanchester, Canada, to Sylvia Pelton (1793–1874), dau of Ephraim Pelton (1771–1847); m 1791 Sylvia Holcomb, dau of Haldad Holcomb (1734–1789) who m Michael Church; she was the dau of Samuel and Elizabeth Church (1768–1792). Wanted parentage of Haldad Holcomb and Samuel Church and Nicholas Wagner. We have the family tradition that Nicholas Wagner came of a family of Methodist ministers. His sister, Mary Ann Wagner, m David Armstrong from Malone, N. Y., and lived at Huntingdon, Canada, and Quebec. She was from Otis, Mass. Want the parentage of David Armstrong.

(8) GAREY.—Stephen Garey and wife, Marcy, sold land to George Townsend, Jan. 29, 1712 (v. 7, p. 470, Taunton, Mass., Records). Will of Stephen Garey, dated 1749, proved Feb., 1749, mentions wife, Marcy, and sons: Stephen, Elijah, Ebenezer, Seth, Abigail and Jemima. The mother, Marcy, was appointed guardian of Ebenezer and Seth (minors above 14). This Seth Garey m Hannah Briggs of Rehoboth, at Rehoboth, 1757 (v. 2, p. 151), and we believe their son was Seth Garey who m Zilpha Perrin at Rehoboth, Mass., 1785. The descendants claim this Seth was a descendant of the same line as Elbridge Garey of Marblehead and Boston and want to find the connecting link. I find record that Seth Garey and wife, Zilpha, of Taunton, deeded to John Briggs 1787 (v. 66 p. 398); also house and land in 1794 to Job Stacy; the last deed of Seth and Zilpha was in 1805 to William Churchill, after which they moved to Vt. Marcy Garey d 1782. There were Gareys at Norton, Attleboro, as well as at Stoneham and at Marblehead. I want the parents of Stephen Garey of Taunton, Mass.

(9) FULLER.—Mary Fuller, 1762–1849, m John Cobb at Rupert, Vt. She was the dau of Jacob Fuller, one says, of Plainfield Conn., and another says, of Danvers, Conn. I desire his birth and death dates. Was he in the Rev from Vt. or Conn.? I find a Jacob Fuller of Orwell, Vt., who I think is he, as we know he moved to Vt.

(10) CUSHING.—Samuel Cushing, b 1699, m in 1722 Hanna Tiliston; in 1749 m Hannah Sparkawks. I desire date of his death. His son, Solomon Cushing, b 1742, m Mary Bates, Hingham, Mass. Where and when did he die? His son, Joshua Cushing, b 1766, Hingham, Mass., m Widow Fox. Who was she? When and where b? When and where did Joshua Cushing die?

(11) PAGE.—Enoch Page (1741–182–) m Mary Davis in 1775, Southampton, N. H. His father was b 1697, d 1767, at Wentworth, N. H. Was he Enoch Page, Sr., son of John Page? Who were the parents of Mary Davis? Sarah Page, dau of Enoch, m Benjamin Woodbury, of Rowley, Mass., 1767. Who were his parents?

(12) RANDALL.—Abraham Randall, 1758–1831, m in 1783 Hannah Stark, b Nov. 19, 1762, at Bozrah, Conn., d May 25, 1812, Mohawk, Conn.—S. W. McK.

6188. LESTER.—Timothy Lester, b Apr. 7, 1791, Norwich, Conn., moved to Pitsford, Vt. He m Sarah Weed, of Pitsford, on Nov. 29, 1819. Who were the parents of both Timothy Lester and his wife? A few years after the Rev, a man by the name of Jacob Weed and his six sons, Amas, John, Hezikiah, Samuel, Jacob, and Ezra, moved to Pitsford and it is probable that Sarah Weed was either a dau or granddau of this Jacob Weed. The latter moved from Phillips Patent, in what is now called Pawlington, in the state of N. Y., to Lanesborough, ten years before the Rev. Wanted: the Rev data of the Weed family.

(2) BALLARD.—Is there Rev data for Polley (or Mary) Ballard, who was the dau of Daniel Ballard? Polley Ballard m Daniel Kelley, of Danby, Vt. The dates of both Daniel and Polley Kelley are wanted.—L. L. L.

6189. SCOTT.—Samuel Scott, brother of William Scott, b 1750 in Laurel Branch, Dinwiddie Co., Va. Whom did he marry? He had two children, Theodrick and Elizabeth Scott. Theodrick m Mary Mason Scott, his cousin. Whom did Elizabeth marry? I am Samuel Scott's great-granddau.—L. W. B.

6190. LAWRENCE.—David Lawrence, b in Ireland, m Miss McKinney and settled in Shelby Co., Ky. They had Mary A., m first, Richard Bourne and second, Wm. Rodman; Thomas m Sallie Riddle, settled in Callaway Co., Mo., 1824; James M. m Lucy D. Martin; Elizabeth m James Metcalf; and David m Elizabeth Scofield. Wanted: Rev service of David Lawrence and dates of Thomas and Sallie Riddle-Lawrence.

(2) MARSHALL.—James, son of Thomas, who built Marshall Hall, Charles Co., Md. James, wife was Elizabeth Hurst. Wanted: Rev record of James and dates of birth, marriage and death and names of children.—T. E. H.

6191. MILLER.—Can anyone give the Rev record of Peter Miller, b in Germany and came to Va. when a child and lived with a man named ——— Bashara? He m Mary Brown in Va. where the five eldest children were born; moved to Ross Co., Ohio, where he d; was in the Rev War. Issue: Betsy m Kibbler; Salle m ——— Reedy; Polly m James Karmine; Katie m first, ——— Melizer and second, ——— Crofford; John, b July 31, 1799; Peter, b 1804, m Harriet Holderman; Jacob; Henry; Eva.

(2) POST.—Wanted the names of parents of Ephraim Post, b in N. J.; came to Wash. Co., Pa., when young and lived and d in Wash. Co., m Martha Elliott, dau of Wm. Elliott. His will probated Mar. 2, 1869. Issue: Joseph; Elizabeth, m Humphrey Blakeway; Jemima, m Abel Bourrs; William, m Sarah Salena Greer; Jacob; Jerusha, m Benjamin Sampson; Thomas; Munson; Mary Jane, m ——— Atkinson; Jane, m John Montgomery; Martha, m Phillip Marsh.—H. M. S.

6192. MARION.—Wanted father's name of Hosea Ballou Marion; his mother was Deborah McCrawson, of Richmond, N. Y. Hosea B. Marion was b Dec. 18, 1806, d Nov. 12, 1890, in Wellesville, N. Y., m Caroline Tuller in 1830; she was b July 8, 1808, near, or in Roxbury, Mass.; she d Feb. 2, 1899, in Ulysis, Pa.

(2) BARTLETT.—Wanted parents' names of Aaron Bartlett, b May 14, 1813; d Oct. 26, 1843; m in 1831, Phebe Failing, who was b May 22, 1812, d July 3, 1895.—I. M. S.

6193.—FINLEY.—Wanted to find father's name of Robert Finley, b 1750 in Bucks Co., Pa. Mother's name was Mary Patterson. Robert m Rebecca Bradley. What was her mother's name?

(2) STRAINS.—Wanted Samuel Strains' wife's name. He was b in S. C., 1762. Was in Rev War; moved to Ross Co., Ohio, where he d, 1844. Issue: Sarah, m John P. Finley; Hannah, m Rev. James B. Finley.—H. F. D.

Revolutionary service of Henry Francis, who died in Johnson Co., Ark., June 28th, 1840, is desired. Also, from what State? His

obituary nctice calls him Major, and says that he was probably among the last of the Kings Mountain heroes. His daughter is buried by his side, and which is his grave has not been learned.

Chairman for Locating Revolutionary Soldiers' Graves in Arkansas.

Jacob Johnson, of Surry Co., N. C., m Margaret Garret and had children: Jacob, Jr., and Nieda Johnson. Nieda m Aaron Matthews, of Surry Co., N. C. There may have been other children.

Tradition in the family says that Jacob Johnson was a soldier of the Revolutionary War. Would like proof of the same. Is he the Jacob Johnson who belonged to Capt. Walton's Company, 10th Regiment North Carolina troops?

Information desired to verify tradition, so the grave, which is known, can be marked.—C. B. E., Van Buren, Ark.

△ △ △

THE GROWING RED TRIANGLE "ARMY"

Statistics just released by the War Personnel Board show that up to and including August 15, 5,739 men and 852 women have been approved for overseas service. Of this number 4,210 men have sailed in previous months, 396 thus far during August. Approximately 400 "Y" women have already gone over, and during the first half of August fifty additional women workers embarked.

A further interesting item in this report is that of the 6,591 men and women who have been approved for overseas service, and most of whom are now "over there," only fifty-four have resigned to date.

The Personnel Board report contains further interesting data relative to the types of workers who have either sailed or are ready to sail. The ramifications of the Y.M.C.A. work and the specializations required of the personnel are well illustrated from the fact that there are twenty-one distinct types of secretaries now serving in France or waiting to go overseas. Of these by far the larger number—1,771—are "all-round" men. In addition to these there are 106 overseas religious directors, 484 physical directors, fourteen railroad secretaries, and eighty educational directors. It takes 272 business secretaries to carry on the routine of the Y.M.C.A. organization "over there."

The extensiveness of the foreign work is further demonstrated from the fact that in the overseas ranks there are twenty-three carpenters, 110 warehouse and shipping clerks, 476 auto mechanics and motor transport men, forty-nine film operators and seventy-four construction experts.

The total of overseas forces is divided as follows: 4,327 serving with the American Expeditionary Forces in France, 540 with the American forces in England, and nine with the American forces in Italy.

There are 368 American "Y" workers manning the *Foyers du Soldat* in the French Army, and 165 in the *Case del Soldato* that are strengthening the morale of the Italian Army. The report further shows that there are sixty-one American Y.M.C.A. secretaries in Russia, three in Africa, thirty-six working with Chinese coolie-soldiers, five in Egypt, three in India, and nineteen working with Portuguese Expeditionary Forces in France.

The ramifications of the American "Y" work are further illustrated from the presence in the Bohemian Army of one American Y.M.C.A. secretary, of three in the Polish Army, of one at Copenhagen, one in the West Indies, one in Siam, three in Switzerland, seven in Mesopotamia, one in Palestine, and one in Macedonia.

The Eastern Army Department leads in the number of enlistments in the Red Triangle overseas forces. The Eastern Department has 2,407 representatives "over there," the Central 1,604, the Northeastern 662, the Southeastern 410, the Western 356, and the Southern 163.

In the home cantonments there are 3,822 "Y" secretaries. This force is distributed as follows: Eastern Department 919, Southeastern 888, Central 860, Southern 663, Northeastern 258, Western 234. According to this report, there are 106 secretaries employed at the headquarters of the National War Work Council in New York.

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Vol. LII

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ISSUED MONTHLY BY

THE NATIONAL SOCIETY OF THE DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION

Publication Office, 227 South Sixth Street. Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

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ENTERED DECEMBER 13, 1917, AT THE PHILADELPHIA, PA., POST OFFICE AS SECOND CLASS MATTER UNDER THE ACT OF MARCH 3, 1879

Single Copy, 15 Cents | Yearly Subscription, $1.00 | Canadian Postage, 30 Cents Additional

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"Y"

So, that nothing need be lacking,
Lend the Hut your earnest backing—
    Let the boy who bears the battle
        have his club!
Give more often than you care to;
Draw the biggest check you dare to,
    For the entry will look well upon
        the stub.
Help to cheer the youthful fighter;
Help to make his lot the brighter;
    You can spare a little extra if you
        try,
That the lonely, sad, or weary
Shall have comfort, warm and cheery,
    In the winsome little wigwam
        known as "Y."

—Arthur Guiterman.


YMCA
HIS HOME OVER THERE
YWCA
YMCA
More than 2000 Such Homes for Our Boys
United War Work Campaign, November 11th~18th
ALBERT HERTER

DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE

VOL. LII, No. 11 NOVEMBER, 1918 WHOLE No. 316

THE FRENCH REPUBLIC'S GIFT TO THE UNITED STATES SENATE

FOR the first time in its history, the United States Senate received a gift from a foreign government when, on September 24, 1918, the French Ambassador, M. Jules Jusserand, presented two beautiful Sèvres vases on behalf of the French Republic in appreciation of the reception accorded the French Mission in 1917. A recess was taken by the Senate at one o'clock that day for the ceremonies at the National Capitol, and the committee appointed by the Vice-president, composed of Mr. Martin of Virginia, Mr. Lodge, Mr. Williams, Mr. Brandegee, and Mr. McCumber, escorted the French Ambassador to the Senate Chamber, and he took his seat on the right of the Vice-president.

As the Vice-president made the announcement: "Gentlemen of the Senate, the Ambassador of the French Republic to the United States," the Chamber resounded with applause.

The French Ambassador's address follows:

Mr. President and gentlemen of the Senate, as a token of gratitude for the reception granted by this assembly to a few representative Frenchmen sent last year in order to welcome America to the ranks of the active defenders of right, these vases are offered to the Senate. Commemorating a modern event, they are themselves modern and come from that Sèvres manufacture, near Paris, where mementos of America abound, recalling the perpetual friendship between our two countries —busts of Washington, Franklin, Jefferson, Lincoln, Lafayette.

The decision of the President and of Congress to take part in the war had sent a thrill of joy throughout France, not simply because of the aid, but because of the justification. Our faith that our living and our dead had made their manifold sacrifices for a supremely great and just cause received its most telling confirmation when, from across the ocean, the voice of this great Nation was heard above the din of battle, saying, from now on "until the last gun is fired," until right triumphs, not for a time but for all times, we take our place by your side.

Our great thinker, Pascal, once drew up this aphorism: "Justice without force is powerless; force without justice is tyrannical." We wanted the mission sent to you last year to represent both; and it was led, therefore, by Mr. Viviani, minister of justice, whose winged, fiery words are still remembered on these shores, and by one who, at a solemn hour in the history of the world personated what Presi-



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THE VICE-PRESIDENT, THOMAS R. MARSHALL, THE FRENCH AMBASSADOR, M. JUSSERAND, MEMBERS OF THE SENATE, AND ONE OF THE VASES PRESENTED BY THE FRENCH REPUBLIC TO THE SENATE

dent Wilson has described in one of his memorable addresses as "Force; force to the utmost, force without stint or limit, the righteous and triumphant force which shall make right the law of the world," Marshal Joffre, the winner of the Marne.

Of the two ways of expressing one's self, that of Marshal Joffre, of Marshal Foch, who started from the same Marne a pursuit that is not near its end, of Marshal Haig and his admirable Britishers, of General Pershing, who has given back to France a portion of France, and of their companions in arms in Italy, Palestine, the Balkans, Siberia, is the only one our enemy understands—he has never tired of saying so himself—and since we want to be understood we mean to use no other.

We have to deal with a strange enemy; I shall not say a monstrous enemy, though, in fact, such he is. He can devise, he can not understand. That unique enemy can devise liquid fire, poisonous gases, poisonous propaganda, noxious germs to be sent by his diplomatic pouch to neutral countries, as happened in Norway and Roumania—after which he wonders he has no friends—an accurate shelling of Rheims, burning of Louvain, sinking of the *Lusitania* and hospital ships, perfectly appointed wagons to carry off loot, the efficient slavery of civilians.

He sometimes reproaches us for not knowing when we are beaten; along this line, let us confess it, we are beaten; along this line, and along no other, heaven be praised, and never shall be.

He can devise; he can not understand; he has no eyes to see, no heart to feel. He can not pretend that, while preparing his onslaught, he lacked informers in any country of the world. They were mostly of his own blood, and he concluded from what they said when "der Tag" would come Belgium would be found benumbed in fright, France in decay, England in indifference, America in business. The answer was Liege, Marne, Ypres, St. Mihiel.

They forgot in their calculations one imponderable item—sentiment. They could not understand that sentiment is a force, the greatest of all, in our days; that sentiment leads the world and caused one nation after another, in Europe, in North, Central, and South America, in Asia, in Africa even, to come and say, "Till the end we are with you." Sentiment is the force behind those particular guns that shall win the day.

Of the value of this force we French are better aware than anyone, for it happened to us to sow the seed on these shores long, long ago, without thinking of the future, and behold, like the grain of mustard seed, it has grown and waxed a great tree.

They can not understand. Our attitude during the many years between the two wars was as unprovocative as it well could be, from which they just concluded that we must be in decay. Our policy was publicly expressed and acted upon, but they would not believe and could not understand. In an address of April 13, 1912, one of our statesmen, on an occasion of international significance, said: "France will neither attack nor provoke, but in order to be assured that she herself will be neither attacked nor provoked, she must have land and sea forces capable of commanding respect."

This statesman was then prime minister and is now President of the French Republic, M. Raymond Poincaré.

The doors are shut, the curtains are drawn; with hushed voices select accomplices decide that "der Tag" has come for the greatest crime in the world's history. No outsider can hear or see; no one shall know. Yet all the world knows, for the crime has cried to heaven, and the dark date of the Potsdam council, July 5, 1914, will be execrated throughout ages.

Any pretext would be good enough to justify the decision, for the true justification was to be success; and force moreover needs, they think, no justification. For the Serbs the pretext resorted to was the assassination of an Austrian Prince by an Austrian subject; for the Belgians, necessity which, as all burglars are aware, "knows no law;" for France, a pipe-dream accusation of our having shelled Nuremberg from the air. Force was so much to be the justification of it all, and so little care was considered necessary that, in their tragedy, the Germans played the epilogue before the prologue, and one day before they declared war on us because of Nuremberg they had begun hostilities. Their declaration is of Monday evening, August 3. On Sunday, the 2d, their horsemen had penetrated more than 7 miles on French territory, killed Corporal Peugeot, head of a small platoon from the Forty-fourth Infantry, a young man of 21, in times of peace a public-school teacher; their own leader, Lieutenant Camille Mayer, was killed by us, and his tomb at Jonchercy will testify forever as to what the dawn of "der Tag" was like.

The Kaiser thereupon solemnly declared in Berlin, "The sword has been forced into our hands," and all the echoes in Germany dutifully repeated and continued to repeat, "The sword has been forced into our hands; the sword has been forced into our hands." We knew from that moment what to expect.

In the dust and smoke of the immense fight the skies are sometimes beclouded and



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ONE OF THE BEAUTIFUL SÈVRES VASES PRESENTED TO THE U. S. SENATE BY THE FRENCH REPUBLIC

we do not know the time of day, but we feel that we are moving toward the evening of "der Tag" and that evening will see the doom of those men who, even at this late hour, as unable as before to understand, still exercise their faculty of devising and methodically ravage, defile, and destroy the parts of France which they have to abandon, cunningly arranging bombs with time fuses that may kill people returning to their ruined homes. The hour of their doom is coming.

They now pretend their eyes begin to open and they "babble" of peace, the peace of wrong of course, the only one they can understand, not the peace of right; they still admire their Treitschke, who said: "Small States have no right to exist, for they lack the essential state element—force. They have therefore no rights."

The four treaties they have signed this spring testify to this, being treaties not of peace but of bondage.

The honest nations of the world feel differently. They feel that "the small States of the world have a right to enjoy the same respect for their sovereignty and for their territorial integrity that great, powerful nations expect and insist upon." So spoke President Wilson. We feel with him. France has never thought of fighting for her own Alsace-Lorraine only; she fights and will fight to the end for the liberation of all the Alsace-Lorraines still in servitude and in bondage throughout the world.

We are now at one of the grandest periods in the history of the world. We see sights never to be seen again; not only scenes of horror, but scenes of splendor. To those latter scenes American contribution is one of which you and your descendants may well be proud forever. Seeking, to use again the terms of your President, no conquest, no dominion, no indemnities, no material compensation, acting as "one of the champions of the rights of mankind," your nation has stood the severest tests and offered a wonderful example. It is enough to say to her, "It is for justice; it is for liberty; it is in order that suffering people in far-away lands may cease to suffer," and the nation to a man, to a woman, to a child answers at once, agreed and content. Not even laws, but recommendations, mere suggestions, are obeyed, for the cause is in their eyes a sacred one and all that can help it has for them something sacred. Immense loans are oversubscribed; the abstention from certain foods, the giving up of certain perfectly honest enjoyments are accepted with alacrity. How could it be otherwise when those men and women offer without flinching to the great cause the blood of their blood, the heart of their hearts, their own sons, to fight their battles over there?

And is it not a peerless honor for this country, the fact that the laws implying the greatest sacrifice or effort are passed by a unanimous vote? The law, for example, extending the draft age to 18 and to 45. A unanimous vote was recorded the other day in the House for a law increasing taxation by some $4,000,000,000.

What is now the time of day? Is "der Tag" nearly spent? Foch, Haig, Pershing, and their peers will tell us when they think fit. All we need to know is that we are in, all of us, "until the last gun is fired," and why are we in? We are in, as I take it, in order to give its proper value to a document about as sacred to us French as to you Americans, and which recalls for us common souvenirs. It is to make good for the world the Declaration of Independence.

I shall add only one word, and a personal word. I want to express my thanks and say that I shall ever consider it as one of the greatest honors in a long career to have been privileged to address this august assembly.

The Vice-president responded as follows:

Mr. Ambassador, who among the sons of the Republic can distil into the attar of language the love of the American people for France? Not I. Who, in a few figures of speech, can compute the debt of gratitude we owe the French people as with accumulated interest it has been transmitted from sire to son for sevenscore years? Not I. Who hopes that, whatever other crime our country may be compelled to face at the bar of impartial justice, it may not be ingratitude? All of us. Who hopes that, from "the Tiger" to the loneliest orphan in the stricken homes of France, there is not one who has a dream of the shadow of a doubt that we are with them to the end, with them until the lilies shall bloom on all her soil, with them till justice wipes away all their tears and fears and avenges, though it can not obliterate, all the scars of all their wrongs? Every red-blooded American.

Dear Mr. Ambassador, beloved of the American people for your own sake as well as for your country's, the ghosts of innocent women, helpless children, and feeble age are calling to God, to America, and to civilization. Rest content. They do not call in vain.

I am not striving to weave a beautiful garment. I am only seeking to dress a great truth in the clothing of speech, however tawdry and misfit it may be. That truth is found in a story told of Mahomet. His first wife, Kadijah, was a widow. But she made of the camel driver the founder and head of a great religion. Then she died, and in his old age the prophet married the young, charming, and beautiful Ayesha. Consistently with human nature, she would sit upon Mohamet's knees, pull his gray beard, and petulantly ask, "Am I not a better wife than Kadijah?" Worn out at last, the prophet made answer, "No, by Allah; there can be none better, for she believed in me when all men despised me." Since far off 1776 we have grown rich and powerful and many seek our favors and many are our friends, but none can get closer to our hearts than France, for she believed in us when all men despised us.

Mr. Ambassador, you know us better than we know ourselves. Yet still I hope your judgment coincides with mine. All the conscious days of my life I have watched the attitude of this people toward war and warriors. It has been an intense hatred of war as an abstract proposition and a flaming, never-dying enthusiasm for it when it had for its concrete objects justice, truth, liberty, and fraternity. It has been a supreme contempt for the warrior who has waded through slaughter to a throne, and a never-ending burning of incense before the shrines of those who died for man. That sentiment accounts for our whole-hearted entry into this war. I am just an average American and my thoughts on these great questions, I venture to assert, meet the approval of my fellow countrymen. I never owned or wanted a counterfeit presentment of Napoleon; but I wish I might have seen Charles Martel. I thrill at the seraphic face of the Maid of Orleans. I look with love each day at the photograph of Joseph Joffre. And I hope the good God, ere my race is run, will let me grasp reverently the hand of Ferdinand Foch. He will conquer and survive, for, never fear, Bethlehem must triumph over Berlin.

I accept, in the name of the Senate of the United States, this touching and beautiful gift of the French Republic. I bid you convey to your Government our genuine appreciation of this thoughtful and unexpected courtesy. This legislative body had no small part in another far-off and, happily, almost forgotten war, in making a Union of indestructible States. May I express the hope and belief that it will be the purpose and endeavor of this Senate to maintain an indissoluble friendship with the people of France till the heavens are rolled together as a scroll.

I venture to assume that the ambassador will be glad to meet the Senators of the United States.

M. Jusserand then took his place at the left of the Vice-President's desk and the members of the Senate were respectively presented to him by the committee which had been appointed by the Vice-president.

TANK CAMP NAMED FOR COLONEL WILLIAM POLK, REVOLUTIONARY HERO

Official notification has been received in Raleigh, N. C., from the office of the adjutant-general of the army that Camp Polk has been accepted as the name for the new tank camp corps training school at Raleigh. Marshal DeLancey Haywood, marshal and librarian of the Supreme Court of North Carolina, suggested the name in honor of Colonel William Polk, a Revolutionary hero, who fought in the War of 1812 and who was a cousin of President Polk. Seventy-five immediate descendants of Colonel Polk, who was one of the early mayors of the city of Raleigh and who is buried there, are now fighting in France.

COMMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT GENERAL

AS I have been going about visiting many State conferences and Chapters in the various States during the past year in the interest of the work being done by the Daughters of the American Revolution, I have been called upon by societies other than our own to tell what the Daughters of the American Revolution have done and are doing in war work. All have been amazed at the report I have been able to make of the work accomplished.

It would have been impossible for me to have made such a fine report had it not been for the coöperation of the State and Chapter Regents in securing the record of work done by Daughters in their States and reporting it to our Publicity Director, who has worked so untiringly in compiling these reports from the various States.

We so often hear, "I do not wish to be given credit for the work I am doing for the war," or "I am too busy doing Red Cross work to keep track of it," or "I am not working for glory" and similar expressions. It has been stated by me, as well as by the State and Chapter Regents of our society, that the Daughters of the American Revolution are not buying or selling Liberty Bonds, doing Red Cross work or other varied forms of war work for glory, nor for the credit that reflects upon them personally or simply as an organization. It is purely and simply some of the many ways of showing their patriotism and that they are in the war, heart and soul, to win. But since our society, under its charter granted by the Congress of the United States, is obliged to make a report to the Government, which is published in the Smithsonian Institution's yearly report, it is but natural that we wish to report *all* the work we have done in order to make as good a showing as possible; so that in years to come your descendants will be as proud as you are today of the record of your ancestors.

Realizing that all the States were not making as full reports as should and could be made by them if the real object of the reports were understood, early in September I sent out a personal letter to every Chapter Regent in our society, asking her coöperation in securing fuller reports of the work done along all lines of war work by her Chapter members. I also asked her to answer five questions submitted by me pertaining to our work.

The replies I am receiving from these letters are fully repaying me for the time and expense. In many cases I find that the one-hundred-thousand-dollar Liberty Loan Fund which we wish to raise by a dollar contribution from each member, the amount to be invested in Liberty Loan Bonds, is not fully understood by the members of the society.

Many members fail to grasp the idea that by each Chapter giving one dollar for each member of the Chapter to this sum, every Chapter is giving a comparatively small amount in itself, yet when combined with the amounts from all Chapters it makes a sum which, when invested in bonds, amounts to something big for our society to do for the Government.

Just before the close of the third Liberty Loan we had raised about one-half of the required amount which was invested in bonds of the issue. I sincerely hope before the fourth loan closes we will have raised the remainder of the sum to invest in bonds of the fourth issue, and thus redeem our pledge to the Government. The interest on these bonds is to be used in patriotic work of our society, and not used, as many seem to think, to help pay off the debt of the society. We hope to be able to pay the present debt of the society from the regular dues paid by the members.

COURT COSTUMES WORN BY AMERICAN DIPLOMATS

By Marcus Benjamin, Ph.D.

THE question is often asked, "What kind of a uniform is worn by the representatives of the United States at foreign courts?" The answer is perfectly simple.

They wear none.

Indeed to make the matter absolutely clear let me quote the text of the official regulations:

"Officers of the several grades in the diplomatic service of the United States are hereby instructed to conform to the requirements of law prohibiting them from wearing any uniform or official costume not previously authorized by Congress."

It might be of interest to study the early history of the law from which this regulation is taken, but the essential facts are well known. When the United States first sent representatives abroad the subject was very carefully considered, and in those days ideas of republican simplicity prevailed, and it was accordingly decided that the ordinary evening dress of an American gentlemen should be the court costume of a representative at a foreign court.

There are some of us who are old enough to remember when the only uniform that a policeman wore was a metal star, and the conductor on a railway train possessed as his chief insignia a cap. But now every one, almost, wears some kind of a uniform, and it has been agitated that perhaps it might be wise to designate our government clerks by an appropriate costume.

In diplomatic circles, however, there is one exception that is permitted and that is the wearing of knee-breeches. The story is told that when the late Hon. Thomas F. Bayard represented the United States at the Court of St. James, one of his former associates then in London called on the Ambassador, who offered to present him at court but on the proffer being declined, Mr. Bayard quaintly remarked: "Well, perhaps it is just as well, for the costume, including knee-breeches, would cost you more than $500."

Everyone knows the delightful story of Mr. Choate who was accosted at some great function in London by a well-known personage who, seeing him in plain evening clothes, said: "Call me a cab," to which our Ambassador politely replied: "Cab, Sir!" The personage was quietly called aside and the identity of the inconspicuous gentleman revealed with a "Don't you know that that is the American Ambassador?"

I am reminded in this connection of a dress-suit experience that occurred in Rome during the days of Pio Nono of blessed memory. A member of my family anxious to witness some stately church function at which His Holiness was to be present was successful in obtaining the necessary credentials only to find out that a dress suit and high hat were necessary. These were purchased at a good price, and when the function was over my relative was compelled to alight from his carriage, and kneel in the muddy street while the Papal authorities passed by. The trousers were never quite the same again, and the experience was an expensive one.

There is exhibited in the Valley



Photo by Handy, Washington; Courtesy U. S. National Museum

COURT DRESS WORN BY HON. WILSON SHANNON WHEN U. S. MINISTER TO MEXICO



Photo by Handy, Washington; Courtesy U. S. National Museum

OFFICIAL COSTUME AND SWORD WORN AT THE COURT OF NAPOLEON III BY HON. WILLIAM L. DAYTON, WHEN AMERICAN MINISTER TO FRANCE, 1864-1866. OFFICIAL COSTUME AND SWORD WORN BY HON. WILLIAM L. DAYTON, JR., WHEN SECRETARY TO THE AMERICAN LEGATION IN PARIS DURING THE SAME PERIOD (RIGHT)

Forge Museum of American History, where so many valuable historical relics have been deposited for preservation, in response to the efforts of its indefatigable curator, the Rev. Dr. W. Herbert Burk, a court costume worn by James Monroe, when he was sent to France in 1802, to negotiate the treaty that brought to the United States that vast expanse of territory west of the Mississippi River, known as the Louisiana Purchase. The waistcoat was presented by Miss Sarah R. Chew to the Valley Forge Museum.

The earliest diplomatic costume worn by an official representative of the United States to a foreign government with which I have any knowledge is on exhibition in the U. S. National Museum in Washington. It was worn by the Hon. Wilson Shannon, who, after serving his native State of Ohio twice as its governor, was appointed in 1844, Minister to Mexico by President Tyler. It is quite simple, and includes a dress coat with oak leaves and acorns embroidered in gold on the collar and on the cuffs of the sleeves, a pair of white trousers with a broad band of gold braid down the sides, and curiously enough, a leather belt with ornate buckle on which are the letters "W. S."

Very beautiful, however, is the dress costume worn by the Hon. William L. Dayton of New Jersey, who from 1861 till his death in December, 1864, was Minister from the United States to France. In those trying days of our Civil War, it was eminently desirable that our representative in Paris should possess every means necessary to establish and protect his standing at a court where the sentiments were so strongly opposed to the Northern States, and Minister Dayton doubtless felt it desirable to wear an official uniform. This costume has been deposited in the National Museum, and consists of a substantial embroidered decoration of gold oak leaves in front, around the collar, and around the cuffs, together with a pair of dark trousers ornamented with a broad band of gold braid up the sides. There is also a pair of white trousers and a vest, as well as a chapeau and a dress sword. The costume was apparently made in Paris, for the chapeau bears on the lining the name of a well-known couteriere of the period.

Mr. Dayton's son served as his father's secretary while in Paris, and he likewise wore a court costume, but decidedly less elaborate than the one just described, for it was severely plain with the exception of the gold braid on the trousers and slight ornamentation around the neck and around the cuffs. It also included a chapeau and a dress sword. Later in life Mr. W. L. Dayton, Jr., served his country as Minister to the Netherlands to which he was appointed by President Arthur.

Of passing interest in this connection is the full dress uniform worn by Samuel F. B. Morse, well known as the inventor of the electromagnetic telegraph, while visiting the imperial and royal courts of Europe, and at several of which he received decorations in appreciation of his invention. It is essentially the same as the one worn by the younger Dayton, differing only in minor details of the pattern of the embroidery. This costume is also preserved in the National Museum.

Mr. Dayton was succeeded in Paris by the Hon. John Bigelow, of New York, who then remained as our representative to the court of Napoleon III for two years. He followed the



Photo by Handy, Washington; Courtesy U. S. National Museum

COURT COSTUME WORN BY SAMUEL F. B. MORSE, THE CELEBRATED INVENTOR

precedent set by his predecessor, and provided himself with a court costume, which fortunately has also found a place in the National Museum. It is more ornate than that of Mr. Dayton, for the embroidery on the coat consists of oak leaves with entwined sprays of laurel. The exhibit also includes a pair of trousers, a pair of white knee breeches, a chapeau, and a dress sword.

It is generally understood that subsequent to the retirement of Mr. Bigelow from the diplomatic service, the Department of State rather showed a disposition to frown down upon any formal court dress; nevertheless, the Department has never shown an inclination to deal harshly with any representative of the United States who has not strictly adhered to the official regulations already cited.

Later, when the Hon. Charlemagne Tower of Philadelphia, represented our country abroad, he achieved some notoriety by again taking the matter into his own hands, and designing an appropriate court dress, which then served him in good stead during the years that he was our ambassador in Austria, Russia, and Germany.

There is also another rule in the regulations of the Department of State that reads as follows: "The statute authorizes all officers who have served during the Rebellion as volunteers in the army of the United States and who have been honorably mustered out of the volunteer service to bear the official title and upon occasions of ceremony, to wear the uniform of the highest grade they have held by brevet or other commissions in the volunteer service. In all other cases diplomatic officers are permitted to wear upon occasions of ceremony the dress which local usage prescribes as appropriate to the hour and place. At some capitals the court dress is prescribed by custom."

It is said that this regulation was taken advantage of by a young appointee to one of our embassies from one of the interior states, who, believing that an official costume was absolutely essential, had sufficient political influence in his state to obtain an appointment on the Governor's staff, and appeared at a court function in all the gorgeousness and beauty of such an official, much to the mortification of his superiors.

The late surgeon-general of the United States army, General George M. Sternberg, had an amusing experience of a similar character. He had been sent to Russia as the official representative of the United States at an international medical congress. On arriving at the hotel in Moscow, where the official headquarters was located, he was informed that no rooms were available, and was rudely pushed aside to give place to a representative from one of the smaller states of the Union, who had just arrived wearing the brilliant uniform of some local militia regiment. In a very short time, however, General Sternberg was given proper accommodations.

The absence of an official court costume sometimes leads to unfortunate experiences. I well recollect a pleasant evening spent in company with the Hon. David Jayne Hill, who represented the United States so ably at the courts of the Netherlands and Germany, and the Hon. A. S. Hardy, the author of several very charming novels, and who at that time was our Minister to Greece. The question of court costumes came up and among the reasons suggested for its official adoption was the following incident:



Photo by W. H. Rau, Philadelphia

EMBROIDERED WAISTCOAT WORN BY JAMES MONROE WHEN PRESENTED AT THE COURT OF FRANCE. THE WAISTCOAT IS PRESERVED IN THE VALLEY FORGE MUSEUM OF AMERICAN HISTORY AND THIS PHOTOGRAPH WAS TAKEN FOR REPRODUCTION IN THIS MAGAZINE THROUGH THE COURTESY OF THE REV. W. HERBERT BURK, CURATOR



Photo by Handy, Washington; Courtesy U. S. National Museum

OFFICIAL COSTUME AND SWORD WORN AT THE COURT OF NAPOLEON III BY JOHN BIGELOW WHEN AMERICAN MINISTER TO FRANCE, 1865-1866

Professor Hardy told of an excursion to a seaside resort in Greece to which he and his fellow diplomats had been invited by the King of Greece. The special train, in returning, was to leave at a certain hour, but for some reason the time was advanced, and only by chance did Professor Hardy learn of the change. He hurried to the station to find the gates closed, and the train about to start. Not having any evidence of his rank, he was prevented from passing through the gates and would have been left behind had not some high court-functionary, recognizing him from a train window, shouted to the guard to allow him to pass. He barely caught his train and was glad to reach Athens without spending the night away from home.

The incident is perhaps of no particular significance but when court costumes have become practically a badge entitling the wearer to certain privileges, it certainly does seem unfortunate that the representatives of so great a country as the United States should be obliged to take their chances in getting what they should receive by right.

HISTORIC NAMES BORNE BY UNITED STATES DESTROYERS

By Jeanie Gould Lincoln

THE names of illustrious Americans are not permitted by their grateful countrymen to be forgotten, and the Secretary of the Navy has carried out that spirit and sentiment by naming the United States destroyers, in commission and under construction, for naval heroes who won distinction in our wars. The custom still obtains of naming United States battleships for States and the United States cruisers for cities, while United States submarine chasers are in the "Eagle" class, and the United States Mine Sweepers have been given the names of American birds. Mrs. Woodrow Wilson chose picturesque Indian names for the new vessels of the Merchant Marine.

Sea fighters of every war participated in by the United States are represented in the naming of the destroyers, and when one is commissioned, a picture, if obtainable, of the doughty hero for whom it is named, is presented to the destroyer, accompanied by a brief biographical sketch. That the fame of these old heroes may be equally well known to all who have relations in the Navy, a short account of their careers is given here.

First must stand in the names selected for destroyers that of John Paul Jones, of immortal fame; then come such men as his lieutenants—Samuel Nicholson; Richard Dale, to whom Jones left the sword presented to him by Louis XVI; Nathaniel Fanning, of whom Jones wrote, after the fight between the Bon Homme Richard and the Serapis: "He was one cause among the prominent in obtaining the victory." The early commodores for whom destroyers are named are Esek Hopkins, first commander-in-chief of the Continental Navy; John Barry, third commander-in-chief of the Navy; Thomas Truxtun, Edward Preble, and John Hazelwood. Other notable names selected are those of Captain Gustavus Conyngham, one of the most daring and successful officers of the Revolution; Captain Jeremiah O'Brien, a valiant Colonial officer who, in a lumber schooner and with a party mostly armed with only pitch-forks and the like, captured the British armed vessel *Margaretta* at Machias, Me.; and Captain Abraham Whipple who also figured in many a gallant action at sea.

Another Revolutionary naval officer to have his name bestowed on a destroyer is John Manley, born at Torquay, England, 1733, died in Boston, Mass., on February 12, 1793. On the 24th of October, 1775, he received a commission from General Washington to cruise in the vicinity of Boston and intercept supplies intended for Gage's army, and his command, the Lee, was the first Continental ship put to sea. On April 17, 1776, he was commissioned captain by the Continental Congress; commanded the Hancock in 1776; was captured, imprisoned in Old Mill Prison and escaped. In January, 1783, Manley received the surrender of the last transport captured during the Revolution, and this occurrence ended, as his first exploit had begun, the regular naval operations of the Revolution.

American side of the Battle of Lake Erie and in capturing the Little Belt, fired the last shot of the battle. After a further eventful career, he was appointed captain on August 4, 1850, and placed on the retired list in 1855. He was created a commodore, July 16, 1862, and was the last survivor of the Battle of Lake Erie.

Limited space prevents detailed mention of other gallant men of 1812 whose names are now borne by our destroyers. Among them are Commodore Thomas Holdup Stevens, Commodore Robert Field Stockton, who, upon resigning from the Navy and while United States senator from New Jersey, introduced the bill abolishing flogging in the Navy; Commodore David Connor; Captain Josiah Tatnall, whose distinguished career was long and varied; Captain William M. Crane, Captain Ezekiel B. Hart, Lieutenant Commander John E. Hart, and Lieutenant Augustus C. Ludlow.

Among the heroes of '61 to have their names bestowed on destroyers are David Porter, William Radford, Stephen B. Luce, John B. Montgomery, John G. Walker, Pierce Crosby, Francis M. Ramsey, James S. Palmer, George E. Belknap, and Alfred T. Mahan, whose papers on naval matters are standard the world over.



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THE FIRST U. S. NAVAL OFFICER LOST IN THE WAR WITH GERMANY

The Secretary of the Navy named one of the new destroyers, launched July 4, 1918, the *Thomas*, in memory of Lieut. Clarence C. Thomas of Grass Valley, Cal., the first naval officer lost in service against the enemy in the war with Germany. Lieutenant Thomas was commander of the Armed Guard on the steamship *Vacuum*, which was sunk by a submarine on April 28, 1918. He and several members of his crew perished in an open boat after the sinking of that vessel.

The great captains of the Spanish-American War have not been forgotten and the U. S. S. S. *Evans, Schley, Phillip, Taylor, Lamberton*, and *Gridley* are mustered among Uncle Sam's fighting sea forces to-day.

The "Devil Dogs" of other days brought early glory to the United States Marines and destroyers bear their names and represent the spirit of these famous men. The Destroyer *Twiggs* is named in memory of Major Levi Twiggs, U. S. Marine Corps.

During the war with Mexico Major Twiggs was attached to the battalion of Marines dispatched from New York in June, 1847, to join the army under General Scott. On September 17th the

volunteer division under Major Twiggs, accompanied by a pioneer party of seventy men under Captain J. G. Reynolds, also of the Marines, bearing ladders, crows, and pick-axes, were placed at the head of the column of attack upon the Fortress of Chapultepec. These storming parties were supported by the battalion of Marines under Lieut. Col. Watson. The brave and lamented Major Twiggs was killed while leading the assault.

Immediately after the capture of the Fortress, the whole column, under General Quitman, moved directly on the City of Mexico. Soiled with dust and smoke and begrimed with blood, the field officers on foot with the men, they moved on to the charge with banners furled and no music but the roar of the cannon and the rattle of small arms. The Garita was taken in a charge at full run at twenty minutes past one p.m. At break of day of the 14th, a white flag announced the surrender of the enemy's stronghold, the Citadel.

The division of General Quitman, therefore, was the first to enter the city. The honor of first entering the palace also, and of hoisting upon it the Stars and Stripes was accorded to this division, and justified the motto afterwards inscribed upon the colors of the Marine Corps — "From Tripoli to the Halls of the Montazumas." They soon may add yet another motto to their honored colors: "From Paris to Berlin."



OSMOND KELLY INGRAM, GUNNER'S MATE, FIRST CLASS. KILLED IN ACTION ON THE U.S.S. *CASSIN*, OCTOBER 16, 1917

The honor of having their names conferred upon destroyers is not confined to the ranking officers of the Navy and Marine Corps, as midshipmen have also been selected. Among the midshipmen whose gallant conduct in the performance of their duty has gained them lasting fame are John Dorsey, John Hatfield, John Israel, Pollard Hopewell, James Butler Sigourney, and Thomas Claxton. Claxton died of wounds received on board the *Law-*

rence early in the Battle of Lake Erie. Congress awarded a sword to his nearest relative and expressed deep regret for his loss and commended his name "to the recollection and affection of a grateful country and his conduct as an example to future generations."

A destroyer bears the name of John Cowell, who was appointed a Master in the United States Navy on January 21, 1809, and died of wounds on April 18, 1814, received in the action between the U. S. Frigate *Essex* and H. M. Frigate *Phoebe* and the sloop-of-war *Cherub,* on that day. The conduct of the gallant Cowell, who lost a leg during the action, excited the admiration of every man on the ship. After being wounded he would not consent to be taken below until loss of blood rendered him insensible.

A like honor is accorded the enlisted personnel in bestowing the name of Sergeant Major William Anthony on a destroyer. Anthony it was who reported to Captain Sigsbee upon the blowing up of the *Maine:* "I have to report, sir, the ship is sinking." In calling the Secretary of the Navy's attention to the Marine's conduct, Sigsbee wrote: "The splendid feature in the case of this service performed by Private Anthony is that on an occasion when a man's instinct would lead him to seek safety outside the ship, he started into the super-structure and toward the cabin, irrespective of the danger. The action was a noble one, and I feel it an honor to call his conduct to the attention of the Navy Department with the recommendation that he be made a sergeant."

A hero of this present war, Osmond Kelley Ingram, gunner's mate, first class, has already had a destroyer named in his memory. Ingram was born in Pratt City, Alabama, on August 4, 1887, and was killed when the destroyer *Cassin* was torpedoed in European waters, October 16, 1917. Seeing a torpedo coming from a German U-boat toward the stern of the *Cassin,* and realizing that if the torpedo struck that part of the vessel where certain high explosives were placed, the vessel would be blown up, Ingram, instead of saving himself, deliberately went aft to throw these charges overboard before the torpedo struck, and while doing this was blown overboard and his body was not recovered. He sacrificed his life to save his ship and the lives of the officers and men on board.

To us of the twentieth century, upon whom have fallen the greatest and most terrible of world-wars, these brief chronicles of the heroes of old come like a clarion call of victory to "Old Glory" —the flag which has never known defeat.

The record, if read here and by our "Boys in Blue and Khaki" across the seas, will stimulate those high in office and "the man behind the gun" to the same gallant deeds, and America will hold their names in undying fame, for

"——— Time, as it rolls,
"Will still keep their memory green in
our souls!"



SKETCH OF MAJOR JOHN BERRIEN

By His Great Great-Granddaughter, Cena J. Whitehead

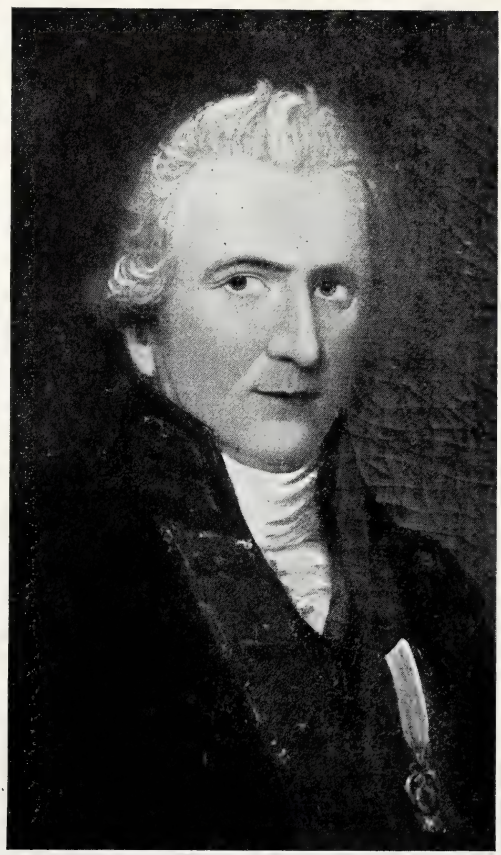
Member of Thronateeska Chapter, Albany, Georgia

JOHN BERRIEN, son of Chief Justice John Berrien and Lady Margaret Eaton (niece of Lord John Eaton of England), was born at "Rocky Hill," Somerset County, New Jersey, in 1760.

His parents were warm personal friends of General Washington and Lady Washington, whom they frequently entertained at their home, which was Washington's headquarters during the campaign of the Jerseys.

From the porch of this house Washington delivered his "Farewell to the Army." This house is still in a good state of preservation, and is used as a museum.

At the close of the war, Margaret Eaton Berrien, then a widow, refused General Washington's offer to put her property in perfect repair, after its use as headquarters, saying, "No, General, what I have done for my country, I have done." She gave her money and family silver to aid in clothing the suffering troops at Valley Forge. Her son, John Berrien, the subject of our sketch, entered the Military service at an early age. He was first one of Washington's aides, and later served under Gen. Robert Ware in Georgia and Florida. So much did he distinguish himself at the Battle of Monmouth, while on Washington's staff, that he was complimented by Congress and made a Brigade Major at eighteen years of age.



MAJOR JOHN BERRIEN, OF CONTINENTAL ARMY
The photograph was taken from an oil painting owned by one of his descendants

His first wife was Margaret McPherson, by whom he had one child — John McPherson Berrien. His second wife was Williamina Moore, the daughter of Dr. James Wemys Moore, who was Surgeon under General Gates in South Carolina, and granddaughter of William Moore of "Moore Hall," Pa., and great-granddaughter of David, Fourth Earl of Wemys.

John and Williamina's children were Thomas, Richard, Wemys, Sarah, Ruth, Julia and Eliza.

John Berrien moved to Georgia from New Jersey, and was Surveyor of Port at Savannah. He died in Savannah April, 1815; was buried in Colonial Cemetery on South Broad street, Savannah, Ga.

Major John Berrien received his badge of the order of the "Cincinnati" from the hands of General Washington.

SOUSA IN BERLIN

By Clyde B. Wilson

With a brassy blast of trumpets and a gatling rip of drums,
And a crash of cracking trombones, there's a thrilling vision comes;
And my head reels with the rhythm as the rousing strains begin
Of the "Stars and Stripes Forever," played by Sousa in Berlin.

Oh, the splendor of the vision makes the blood beat through my veins,
And my heart pounds like the drum-thuds cannonading through the strain,
Of that fight-inspiring, Yankee-firing, Kaiser-killing din
Of the "Stars and Stripes Forever," played by Sousa in Berlin.

I can hear the tubas bellow bold derision at the Huns,
As the rumbling notes go tumbling down those wild chromatic runs;
And I hear the cornets cackle at the Kaiser and his kin,
With the "Stars and Stripes Forever," played by Sousa in Berlin.

Can't you see them lined like flag stripes, tramping past the palace door?
Full two hundred tooting Jackies and a half a hundred more.
And they raise the mongrel bristles on the Kaiser's creeping skin,
With the "Stars and Stripes Forever," played by Sousa in Berlin.

See them strut with Yankee swagger; see their jaunty caps of snow,
And the buttons fairly bursting from their jackets as they blow.
For the tune that sounds our triumph and the dirge of Prussian sin
Is the "Stars and Stripes Forever," played by Sousa in Berlin.

I can see their metal flashing as they toot to beat the band,
And with blasts of mocking music raid the air of Kaiser land.
And they shoot like Yankee gunners with a deadly Yankee grin,
With the "Stars and Stripes Forever," played by Sousa in Berlin.

Then I see the waving symbol of this riot-raising march,
Flaunt its colors as it's carried through Wilhelm's Triumphal Arch.
And it's here my fancy flees before real armies marching in
To the "Stars and Stripes Forever," played by Sousa in Berlin.

—*Musical Courier.*

THE ADVANCE LINE OF HUMANITY

By Vylla Poe Wilson

THE advance line of humanity and the vanguard of every battle are the members of the United States Army and Navy Medical Corps whose valiant deeds on the battlefields of Europe will be emblazoned on the scrolls of the history of this war.

The great army of medical experts and workers under the leadership of Major General Merritte W. Ireland, Surgeon General of the United States Army and Rear Admiral William C. Braisted, Surgeon General of the United States Navy, are working incessantly both here and overseas to eliminate human suffering produced by the terrific battles raging for peace and human liberty. Army stretcher-bearers gathering up their wounded from the very teeth of the enemies' guns; Naval Hospital and Medical Corps men following their Devil-dog brethren over the top; doctors of the Army and Navy, giving of the wealth of their experiences, all work to help win the war and send our wounded men back to the front or prepare them to take up their daily lives in spite of the disablements incurred in battle.

A significant fact is that the first member of the American Expeditionary Force to be killed belonged to the Medical Department of the Army, Lieutenant William Fitzsimmons. His death on September 4, 1917, occurred during a raid on a hospital at Dannes Camiers by a German aëroplane. During this raid three other members of the Hospital Unit were killed and nine wounded. General Gorgas, then Surgeon General, wrote a personal letter of appreciation to the families of each of the men killed and to each wounded man.

One hero of this September 4th battle, Aubrey McLeod, is still at the Walter Reed Hospital in Washington. Although he has lost both legs he is planning to go back and finish his college course which was interrupted when he entered the Medical Corps. He is the most cheerful person in the hospital and his dearest possession is a letter of appreciation from the Surgeon General of the United States Army.

When the war broke out the Medical Corps of the United States Army had only 373 nurses, 6,000 men, 400 officers and approximately 2,600 civilian doctors in the reserve corps. Now we have 220,000 men, 16,000 nurses, and 20,000 officers.

The extension of the personnel of the Medical Corps has been brought about through the untiring efforts of Brigadier General Robert E. Noble as head of the Pe sonnel Division of the Surgeon General's office, who is called affectionately by his associates the Dynamo of the Surgeon General's office. General Noble was with General Gorgas in Havanna and the Panama Canal Zone.

General Ireland, when stationed in France, was the head of the Overseas Division of the Medical Corps and his devotion to the duties of his office made his name a talisman throughout the countries of our Allies.

The health history of every man in the army is carefully tabulated and filed in the office of the Surgeon General in Washington. This Statistical Division occupies an entire wing in the huge

building devoted to the activities of this office. Even so small an injury as a cut finger is recorded in these files. Historians will be able to "dig out" much valuable data from these archives, as to the nature of the wounds received by men, many of whom dauntlessly kept on in the fight against the enemy instead of retiring at once to a first aid station.

Thousands of letters come to the office of the Surgeon General every month, from the families of wounded in military hospitals overseas. These are all carefully and sympathetically answered by the busy doctors in charge of the various departments and their assistants. Many of them give up their evenings and time after business hours to write or dictate personal letters to these worried relatives. They tell them all the details they have in their possession, which often entails a long search through letters and files. They also advise them as to the best method to send to and hear from the men. These are not official letters in any sense of the word but a voluntary service rendered with an idea of comforting and reassuring the relatives. They realize that this kind of service inspires confidence in the hearts of the families of the fighting men, which is just as important as morale among the fighting men themselves.

In the military and base hospitals "over here" letters of inquiry are also carefully answered. On occasion, families are telephoned or telegraphed to and every effort is made to make it possible for them to see a sick man who may be longing for a little touch of home. Time and time again doctors and attendants in the hospitals have given up their quarters to wives and mothers in order that they might be near an injured relative. Since the erection of the Hostess Houses this is not a frequent necessity.

The Surgeon General's office has called the letters written by grateful relatives "Sunshine Letters." They breathe real patriotism and understanding of the great sacrifice we must make for victory and that a man who suffers in the service of his country lives in the heroic annals of a great nation.

These letters speak in glowing terms of the kindness of the medical staffs. The following letter is from a mother about her son in a camp hospital:

Captain ————
Base Hospital
Camp ————

My dear Sir:—

It is with a heart full of gratitude that I sit down to pen you a few lines. I appreciate to the utmost what you are doing not only for my son but for every mother's son who comes under your excellent care. What a comfort and satisfaction it has been to visit your wonderful hospital and to learn of the competent and efficient officers in charge.

I cannot be grateful enough to you for your many kindnesses, Captain ————, Lieutenant ————, the nurses and orderlies for their kindnesses and tender care of my son.

My husband and family join me in sending our sincere appreciation of the courtesies shown to my daughter and me during our week's visit.

Wishing you all the greatest success in your noble work, I remain,

Sincerely yours,

The Surgeon General's office formerly occupied a small suite in the State, War, and Navy Building but is now housed in one of the largest of the new war buildings erected in Washington during the past year. Countless corridors and rooms teem with distinguished surgeons and scientists all busily working out the medical problems brought to our notice by the war.

The belted tunic of the British officer and the horizon blue uniform of the French are frequently seen in the corridors. We are working hand in hand with our Allies in our struggle to aleviate suffering as well as to vanquish our enemy on the battlefield. When the Navy's "Little Brothers," the U. S. Marines, went to fight in the trenches nothing could hold back the Naval Medical Corps, for they had always taken care of sick and wounded Marines. A Naval Hospital Corps is attached to each Marine regiment. They work side by side with the Marines in reeking seas of carnage quite as much at home as on the rolling decks of our big battleships. Before the Marines reach their objective in battle these Hospital Corps men are on the field picking up and tagging the wounded.

In the battle of Chateau-Thierry, one of these Naval Hospital Corps men worked under open fire until his clothing was almost shot off of him, but by some lucky chance the bullets and shells only grazed his skin. When he was finally wounded in the arm he refused to allow his comrades to desert their work to look after him. He rendered First Aid to his arm and cheering those he passed and expressing his opinion of the Germans, he made his way back to the dressing station. In a short time he was again on the battlefield gathering up the wounded and rendering relief.

Many of the doctors and men of the Naval Hospital and Medical Corps attached to the Marines have been cited for bravery.

With great foresight and understanding of the nature and independence of Americans, the Surgeon General's Department has launched an extensive plan of reconstruction for those who are disabled in the war. They refuse to allow the fact that a man has lost a leg or arm to hamper his usefulness and his capability of making a living. While they acknowledge the handicap, they are doing all they can to overcome it in a splendid way.

This plan of reconstruction will be carried on in our General Military Hospitals. Already 516 cases treated in four hospitals have resulted in 134 men able to return to full military duty, 210 fit for limited service and 172 eligible for discharge. In the case of the 172 discharged, 121 were able to return to their former occupations and 39 are now undergoing special training to fit them as wage earners. This training is being conducted in coöperation with the General Board for Vocational Education.

"Carry On" is the slogan under which the members of the Reconstruction Department of the Surgeon General's office work, and one of the most interesting bulletins issued by the war government at Washington is the Magazine "Carry On" published by the Surgeon General to disseminate knowledge of the aims and objects of the Medical Department in the reconstruction and rehabilitation of our men.

At present the pressing need is the task of fitting the men along technical lines so that they may serve in a military capacity back of the trenches if they are not fit for further military service at the front. In this way they release a man who is fit for active service and give one more man to the army.

No member of the United States Army will be returned to his home helpless, disabled and dependent on his family until every means has been exhausted to restore him to usefulness by the eminent

physicians who are giving their time to this work in our Military and Reconstruction Hospitals. A man who has lost the use of an arm or leg will be treated until their functionary powers have been restored if it is possible to do so, or he will be furnished with artificial limbs and taught how to use them.

Women are destined to play a most important and active part in this work of reconstruction of our returned soldiers, and already hundreds of them are working as reconstruction aides in the hospitals in this country and in France. They have been divided into two classes, aides in physiotherapy, who have knowledge and experience in massage, electrotherapy and a theoretical and practical knowledge of matter of the kind; the other class is aides in occupational therapy, whose duties are to teach handicrafts and occupations to the sick and wounded men. A woman's sympathetic understanding is counted an essential factor by the Surgeon General in treating many of these men who are nervous wrecks suffering from shell shock and despair over an injury received in battle. The soothing influence of woman is counted on to restore them to a normal frame of mind and awaken in them a desire to "carry on." Many serious minded women have gone into this service, which means countless hours of very hard and nerve-racking work—a willingness to work twenty-four hours instead of eight if occasion demands. They must enlist for the period of the war and for such longer period as the Surgeon General deems their services necessary.

Aides will be assigned to any hospital in the United States where, in the opinion of the Surgeon General, they will be most useful. They will not be assigned to duty abroad unless they desire foreign service.

The pay of aides while serving in the United States will be $50 per month, and $60 per month when serving abroad. A head aide will receive $15 per month additional. All aides will receive quarters and rations in the hospital to which they are assigned, and uniforms soiled while on duty will be laundered as a part of the hospital laundry. Where quarters and rations are not furnished, aides will receive additional pay at the rate of $62.50 per month. Suitable lodgings and subsistence will be provided at the cost of the United States while detained under orders at a port of embarkation awaiting transportation. The pay of supervisors of reconstruction aides in occupational therapy will be $1800 per year, without subsistence.

All aides, head aides, and supervisors will receive transportation to point of destination and $4 per day in lieu of other traveling expenses. *The Surgeon General's Office has no provision for volunteer or part-time workers.*

For foreign service both hospital and street uniforms are required. For service at home, at present, only the hospital uniform is required. This may be purchased at cost through the Red Cross. The expense of the latter will be well under $50. A part of the overseas equipment will be supplied without cost by the Red Cross.

Women who are interested in this phase of war service should write to the Surgeon General of the Army, Division of Physical Reconstruction, Washington, D. C. Each letter will have careful consideration.

MOBILIZATION OF BOOKS

A WAR ACTIVITY OF THE A. L. A.

By Katharine Calvert Goodwin

"YOUR shelves are godsends. This is the one place in Camp where one may read—and dream."

The above remark made by a private to the librarian at Camp Devens answers the oft-repeated question, "Do our soldiers and sailors read, and do they like it?" Many people in civil life, partly through ignorance, partly through a wholly distorted viewpoint of the average soldier and sailor, fail to appreciate their urgent need of books. Everybody realizes the necessity of *material* equipment for our men—food, clothing, and all that sort of thing—but do they grasp the absolutely vital need of *mental* equipment?

They certainly did not in the past. History shows that in our previous wars, nothing was done to make literature available to soldiers. Take the eager, interested, concentrated crowd gathered in any camp library or in the reading room of any hospital ship—then let your mind go back a century and a quarter to the ragged Revolutionary soldiers shivering around their camp fires at Valley Forge. True, some efforts were made to secure books in the Civil War, for among the Connecticut regiments, libraries were part of the regimental equipment. But these exceptions were rare, and a story is told of two English grammars, enthusiastically read among the men confined in Libby Prison. The Spanish-American War was of too short duration for any book campaign to be started, but it is doubtful if anything would have been done, when only two years ago the men patrolling the Mexican border were totally without library resources. As the Quartermaster Corps looks out for our army's equipment, and the Commissary Department, the food supply, so it is only through an efficient central organization that an adequate book supply can be maintained.

Shortly after our entrance into the world war the American Library Association formed a War Service Committee, authorized by the War and Navy Departments, to supply our forces at home and overseas with reading material during the war. Headquarters were established at the Library of Congress, Washington, with Herbert Putnam, the Librarian, as executive head. In one year the Library War Service has built more than 41 large camp library buildings, and established more than 350 libraries and branches overseas for the use of our soldiers, sailors, and marines. Libraries have been supplied in 143 hospitals and Red Cross houses and 406 naval stations and ships; 1,547 library branches have been opened in the huts of the Y. M. C. A., Knights of Columbus, Jewish Welfare Board, Salvation Army and in barracks and mess halls. Over a million books have been shipped overseas, and nearly 600,000 books—largely technical—have been bought. These supplement the more than 3,000,000 gift books and the 5,000,000 magazines already distributed. A large camp library con-



BLUEJACKETS AT PELHAM BAY NAVAL STATION, N. Y., BENEFIT BY THE A. L. A. WAR SERVICE

tains 30,000 volumes and has numerous branches; every hospital has its own library branch or station with a trained woman librarian, while the men in charge of camp libraries and branches outside of hospitals are volunteers from the public and private libraries of America, several hundred of them serving either without pay or on nominal salaries.

Concerning gift books, many fail to use good judgment in making suitable selections for soldiers. Others have the idea that a soldier is glad to read *anything*. He may be fond of babies, but it doesn't follow that he'd enjoy Holt's "Care and Feeding of Children," or that he'd find the files of the "Undertakers' Review" entertaining reading. It was indeed discouraging to those in charge of clearing stations when such donations as "Home Needlework" and Ruskin's "Letters to Young Girls" were received. This is certainly not the time to clear the shelves and send the soldiers antiquated, useless material that should have been given to the Salvation Army years ago. "The literature sent to our men must be current," said General Pershing, and the need for such advice was evinced when the annual report of the Episcopal Eye, Ear, and Throat Hospital for twenty years back arrived at a dispatch office.

The kind of books the men like best is a question of too wide a range to be answered briefly. The requests are extremely varied, from the former Ph.D. who wanted Ames' "Psychology of Religious Experience" to the very young private, sick in a hospital, who begged for "The Five Little Peppers and How They Grew." Generally speaking, how-



WOUNDED SOLDIERS FROM OVERSEAS ENJOYING A. L. A. BOOKS AT WALTER REED GENERAL HOSPITAL, WASHINGTON, D. C. MORE BOOKS ARE NEEDED. CAN YOU SPARE ONE?

ever, the greatest demand is for technical books, books on every sort of military problem, mathematics, radiotelegraphy, gas engines, automobiles, etc. Empey's "First Call" did not circulate widely until it had been reclassified under military science. The men wish to perfect themselves in their own particular branch of the service or continue the study of whatever vocation they engaged in in civil life. A letter was received at Headquarters from an aviator in Arkansas, formerly a commercial artist. He wanted to take up color studying in spare time and requested the back numbers of certain magazines containing pictures by Maxfield Parrish. The aviator had a wife and small baby, and could not afford to buy the reproductions. In the U. S. General Hospital, New York City, a college boy is conscientiously studying a course of work outlined by his college and expects to receive his degree within six months. Surely this spirit of hope, this desire for readjustment and progress after the war is more than praiseworthy! There was a soldier at Camp Leavenworth, who took out Bailey's "Principles of Agriculture," because, said he, "After da war I taka da land so I study farming now."

In the fiction line, detective stories, tales of adventure, tales of the sea, and breezy western narratives are the ones most in vogue. The works of Jack London, McCutcheon, Wells, O. Henry, Kipling, and Zane Grey, and other au-



ARRIVAL OF AN A. L. A. TRUCK AT AN AVIATION CAMP. THE FLIERS WHO HAVE BEEN IN THE AIR ALL DAY TAKE BOOKS FOR RECREATION; MECHANICIANS ASK FOR TECHNICAL BOOKS

thors of the modern school are exceedingly popular.

Yet the type of books often requested is very surprising. An enlisted man walked into a camp library one day and chose some works of Marcus Aurelius, Epictetus and Zoroaster. In one of the Base Hospitals, a patient was glancing through several theatrical magazines in a rather bored way when he suddenly turned and demanded something on paleontology, preferably Osborn's "Origin and Evolution of Life." At present the chief non-fiction call from Camp Hancock, Georgia, is for books on modern philosophy. A librarian at a southern camp makes the startling assertion that the most consistent course in Shakespeare reading has been done by a negro labor battalion. When a collection of light fiction was sent to the colored Y.M.C.A., a set of Shakespeare was added as an experiment. The time came for the collection to be changed, and it was found that Shakespeare's works had circulated more widely than anything else.

Camp Humphreys, one of the newer technical cantonments, is on the site of the old Fairfax estate at Belvoir, Virginia, and the historic nature of the ground has aroused a desire for information on the subject. Books detailing the Civil War campaigns in Virginia have been much in demand, and there has been a steady circulation of books bearing on Colonial family history connected with the locality. For this, the library has been able to offer Wilstach's "Mount Vernon," Hayworth's "George Washington, Farmer," and Callahan's "George Washington, the Man and the Mason."

But it must not be supposed that all

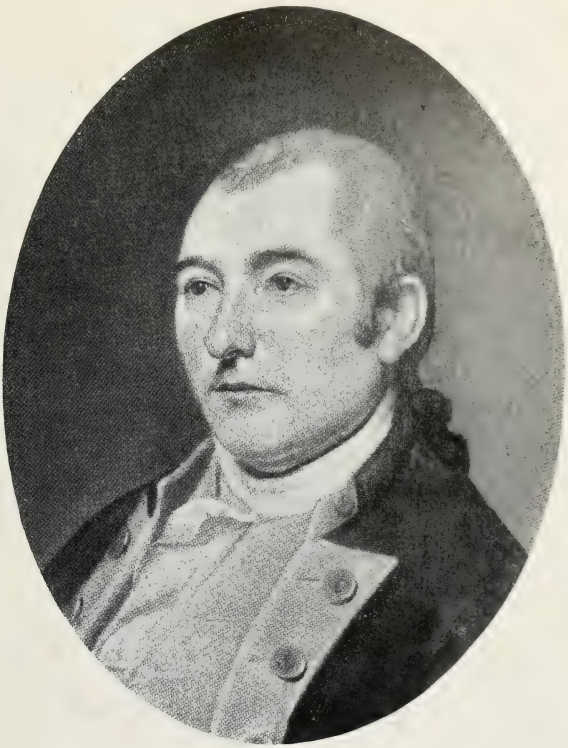
soldiers are capable of this high plane of classical reading. Thousands of our drafted men can neither read nor write and many have little inclination to do so. "Lady, you will hardly believe this—but I never had a chance to learn," said a private to the librarian at Fort Sam Houston. So as far as educational work goes, the A. L. A. camp librarians are very busy. Recently several thousand drafted men from Arkansas reached a training camp and the great majority of these were absolutely illiterate. Hence the need for the simplest first readers and primers. Then there are the thousands of naturalized aliens that go to make up our National Army. Many of these men speak no English at all and must be taught from the most elementary beginnings. The librarian at Camp Gordon said that he found "Robinson Crusoe" indispensable. A foreigner with two copies of this book, side by side, one in his native tongue, the other in English, can make rapid strides in learning the latter. A faithful patron of the library at Camp Shelby is a Russian corporal who is taking a correspondence course in high-school subjects. And so the demands come to Headquarters for more and more books in foreign languages, until now the average camp library has some forty different languages in its collection; books in the Slovak language, books in the Bulgarian language, books in modern Greek, Yiddish-English dictionaries, etc. The cook at Camp Sherman wanted a Polish cook-book, an Italian at the General Hospital wanted Dante's "Divine Comedy." The regiment stationed at Camp E. S. Otis, in the Canal Zone, is composed entirely of Porto Ricans, among whom reading is very extensive. Appeals for books, made through the press to the Porto Rican people were not successful, while those received were of the cheap, paper-bound variety, immoral at that, and had to be burned. But the A. L. A. came to the rescue, and a large consignment of suitable Spanish books were immediately shipped to Panama.

This work of teaching, of upbuilding, of moulding the varied elements, making these men better soldiers for the present, better citizens for the future is a process of Americanization and perhaps the most important phase of the Library War Service.

Though they may do volunteer work in connection with library service, the employment of women as camp librarians has not been permitted by the War Department; only in hospital libraries have women been in charge. Recently, however, when no man was available, Miss Blanche Galloway was sent as librarian to the Naval Training Station at Pelham Bay, N. Y. This detailing of a woman to be in charge of a camp library was regarded by the authorities as a doubtful innovation. Practically no preparations had been made for her arrival, but she stayed and through her wonderful efficiency and the good results of her work, she has completely overcome all opposition to the idea. The only library building erected by the Navy Department has since been established at this station.

Travelling libraries for the troops stationed along the Mexican border have been established with much success. The border territory has been divided into two districts—the eastern district with headquarters at San Antonio, and the western district with headquarters at El Paso. Two women

The destroyer *Wickes* is named for a Revolutionary hero of no less renown —Lambert Wickes, born in New England about 1735, lost at sea in 1778. He was one of the first to receive his commission, and in the summer of 1776 commanded the brig *Reprisal.* In July of that year he took Benjamin Franklin to France, capturing two brigs on the voyage. The *Reprisal* was the first American warship that ever visited Europe. In 1777 Wickes cruised around Ireland, capturing fifteen vessels in five days. On returning to the United States the *Reprisal* foundered off the coast of Newfoundland in a storm and all hands were lost but the cook.



COMMODORE JOHN HAZELWOOD OF REVOLUTIONARY WAR FAME

A Connecticut captain whose exploits added to the success of the American sea forces during the Revolution was Seth Harding in whose honor a destroyer is named. Captain Harding, of Norwich, was appointed to command the brigantine *Defence,* February 23, 1776. He was commissioned captain by the Continental Congress on September 25, 1778, and given command of the frigate *Confederacy;* in 1779 he convoyed the returning minister, M. Gerard, to France, and took John Jay, the United States minister, to Spain.

The destroyer *Talbot* has a record of hair-breath escapes and adventures to live up to in being named for a gallant hero of the Revolution. Born in Dighton, Mass., in 1751, Silas Talbot was commissioned captain by the State of Rhode Island in 1776; assigned to duty in charge of the boats in the Hudson River, and for gallantry in an attempt to destroy vessels of the British fleet in New York harbor was promoted by the Continental Congress and received its thanks. He took command of the *George Washington,* in which he was captured by a British fleet when he was becalmed. He was confined in the prison ship at New York and also in the old "Sugar House" prison in New York City. Later taken to England, he made three attempts to escape. Franklin and Jay finally effected his exchange for a British prisoner. It is said that he was wounded thirteen times and carried five bullets in his body.

Two other naval captains for whom destroyers are named who have not been given just prominence in biographies are Daniel Waters and John P. Rathburne. Waters, appointed Janu-

ary, 1776, to command the schooner *Lee,* captured several valuable transports. In 1778, commanding the privateer *Thorn,* he engaged the British ships, *Governor Tryon* and *Sir William Erskine,* and after an engagement of two hours captured both. He was appointed by Congress a captain in the Navy, upon the recommendation of Washington, by whom he had been employed and who wrote of him in terms of high approbation.



CAPTAIN GUSTAVUS CONYNGHAM
Reproduced from an old French cartoon

Rathburne also accomplished much for the Continental forces. Receiving his commission on January 27, 1778, he was placed in command of the *Providence.* He landed on the island of New Providence, West Indies, and took possession of Fort Nassau, spiked the guns, removed a quantity of ammunition and small arms, beat off the British sloop-of-war *Grayton* and five other vessels, two of which he burned, and on January 29th sailed away with the remainder of his prizes and twenty released prisoners.

Destroyers have also been named for Captains George Little, Isiah Robinson, James Mugford, Samuel Chew, John Foster Williams, and John H. Dent, all of whom served with great gallantry in the Revolution.

The War of 1812, in which the brilliant naval victories offset the initial reverses on land, furnished many names to the long list of heroic Americans, and they in turn have been given to destroyers of the present war.

One of these notable officers, who served under Commodore Chauncey, was Melanchton Taylor Woolsey. He was born in New York, in 1782, and died at Utica, N. Y., May 18, 1838. Appointed a midshipman on April 9, 1800, he superintended the construction of vessels on the Great Lakes in 1808, and laid the keel of the *Oneida,* first naval vessel built on the lakes. In 1809 he made the first display of an American ensign on the waters of the Niagara River.

Captain Stephen Champlin, of Rhode Island, being under twenty-four years of age and then in command of the *Scorpion,* fired the first shot on the

are in charge of the border service, and they make many rough journeys to the most inaccessible outposts, in order to ascertain from the men themselves just what they most need. Before the A. L. A. definitely undertook the work last spring, conditions in that region, as far as recreation was concerned, were indeed deplorable. The men are scattered in small squads at forsaken, isolated points, and sometimes for an entire month are completely cut off from communication with the outside world. Soldiers have been known to follow the routes of the Southern Pacific trains for miles, in the hope that a newspaper might have been thrown off by some passenger.



BOOK STRUCK BY A GERMAN SHELL

At one army outpost the men even resorted to reading dictionaries. Far away in the southwest the walls of a shack had been papered with disconnected sheets of *Ladies Home Journals*. The men read these, and one even wrote down the dates of the magazines, intending to finish the stories at some future time. In no section of the country has the demand for books been so insistent and so little apparently been done to relieve the situation. At Corpus Christi the men themselves raised a small fund for magazine subscriptions. "We need good books and we need them in a hurry," said the commander of the Brownsville district, and the same eager demands come from chaplains and officers stationed along the entire Border.

While extensive work goes on in this country, the same thing is continued on the other side on a rather more limited but rapidly expanding scale. The A. L. A. coöperates closely with other organizations; the hospitals, recreation huts, and rest stations served by the Red Cross, together with the

buildings used by the Y. M. C. A., Knights of Columbus, Salvation Army, etc. Chaplains carry A. L. A. books to the very trenches, and direct consignment is sometimes made to the military, especially in the cases of detached units, such as foresters. There are scores of great training camps in France, with anywhere from 10,000 to 30,000 men, not to mention the great naval bases, and they must have reading matter.

"I saw the hunger of the men for books," wrote a Y.M.C.A. secretary, "and did what little I could to satisfy it . . . I had a library of only 65 volumes with which to serve 1,200 men. The men needed something to read, especially when they were under strain, for instance, when they were awaiting the order to go back to the trenches after a period of repose; most of all, when they were awaiting orders to go forward into the trenches for the first time."

The A. L. A. recently made arrangements in Switzerland for serving through that country American prisoners of war in Germany. The initial purchases have already gone by way of Geneva, and another consignment from America is to leave shortly. It is hoped that this tentative plan will prove successful, and if the books ever reach the men, they will surely keep many from giving way to the slow and miserable demoralization of prison life.

Can the work of the A. L. A. War Service libraries be over-estimated, and does it not deserve the support of every American citizen? As Doctor Theodore Koch states: "They help to keep the men more fit physically, mentally and spiritually, and prepare such as shall be spared for greater usefulness after the war. Good reading has helped to keep many a soldier up to his highest level; it has aided in the recovery of many a wounded man. It has helped to keep him cheerful, and to send him back to the firing line with renewed determination to win or die bravely in the attempt."

NOTE. — *In compiling this article, thanks are due to Mr. M. W. Meyer, Library War Service, for his courteous assistance.*



HERO'S MOTHER DOING HER BIT

In one of the French port towns is a Y.M.C.A. hut entirely devoted to serving the Navy. Behind the canteen counter is a small gray-haired woman who used to have a boy in the Navy.

His ship was torpedoed last spring. It sank so quickly that there was time only to cut away two or three rafts. Officers and crew went into the water together. There were rafts, but there was not room for everyone.

This woman's son, who was an officer, swam from one raft to another, making sure that every possible man was saved. Then, because his raft was sagging with its overweight, he dropped quietly over the side and let himself go down.

The Navy knows that this mother is trying to take up her son's job where he left off.

INTERESTING FACTS ABOUT NAVAL UNIFORMS

By Edgar Stanton Maclay

Author of a History of the United States Navy, a History of American Privateers, Reminiscences of the Old Navy, Etc.

IT is well known that the destiny of many a nation has been shaped by a woman. Cleopatra split two empires, Madame Pompadour had more political power than any three kings of her day, Madame de Staël was more feared by the crowned heads of Europe than was Talleyrand himself, while our own Peg O'Neil made more trouble for Andrew Jackson during the eight years he was President of the United States than any of his political opponents or a foreign power. It is not so well known, however, that the color of naval uniforms the world over was determined by a woman.

It was only at a comparatively recent date that uniforms were worn by navy officers and sailors. Before the American Revolution English naval officers did not wear a uniform. They resented "this yoke of a livery" and refused to be classed with lackeys and equerries. They insisted on the "gentleman's privilege" to dress his own person in whatsoever manner and style he pleased. The French seem to have started the custom of uniforming naval officers which the British Admiralty, with its usual conservatism, was slow to imitate.

To guard their "rights" in this and other matters, British sea officers formed a club which met at Willis' coffeehouse, London, every Sunday evening. Evidently this organization was bitterly opposed to the introduction of uniforms in the navy, but that it finally was brought to see the subject in its true light is shown by an entry in its minutes in the year 1745 to the effect that a "uniform dress is useful and necessary for the commissioned officers as well as agreeable to the practice of other nations and that it is resolved that a committee be appointed to wait upon the Duke of Bedford and the Admiralty and, if their lordships approve, that they be pleased to introduce it to His Majesty."

While this resolution appears to have been acted upon favorably, it seems that there was strong opposition to it on the part of many influential officers in the British navy of that period. They wished to compromise to the extent of having one uniform dress for state ceremonies but, on all other occasions, naval officers were to dress as they pleased. This appears in a letter written by Captain Keppel to Captain P. Saumarez, August 25, 1746: "Tim Brett tells me you have made a uniform coat, &c., after your own fancy. My Lord Anson is desirous that many of us should make coats after our own taste; and then, that a choice should be made of one to be general."

Apparently the King decided in favor of uniforms, notwithstanding the loudly expressed protest of many influential British naval officers. Then came the question: "What color shall that uniform have?"—and that momentous question seems to have been decided by a woman. Red (or more properly scarlet) and blue were the official colors for

the uniform in the British army at that time and the weight of Admiralty opinion seems to have been in favor of those colors for the "new" uniform for the navy; and, undoubtedly, they would have been officially decided upon had it not been for a seemingly insignificant incident which is brought to light in a statement made by the Hon. John Forbes, Admiral of the Fleet, to Mr. Locker: "Adverting to the establishment of a naval uniform, the Admiral said he was summoned on that occasion to attend the Duke of Bedford, and, being introduced into an apartment surrounded with various dresses, his opinion was asked as to the most appropriate colors. The Admiral said red and blue or blue and red, as these were our national colors. 'No,' replied His Grace, 'the King has determined otherwise for, having seen my Duchess riding in the park a few days ago, in a habit of blue faced with white, the dress took the fancy of His Majesty who appointed it for the uniform of the Royal Navy.'"

We know how closely the American colonists followed the example of the motherland in all matters of form. In ecclesiastical affairs, judicial procedure, customhouse management, post office establishment, etc., they conformed largely to the examples set by England; and it is probable that we would have adopted the colors of red and blue for our early navy had it not been for the "good taste" of the Duchess of Bedford. Americans are deeply indebted to George II for at least one sensible act, namely: Making the uniform colors of the Royal Navy blue and white, instead of red and blue.

With the blue sky above relieved by fleecy clouds, and the ocean below of the same hue, topped by "white caps," blue and white are pre-eminently the best colors for the service. As the redoubtable "Captain Limeburner" expressed it, blue and white were "worn by Admiral Noah. Ay, before his time. Old Ocean himself wore it time out of mind. You have noted his bluejacket, I suppose, and have seen his white lapels when he puts on his full dress; and he always wears that, d'ye see, in a gale o' wind."

A uniform dress for the British navy was established in an order issued April 13, 1748, which is an historical document of singular interest to Americans and Englishmen alike at this crisis when the two nations are united in a world-struggle against military autocracy: "Whereas; we judge it necessary, in order the better to distinguish the rank of sea officers, to establish a military clothing for admirals, captains, commanders and lieutenants; and judging it also necessary that persons acting as midshipmen should likewise have an uniform clothing, in order to their carrying the appearance which is necessary to distinguish their class to be in the rank of gentlemen, and give them better credit and figure in executing the commands of their superior officers, you are hereby required and directed to conform yourself to the said establishment by wearing clothing accordingly at all proper times; and to take care that such of the aforesaid officers and midshipmen, who may be from time to time under your command, do the like. And it is our direction that no commission officer or midshipman do presume to wear any other uniform than that which properly belongs to his rank."

It was easy for the Admiralty to "resolve" that British naval officers should wear uniforms, but it seems to have

been a far more difficult matter to enforce that resolution. Napoleon was quite right when he said that an "Englishman never knows when he is beaten," and the British naval officer of the middle Eighteenth century kept up his fight against the introduction of uniforms in the Royal Navy for half a century after the Admiralty passed the above resolution. They submitted, of course, when it came to a face-to-face opposition to this order but, by the various devices and subterfuges so well known in the service, they "wriggled" out of the order very effectually for many years.

The epaulet seems to have been a particularly hard pill for the British naval officer to swallow. An English authority writes: "In several portraits of naval officers from 1780 onwards, I find epaulettes worn, but they were not uniform. They appear to have been uniform in the French and Spanish navies before this time and, according to Mr. Popham Lethbridge, were introduced in our navy by an incident which occurred when some English officers visited France during the peace. These officers found that the sentries did not 'carry-arms' to them, while they did to the officers of the marines who, at that time, wore gold or silver epaulettes. Two of them, therefore, adopted gold epaulettes as a part of their uniforms and when one of these became a Lord of the Admiralty, he got the regulations altered, June 1, 1795."

Nelson himself struggled valorously against the "aggression" of epaulets or any suggestion of them. Twelve years before this, or in 1783, he wrote to his father from France: "Two noble captains are here, Ball and Shepheard. You do not know, I believe, either of them. They wear fine epaulettes, for which I think them great coxcombs . . . You may suppose I hold them a little cheap for putting on any part of a Frenchman's uniform." Even as late as our second war against Great Britain, we find Captain Philip Bowes Vere Broke wearing what seems to have been the civilian dress of a gentleman, topped with a high silk (or beaver) hat and using a gentleman's sword instead of the regulation navy blade, when he fought the American frigate *Chesapeake* off Boston Light, June 1, 1813.

Such having been the slow process of introducing a uniformity of dress among the officers of the British navy in the latter part of the Eighteenth century, we can readily believe that even greater difficulty was experienced in uniforming the crews. Poor Jack had a hard time of it in those days. He was deemed fortunate in having one suit of clothes, irrespective of color, condition or cut. It was not until the beginning of the Nineteenth century that the subject of uniformity in the dress for enlisted man-of-warsmen was seriously considered in the British navy; and such regulations as were prescribed were not strictly enforced until several decades later.

As late as 1799 it is recorded that English war sailors wore knee skirts over canvas breeches, topped with a shirt of any color or material, and a black, japanned hat. In 1840 the crew of the British warship *Vernon* wore red serge frocks and comforters of the same color but, when the supply of these "uniforms" ran short (after the ship had been in commission some time) the problem of an extra supply was solved by assigning all the red frocks and comforters to one watch while the other watch donned the regulation blue and white. The checkered appearance of

the men stretched out on the yards, when "all hands" were called to furl sail, can be imagined better than described.

To the credit of the American Continental Congress it must be recorded that the subject of properly uniforming the officers and crews of our navy was attended to at the very start. True, the matter did not get beyond the "resolution" stage, but even that showed how interested our Marine Committee was in the subject. On September 5, 1776, the Marine Committee "resolved" that the uniform for the officers in our navy should be as follows: Captain—a blue coat with red lapels, slashed cuffs, stand-up collar, flat yellow buttons, blue breeches and a red waistcoat or vest; Lieutenants—a blue coat with red lapels, round cuffs faced, a stand-up collar, yellow buttons, red waistcoat and blue breeches; Sailing-masters—a blue coat with red lapels, a stand-up collar, round cuffs, red waistcoat and blue breeches; Midshipmen — a blue coat with red lapels, round cuffs faced with red, a stand-up collar with red buttons and red at the buttonholes, red waistcoat and blue breeches.

From the above we discover the inherited predilection to the British military "red" coat in the selection of that color for the vests, cuffs and buttonholes in our first naval uniforms—a color which George II so wisely eliminated from the British naval service Even more brilliant was the uniform designed by Congress for the marine officers, which consisted of a green coat faced with white, round cuffs, slashed sleeves (mind you, "slashed sleeves," not merely cuffs) and pockets, with buttons around the cuffs, a silver epaulet on the *left* shoulder, skirts of the coat turned back (like the military coats of Continental soldiers), buttons for the facings, a white waistcoat, white breeches edged with green, black gaiters and black garters. Stockings are not mentioned. Surely, the Marine Committee did not intend our gallant marine officers of the Revolution to go bare-legged from knee to ankle! The enlisted marines were to wear green shirts "if they could be procured."

The gorgeous appearance of a group of American naval officers on the quarter deck of one of our men-of-war, arrayed in these brilliant garbs, can be imagined. But it is extremely doubtful if any of these uniforms were worn by our naval officers of the Revolution while in actual service. After the war was over, some of them had their portraits painted and, for that momentous occasion, they had a uniform made. Also, some of them went into politics (Peleg Tallman, who was commissioned a lieutenant in the navy, becoming a congressman, and Captain Nathaniel Silsbee becoming a United States Senator, having Daniel Webster as his colleague) and no one knows better than the politician how valuable an asset in a heated campaign is a well-fitting and resplendent uniform.

So far, therefore, were these "resolved" uniforms from being actually worn by our officers in the navy of the Revolution that it is more than likely that they achieved their splendid victories when dressed in any old suit of clothes they happened to have on at the time. We know that as late as 1812, when Captain Stephen Decatur made the cruise in which was captured the British frigate *Macedonian,* he wore an "old straw hat and a plain suit of clothes which made him look more like a farmer than a naval hero." This is

the description recorded by one of the British prisoners taken from the *Macedonian* who remained aboard Decatur's ship several weeks after the battle.

It was because Captain James Lawrence donned a conspicuous uniform that British marksmen, in the battle between the *Chesapeake* and *Shannon* on June 1, 1813, singled him out with fatal results. Captain Broke, the commander of the *Shannon,* records that Lawrence was " fatally conspicuous by the white vest and other habiliments he had assumed."—So this seems to have been an instance where a brilliant uniform worked for the detriment, rather than the betterment, of the service.

As to the enlisted men who so gallantly fought the sea battles of our Revolution, it is doubtful if they had any uniformity of dress. To the general public, the best known naval fight of that struggle was that between the *Bonhomme Richard* and the *Serapis,* when John Paul Jones won immortal fame. The crew of Jones' flagship hailed from many ports. The muster-roll shows that they came from Russia, Sweden, Norway, Scotland, Ireland, England, Germany, France, Italy, Switzerland, Spain, Portugal, Finland, Malaya, Tripoli, and from different parts of North and South America. The decks of the *Bonhomme Richard* must have presented a highly cosmopolitan appearance with these men arrayed in their various national garbs. Few of them understood the English language. It was with such a singularly mixed assemblage that Jones won the most remarkable single-ship naval battle of the Eighteenth century—another verification of the adage that " it is not the dress that makes the man."

Many of our enlisted men of the Revolution wore knee-breeches covered with a short canvas skirt—the latter being painted in whatever color the wearer's fancy permitted or the ship's paint-pots allowed. Also, from sheer force of circumstances, many of the men wore the "pigtail," so common among seafaring classes of those days. Those were times when the modern luxuries of safety-razor and steel scissors were unknown. True, the ship's tailor had a pair of ponderous, wrought-iron shears, but we cannot blame Jack for objecting to having them plowed through his hair. The result was that, in long voyages (and most of them were long) he allowed his hair to grow—and to keep the wind from blowing his tresses about his eyes and mouth, he braided them in a queue or "pigtail."

We get the first description of real uniformity in the dress of the enlisted men in our navy in the account of a dinner given by the City of New York to the crew of the American frigate United States, when she reached that port after her victory over the British ship *Macedonian.* On that occasion $50,000 in prize-money had been divided among the officers and crew of the victorious craft and, probably, some of the cash went toward purchasing uniforms. At least, the newspaper accounts of the day referred to them as "new uniforms." That uniform consisted of a blue jacket, red waistcoat, black neckerchief, glazed hat, and blue trousers.

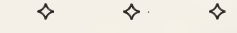
This (with the elimination of the waistcoat) was the real beginning of the present uniform of our enlisted men in the navy. The collar, at that time was scarcely larger than the present-day "soft collar" worn by civilians. Its dimensions were gradually extended until, during our Civil War, it reached

the maximum—being so large that, on being pulled over the head, it bore a strong resemblance to the hood worn by monks.

To distinguish between the various ratings among the crew, insignia have been added, so an officer can tell at a glance just where each man belongs. These insignia have been changed from time to time and, with the complications of fighting high up in the air or away down deep under the water added to the scope of modern naval warfare, it is likely these insignia will be further increased.

There are a few broad lines of demarkation, however, which may be considered general and will be easily understood by land folk. First is the division of the crew in a war craft into the starboard (right side of the ship as you look toward the bow) and port watches—the half of the crew belonging to the former wearing a narrow stripe on their right sleeves while the half belonging to the port watch has the stripe on the left sleeve. These stripes are placed high up on the sleeve, near the shoulder. In the early days of the navy our Bluejackets were permitted to embroider fanciful designs on the collars and sleeves of their jackets but, gradually, this was regulated. Now, the stripes around the wrist-bands indicate whether the wearer is a first, second or third class seaman. Each diagonal stripe on the sleeve indicates a period of four years' service in the navy.

Chief petty officers are dressed much like the officers, having a double-breasted instead of the single-breasted coat, while the cap has an anchor placed over the initials "U. S. N." instead of the gold and silver cap-ornament worn by the officers. On the sleeves of chief petty officers and petty officers are symbols denoting their special grade of service. For instance the gunner has the crossed cannon, the carpenter the crossed hatchet or ax, the yeoman (or clerical force of the ship) the crossed quill pen, the electrical radio operator the forked lightning, etc.



NEW LINEAGE BOOK READY

Volume 46 of the Lineage book is now ready for distribution and Chapters desiring their copy may secure same by forwarding fifteen cents to the

Treasurer General,
Memorial Continental Hall,
Washington, D. C.



D.A.R. WAR SERVICE DEPARTMENT



Records of war service by States and Chapters tersely told.
Is *your* work listed here? All information supplied through

MRS. WILLIAM HENRY WAIT
Publicity Director, War Relief Service Committee, N. S. D. A. R.

Argentina. A request to know what work the Chapters in the United States are taking up having been received from Mrs. Oscar Shanks, our Organizing Regent in Buenos Aires, a set of D. A. R. War Bulletins has been sent the Daughters in Argentina.

Cuba. Havana Chapter sent twelve canvas stretchers to one of the hospitals in France through the French Minister in Cuba.

Georgia. The State Daughters have placed a memorial bed in the American Hospital at Neuilly, France, in honor of Dr. Crawford W. Long, the Georgian who discovered ether anæsthesia, the Elijah Clark Chapter, of Athens, giving half the amount. The Atlanta and Joseph Habersham Chapters, both of Atlanta, are each doing wonderful war relief work at Camp Gordon and Fort McPherson hospitals. Georgia Daughters have a ward in each of these hospitals.

The Savannah Chapter of eighty-eight members gave 241 pairs of good shoes for the Belgian and French refugees.

Nebraska. Omaha Chapter, Omaha, is managing a salvage department, and is fully equipped for the work, having a large room centrally located in the business district, operating several trucks and districting the city for collection of goods.

New Jersey has contributed a fund of $229.71 for permanent blind.

Ohio. A company of soldiers has been "adopted" by Cincinnati Chapter.

Oklahoma. Hobart Chapter, Hobart, with a membership of eighteen, as individual Daughters took twenty-one $50 bonds in Third Liberty Loan and also $1666 in War Savings Stamps.

Oklahoma City Chapter has endowed a bed in Base Hospital No. 1, Neuilly, France, at a cost of $600.

Okmulgee Chapter, with a membership of thirty-one since March 1, has adopted a French orphan and secured the adoption of twenty-six others.

The Orient. The Daughters in Shanghai, China, entertained sailors from the United States' Asiatic fleet and furnish them magazines. Two hundred and seventy-six dollars were given in one year to Belgian relief.

Rhode Island. Pawtucket Chapter, Pawtucket, equipped a first-aid hospital.

Rhode Island Daughters paid their full quota, $1044, for the D. A. R. $100,000 Third Liberty Loan and their full quota, $522, for Tilloloy Fund.

South Dakota. The five Chapters in South Dakota are raising funds for French orphans by placing in stores and public places throughout the State cans (discarded one-pound coffee cans with a slot in lid) labeled as follows, beneath the insignia of the N. S. D. A. R.:

DROP 5c. IN THIS BOX FOR
FRENCH ORPHANS
AUTHORIZED BY STATE COUNCIL OF DEFENSE

The Daughters have not only been granted permission to solicit these funds by the State Council of Defense, but the Governor has also endorsed the plan. Since the "Silent Solicitors" were placed many enquiries have been received by the State Regent from people not members of our Society regarding the adoption of French orphans.

Wisconsin has given $150 for a bed in a Scottish Hospital, MacKinnon Clan.

GUIDE FOR WOMEN WAR WORKERS

THAT · LIBERTY · SHALL · NOT PERISH · FROM · THE · EARTH

AMERICAN RED CROSS WORK IN THIS COUNTRY

Apply to your local Red Cross Chapter or to Divisional headquarters for information in regard to Red Cross war work. The Divisional headquarters and the States they represent are located as follows:

NORTHWESTERN:
Washington.
Oregon.
Idaho.
Seattle, Washington.

PACIFIC:
California.
Nevada.
Arizona.
San Francisco, California.

MOUNTAIN:
Wyoming.
Colorado.
Utah.
New Mexico.
Denver, Colorado.

NORTHERN:
Montana.
North Dakota.
South Dakota.
Minnesota.
Minneapolis, Minn.

CENTRAL:
Nebraska.
Iowa.
Wisconsin.
Illinois.
Michigan.
Chicago, Ill.

SOUTHWESTERN:
Texas.
Oklahoma.
Kansas.
Missouri.
Arkansas.
St. Louis, Mo.

GULF:
Louisiana.
Mississippi.
Alabama.
New Orleans, La.

LAKE:
Indiana.
Ohio.
Kentucky.
Cleveland, Ohio.

SOUTHERN:
Tennessee.
North Carolina.
South Carolina.
Georgia.
Florida.
Atlanta, Ga.

POTOMAC:
Virginia.
West Virginia.
Maryland.
District of Columbia.
Washington, D. C.

PENNSYLVANIA:
Pennsylvania.
Delaware.
Philadelphia, Pa.

ATLANTIC:
New York.
New Jersey.
Connecticut.
New York, N. Y.

NEW ENGLAND:
Maine.
Vermont.
New Hampshire.
Massachusetts.
Rhode Island.
Boston, Mass.

CANTEEN WORKERS. Requirements: American citizenship, must be between thirty and forty years of age.

MOTOR DRIVING. Requirements: Work volunteer. All expenses paid and car donated by worker.

MATRONS. Work in Red Cross Convalescent Houses in connection with base hospitals.

MUSICIANS. A limited number needed in Red Cross Convalescent Houses in connection with base hospitals.

NURSES. Address for information, Miss Jane Delano, Bureau of Nursing Service, American Red Cross, Washington, D. C. Requirements: Twenty-one to forty-five years of age—unmarried—graduated from accredited training school, American citizenship or Allied countries.

HOME DEFENSE NURSES. Address Miss Jane Delano, Bureau of Nursing Service, American Red Cross, Washington, D. C. Work: Relief work in hospitals, assisting visiting nurses, welfare work.

PHYSICAL TRAINING DIRECTORS. Work, paid or volunteer, with industrial employes.

INDUSTRIAL SECRETARIES. Work in Red Cross Houses, volunteer or paid.

SOCIAL SERVICE WORK. Department of Civilian Relief, American Red Cross. Assisting families of soldiers, sailors and marines. Volunteer.

Teachers of the Blind. Red Cross Institute for the Blind, 44 East 23rd St., New York, N. Y.

AMERICAN RED CROSS FOREIGN SERVICE

Address Bureau of Personnel, Division Headquarters, etc.

Canteen Workers. Requirements: Thirty to forty-five years. Self reliance, good health, willingness to endure loneliness and hardships. French. No salaries, but expenses paid in exceptional cases.

Clerks. Requirements: Twenty-five to forty years; no near relative in service. American citizenship necessary. Must sign for twelve months minimum service in France, Belgium or Italy.

Craftswomen. Diversional work Red Cross Convalescent Houses in connection with military hospitals. Work paid or volunteer. Must be expert in wood carving, toy making, basketry, pottery, mechanical drawing, clay modelling and rug weaving.

Dietitians. Address Bureau of Dietitians Service, Department of Nursing, Red Cross National Headquarters, Washington, D. C. Work: Red Cross base hospital units. Army base hospital unit, French military hospitals and teaching centers. Requirements: Two years' household economics training and subsequent institutional experience. Paid.

Dietitians' Assistants. Women who have passed in Red Cross Home Dietetics volunteer assistants in hospital work or canteen service. Salary allowed in exceptional cases. Address as for dietitians.

Motor Driving. Requirements: Work volunteer, all expenses paid and car donated by worker.

Social Service. Social service work with French families.

YOUNG WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION

Apply to 600 Lexington Avenue, New York, N. Y.

AMERICAN SERVICE

Athletic Workers (leaders in physical recreation). Requirements: Between the ages of twenty-five and thirty-five years. Religion, Protestant Evangelical.

Domestic Science Experts. Kind of work: Cafeteria management. Requirements: Age, between thirty and fifty years; religion, Protestant Evangelical.

Work in Hostess Houses. Hostess directors, recreational secretaries, emergency secretaries, cafeteria directors, bookkeepers, cashiers.

Matrons. Kind of work: Matrons in girls' boarding houses.

Social Workers with Nurses' Training. Kind of work: Work with girls' clubs and in hostess houses in camp communities.

FOREIGN SERVICE

Clerks. Work paid and volunteer. Requirements: Age, twenty-five to forty; no near relatives in service; citizenship necessary; twelve months' minimum service in France, Belgium or Italy.

Social Service. Requirements: Age thirty-five to fifty; training in social service work; fluent French or Italian; American citizenship; must serve one year.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION

Apply 124 East 28th Street, New York City, N. Y.

Domestic Science. Community work in camp cities.

FOREIGN SERVICE

Apply Women's Overseas Section, Y.M.C.A., 347 Madison Avenue, New York, N. Y.

Canteen Workers. Requirements: Age between thirty and forty-five years, self reliance, good health, willingness to endure loneliness and hardships and to obey orders.

Dietitians. Apply Y.M.C.A., Ninth Street and Pennsylvania Avenue, N. W., Washington, D. C.

PLAYGROUNDS AND RECREATION ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA

Apply 1 Madison Avenue, New York, N. Y.

Athletic Instructors. Entertainers. Kind of work: Entertainments in camps and camp communities.

Musicians. Entertainments in camps and all other community activities.

UNITED STATES CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION

1734 F Street, N. W., Washington, D. C.

Clerks, typists, stenographers, telephone operators, messengers, business managers, accountants, examiners, etc.

Censors. Apply Censorship Board, 461 Washington Street, New York, N. Y. Salaries from $1200. Requirements: Knowledge of one or more foreign languages, American citizenship.

OTHER OPPORTUNITIES FOR NATIONAL SERVICE

Farm Work. Apply to Director of Extension Work, State College of Agriculture, or to Woman's Land Army of America, 19 West 44th Street, New York, N. Y.

Laundry Renovation. Kind of work: Repair and laundry of soldiers' clothing. Apply to Depot Quartermasters, U. S. Army, New York City, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Atlanta, New Orleans, Chicago, Omaha, Seattle, San Francisco, El Paso.

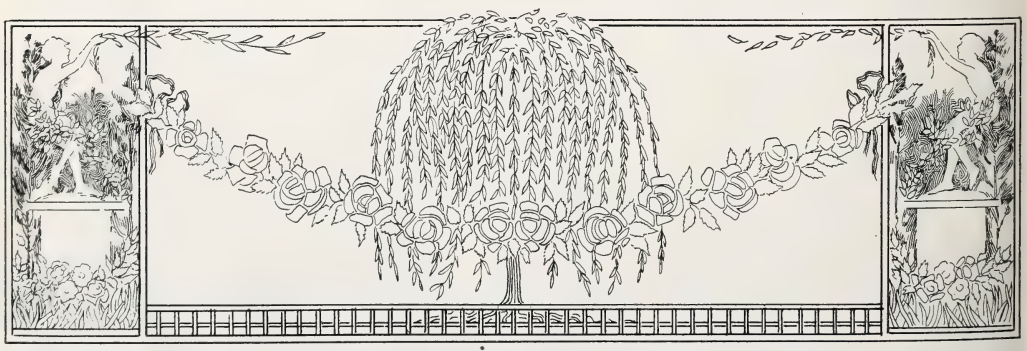
Reconstruction Aids. Apply Supervisor, Reconstruction Aids, Surgeon General's Office, War Department, Washington, D. C. Salary, $50 per month and commutation. Work with wounded soldiers in base hospitals. Requirements: Training in massage and other forms of physiotherapy, training in handcrafts. Candidates must be between the ages of twenty-five and forty years. Service: Duration of war and must serve where sent.

Yeowomen. Apply Naval Board, 1410 H Street, N. W., Washington, D. C. Clerks, file clerks, telephone operators, messengers and nurses.

SPECIAL OPPORTUNITIES FOR FOREIGN SERVICE

Farm Work in France. Apply American Committee for Devastated France, 16 East 39th Street, New York, N. Y. Requirements: Knowledge of French and Agriculture. Work volunteer.

Kindergartens. Apply to American Branch of International Kindergarten Union, 30 High Street, Springfield, Mass. Duties: Work with children in devastated portions of France.



REMEMBRANCE BOOK

The July, 1918, issue of the Remembrance Book, containing obituary notices received by the Chaplain General between January and July, 1918, and the alphabetical list of deceased members whose names had been reported to the National Board of Management since December, 1917, has been sent to all Chapters and member of the National Board of Management. Copies may be obtained by addressing Treasurer General, Memorial Continental Hall, price, ten cents, postpaid, to any address in the U. S.

WORK OF THE CHAPTERS

To insure accuracy in the reading of names and promptness in publication Chapter Reports must be typewritten, EDITOR

Samuel Adams Chapter (Methuen, Mass.). The annual meeting of the Chapter was held in May at the residence of the Regent, Miss Elizabeth Morse. Mrs. Stephen J. Barker read an interesting account of the proceedings of the Conference recently held in Worcester, and Miss Camelia Howe, Historian, read an account of the work accomplished the past year.

During July and August the School of Industrial Arts was conducted in Pleasant Valley, as in former years, and much praise is due the Chairman, Mrs. Ella Dow, for the success in securing funds; $112.03 was raised for this purpose and $103.15 was spent.

Since that time the Chapter has devoted its entire energies to production and conservation. The knitted garments for the Army and Navy number 93, for the Saw Mill Unit 4, comfort bags 47, and needle books 27. Total cans of fruit and vegetables are 1400 and 1500 cans of jelly.

Notwithstanding these imperative demands, the Chapter has not forgotten the Martha Berry School and the American International College at Springfield, each institution receiving $5, the Red Cross $94, and the Red Triangle $25. The Chapter bought one Liberty Bond of the first issue and raised $93 towards the $100,000 Bond of the National Society for the third issue.

Three devoted members, Past Regent Mrs. Helen F. Spooner, Mrs. Lizzie Jones Snell, and Mrs. Lucy R. Davis, have been called to higher service.

Our Chapter has been added to by eight new members, and we hope they will excell in zeal even our most active ones.

CAMELIA A. HOWE,
Historian.

Walter Burdick Chapter (Marshall, Ill.). The year's work of the Chapter follows: A memorial service at the grave of Obenezer Bartlette and another Revolutionary soldier's grave located and a stone ordered. The Chapter sent forty-one Christmas cheer bags to our boys who had enlisted and were not in the quota.

It was moved and carried that no more refreshments be served at regular meetings, but the equivalent be given in money to the War Relief Fund. Lincoln exercises were held at the North Side School on February 12, and prizes of $1 each were awarded to five scholars for prize essays and history grades. Three dollars were given towards the support of a Rest Room for soldiers in Rockford. Mrs. Jayne Kerr gave a very interesting report of the State convention held in Springfield. A reception was held for the Jackie Band April 22d. It was decided that instead of printing New Year Books, the program for 1918-1919 be printed and the pages put into our present book. The fund saved by this is to be given to the support a Belgian child. Delegates were sent to the convention of the District Federation of Clubs held in Paris, Ill. A very interesting program has been prepared for the coming year.

(MRS. EDWIN) ADA MADISON JENNINGS,
Historian.

General de La Fayette Chapter (La Fayette, Ind.). In accord with the request of the President General, the Chapter has held summer meetings.

The June meeting was held with Mrs. James Fowler, our Librarian General, who had as her guest our President General, Mrs. Guernsey. Mrs. Guernsey gave us an illuminating talk regarding our duties and privileges at the present time.

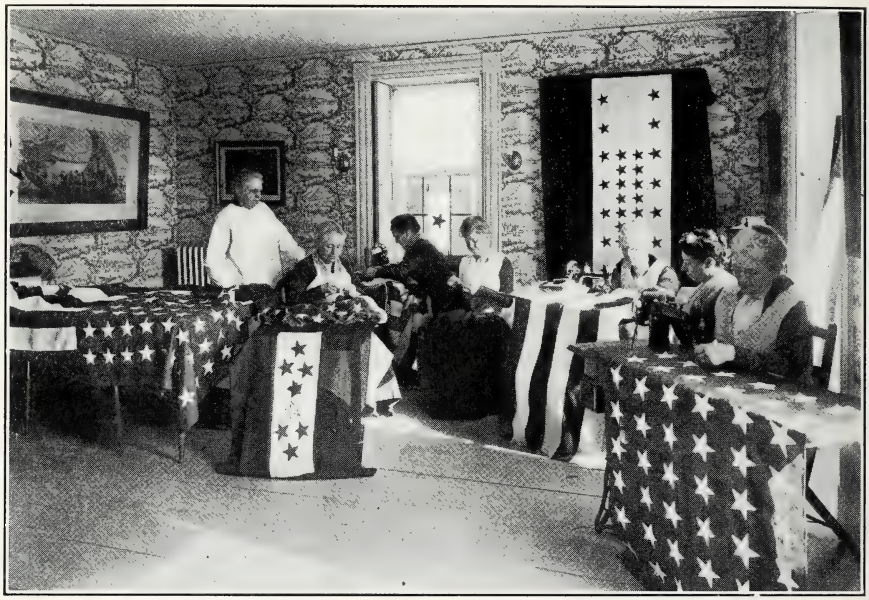
The August meeting was held with the Misses Annie and Edna Ruby, at their summer home "Ruby Cottage," adjoining the Tippecanoe Battlefield at Battle Ground, Indiana. Several of their ancestors fought in this historic battle on November 7, 1811, one of whom was Capt. Spier Spencer, who commanded the company known as the "Yellow Jackets." Another relative, General John Tipton, who also took part and who later donated to the State of Indiana the beautiful tract of land now known as the "Tippecanoe Battle Field." Markers scattered about the field show where the offi-

cers fell and the towering monument recently erected and dedicated by the State and nation is a fitting tribute to the memory of those who lost their lives in this conflict. The field is visited annually by hundreds of people.

Miss Edna Ruby, a well-known artist and textile designer, gave us a very interesting paper on "Conservation of Wool and Other Textiles Needed for War Purposes."

After a short business meeting the social part was held out of doors near the Ruby cottage. We did ample justice to the picnic supper provided by the members. This most happy meeting was adjourned to meet September 6th, that being the 161st birth anniversary of our namesake for our town and Chapter—General de La Fayette.

Mrs. Nell D. Knapp,
Recording Secretary.



FLAG COMMITTEE OF COLONEL TIMOTHY BIGELOW CHAPTER

Colonial Timothy Bigelow Chapter (Worcester, Mass.). The accompanying picture shows our flag committee at work making service flags. This committee consists of Mrs. Frank B. Hall, chairman, Mrs. T. D. Martin, Miss Isabel W. Gordan, Mrs. William Reed, Mrs. John B. Syme and Miss Mary E. Whiting. Mrs. Hall, who was recently elected one of the vice president generals at the National Convention, is at the center of the picture with three ladies on either side.

The junior room at the Oaks, our Chapter house, has been fitted up with machines and cutting tables, and under Mrs. Hall's supervision many beautiful flags have been made.

An American flag was needed by the chapter so it was decided to make one as they were too expensive to purchase. People suggested that service flags would be less work to make and more profitable. Many orders in town as well as out of town have been filled. The work netted over three hundred dollars in ten months.

One fine American flag was presented to the Chapter and was unfurled from the flagpole on the grounds at our chapter house.

All the flags are made from the best quality of wool bunting. Societies and organizations who have received them have appreciated them as their letters of satisfaction show. Mrs. Hall presented a service flag to the State Society D.A.R. at the spring convention. This flag was used in the Third Liberty Loan parade on the D.A.R. float. The flag money has been used for war relief work.

Other lines of work for war relief have been accomplished during the past year by the chapter. Mrs. George F. Fuller, chairman of the work, has opened her home most generously and Wednesdays have been for the Daughters. The first of the year was devoted to hospital work and the last part

to refugee work with the result that five hundred and eighty-three garments have been made.

The knitting under Mrs. John Sear's supervision has been a successful feature. There have been six hundred and fifty articles knitted, costing the chapter over three hundred and fifty dollars. The money for wool has been raised by contributions, appropriations from the chapter, a war relief tea, and food table at the Christmas sale.

We have been responsible for the mending for the soldiers at the Y.M.C.A. huts 24 and 25 at Camp Devens. Every Friday some of our members have been to Ayer to engage in this much appreciated work.

Two of our members are on the Mayor's committee to visit the families of soldiers in service and our Regent, Mrs. Edwin C. Gilman, is a member of the Woman's unit of the Council of National Defense, and also represents us in the Woman's Auxiliary of the Worcester County Farm Bureau.

Three of our members are in service in France and one has just returned. Scrap books and Christmas bags have been made. The chapter and members are supporting French orphans, have contributed generously to the Red Cross, given to the emergency fund raised by the National Committee and bought Liberty Bonds of the three issues. We bought $28,500 of the third Liberty Loan.

(Mrs. F. L.) Bessie Bowers Vaughan,
Historian.

Piedmont Continental Chapter (Atlanta, Ga.) has had another interesting and harmonious year, May 15, 1917–1918, working together with a spirit of patriotic love and pride for home and country.

The most highly appreciated work of the Chapter was done by our Honorary Life Regent and life member, Mrs. Richard P. Brooks, as State Chairman of the Committee on the Prevention of the Desecration of the Flag. In her untiring efforts, with the aid of her friends in Atlanta and throughout the State, she secured the passage of the bill by the Georgia Legislature in August, 1917, which bill protects the emblem of our liberty—the United States Flag—against any form of desecration. Governor Hugh M. Dorsey in appreciation of her splendid work, presented Mrs. Brooks with the pen with which he signed this bill, complimenting her very highly upon the success of her efforts in securing the passage of the bill.

Mrs. Brooks has always held before her friends and the Chapter the emblem of the Red, White and Blue—"the courage of action, the purity of purpose, and the truth that leads through high ideals to great achievement." Those who aided the passage of this bill know that Mrs. Brooks had done more than any other one person in the South to teach the children and older people to love and respect "Old Glory."

As the energies and efforts of all the Chapters have been centered in the war relief work, the Piedmont Continental Chapter, through the courtesy of the Regent of the Atlanta Chapter, had the use of Craigie House every Thursday last summer, where the Chapter Auxiliary of the Red Cross, under the chairmanship of Mrs. Oscar Mitchell, did splendid work. The Chapter totalled 106 hospital shirts. Thirty-three of these shirts were given by the Chapter to the Atlanta Red Cross as a memorial to Miss Junia McKinley, the noble founder of the Piedmont Chapter, in honor of the splendid work she did during the Spanish-American War.

The Regent, Mrs. Minnie E. Hagan, organized two knitting circles, which turned into the Chapter a total of 99 garments.

The Regent, as chairman of the Publishing Committee, in accordance with the idea of perpetuating the memories of heroic deeds of the men and women who aided the Revolution, had printed in tablet form the address of Hon. Lucian Lamar Knight, which was delivered upon the presentation of the picture "Nancy Hart Capturing the Tories." This historic picture, a full account of which was printed in a recent number of the Daughters of the American Revolution Magazine, it will be recalled, was presented to the State of Georgia by Mrs. Richard P. Brooks, upon her retirement from the Regency of the Chapter.

In securing seventeen nicely bound books the Regent was instrumental in giving pleasure to the convalescent soldiers of Fort McPherson. The membership has bought liberally of Liberty Bonds, has contributed to Y.M.C.A., Y.W.C.A. and Salvation Army War Work, and has been active in selling Thrift Stamps and War Savings Certificates.

We were hostesses in April at the National League for Woman's Service to more than two hundred soldiers, at which time we served most delightful refreshments. As in the past, so in the future, the Piedmont Continental Chapter stands ever ready to do her part in helping to win this world war for democracy.

Minnie E. Hogan,

Regent from December 15, 1916, *to May* 15, 1918.

Granite Chapter (Newfields and Newmarket, N. H.) has a membership of thirty-four. Our meetings are held the third Thursday of every month except December, so that the members of our Chapter who reside in other States can meet with us in the summer vacation season.

The interest in our Chapter work never lags. Our July meeting was held at the home of our oldest and most honored member, Mrs. Mary R. Pike of Newfields who passed her one hundred and third birthday September 11, 1918. Mrs. Pike is the widow of Rev. James Pike, the daughter of Rev. John



MRS. MARY R. PIKE, MEMBER OF GRANITE CHAPTER, NEWFIELDS AND NEWMARKET, N. H., BORN SEPTEMBER 11, 1815, DESCENDANT OF CAPT. LUKE BRODHEAD, ON STAFF OF GEN. LAFAYETTE

Brodhead, and the granddaughter of Captain Luke Brodhead, a soldier on the staff of General Lafayette.

This picture of Mrs. Pike was taken the day after her one hundred and first birthday, and is a very good likeness; but it does not express the charm of this intellectual gentlewoman.

NELLIE PALMER GEORGE,
Historian.

New Connecticut Chapter (Painesville, Ohio) organized for war work as soon as the United States entered the European War; assisting particularly in the sale of Liberty Bonds, knitting for the Navy, and rendering service to Company M, Ohio National Guard, which was being recruited here.

Finding the knitting industry not yet fully organized in the National Society, D.A.R., wool was obtained through the Navy League of Cleveland, and our first twenty sets, consisting of sweater, muffler and wristlets, were sent through Cleveland to the "Vermont," and the destroyer flotilla then leaving for British waters.

In June we sent fifty sets to the mine-sweeping tug *Ontario*.

An urgent Red Cross call in September lead us to buy yarn, knit and present to the local chapter, fifty complete sets, with five additional sweaters, making a total of 782 pieces. The wool was bought and paid for by the Chapter and its friends at a cost of $414.60.

On December 1st we were recognized as the Naval Auxiliary of the Red Cross, which furnished the yarn for knitting 420 articles. We also gave thirty sets to individual soldiers and sailors. As a Chapter we bought Liberty Bonds, and as individuals have subscribed for a total of $90,400.

We gave a dinner to Company M, and a comfort kit to each member, and since then have furnished a kit to every soldier leaving Painesville, until our total made, filled and presented amounts to 461.

The number of French orphans supported through D.A.R. solicitations is forty-five. We contributed $177 towards erecting the D.A.R. Lodge House at Camp Sherman, Chillicothe, and also gave $100 to furnish a room therein.

One hundred dollars was given to the Y.M.C.A. War Fund, and all members have worked for the Red Cross unceasingly.

Our quota of $31 for the restoration of Tilloloy, and of $60 for the National Society, D.A.R. bond, was raised.

Sales of War Savings and Thrift Stamps in the Chapter amount to many thousands of dollars, and our usual chapter work has been in no way neglected. Our room at the hospital has received its usual care, and our historical room in the City Hall has been a rallying place.

We sent 130 glasses of jelly to the Hospital at Camp Sherman.

Money for this work has been raised by individual gifts, rummage sale, market, tag-sale, card parties, lecture, entertainment at the theatre, and in other ways. We have dispensed with all social meetings and for the period of the war are serving no lunches at our gatherings.

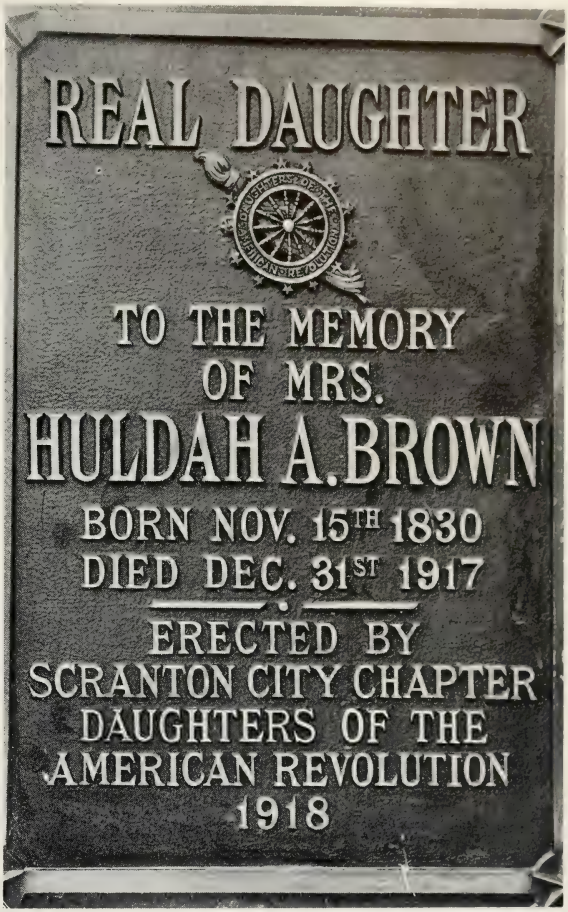
Many of us have sons in the war, some of whom are now in France, and New Connecticut Chapter is always foremost in every effort to "win the war."

MRS. LLOYD WAYMAN,
Historian.

Scranton City Chapter (Scranton, Pa.) has experienced much good work and some very interesting events during the year 1917-1918.

One sad event of the year was the death of our "real daughter," Mrs. Huldah A. Brown, which occurred at her home in Peckville, December 31, 1917.

Mrs. Brown was born at Gibson, Pa., November 15, 1830, and was the daughter of Wright and Mary Chamberlain. Her father participated in many important battles of the Revolutionary War. Owing to intense cold weather only a few of our Chapter members, were present at the funeral service, but on May 22, 1918, many of our members, friends and relatives of the deceased, gathered at the grave in Prospect Cemetery, Peckville, where a handsome bronze marker had been placed by the Scranton City Chapter.



MARKER ERECTED BY SCRANTON CITY CHAPTER

The marker was veiled by an American flag. The opening remarks were made by our Regent, Mrs. F. H. Doane, the marker was unveiled by a small grandson of Mrs. Brown, of whom she was particularly fond. Most interesting sketches of the lives of Mrs. Brown and Wright Champerlain were given by Miss Pickering and Mrs. A. D. Preston, the latter being a granddaughter of Mrs. Brown. The service was most impressive, and long to be remembered, and was brought to a close with a prayer by our Chaplain, Mrs. E. P. Smith.

During the year a suggestion was brought before the Chapter by one of its members, that we purchase and present to the Home Defense Reserve, a splendidly trained body of local men, a much-needed flag. The suggestion was accepted, and on May 9th in the regimental armory a handsome silk regulation flag was presented to the Home Defense Reserve. The Chapter members and their escorts were seated at the side of the armory on a raised platform, finely draped with American flags.

The presentation speech was made by our Regent, Mrs. F. H. Doane. She was accompanied by our Second Vice-Regent, Mrs. William Bunnell. The flag was accepted in behalf of the Home Defense Reserve by its Commander, Colonel L. H. Conklin. Several thousand people witnessed the ceremony, and it must have brought to every patriotic mind the thought that those splendid patriots of '76 who saved this Country for us were sending their greetings and good will, through their descendants, the Daughters of the American Revolution, to this fine body of men who are now ready to serve and die, if necessary, to keep intact what they so bravely fought for.

Our Chapter has given generously to the

National Liberty Loan, the Tilloloy Village and for whatever good cause they have been asked.

Many of our members are foremost in the splendid patriotic work of our city, which has done more than its quota in every Government demand.

Now is the time for the Daughters of the American Revolution to live up to their inheritance, and the Scranton City Chapter hopes to do much good and helpful work in the coming year.

E. Maude DePue,
Historian.

The tablet was unveiled by Mrs. Charity Letts Potter, of Kalamazoo, who would be 92 the following March. She came to Homer in a prairie schooner in 1835, and was then nine years old.

The State Regent, Mrs. W. H. Wait, of Ann Arbor, was present and gave an interesting address.

Superintendent Hicks, of the public schools, gave an address also, and the school children gave songs and drills. The Regent stands at the left of the flag staff. Mr. W. H. Cortright and Mrs. Letts at the right, while Mrs. W. H. Wait, and Mrs. Lillie Gardner, daughter of Mrs. Letts, are standing near.



THE POLE ERECTED BY CHARITY COOK CHAPTER, HOMER, MICHIGAN, TO MARK INDIAN TRAIL

Charity Cook Chapter (Homer, Mich.). On October 27, 1917, after the annual business meeting, which occurred in the parlors of the Presbyterian Church, adjourned to the spacious lawn of the Regent, Mrs. W. H. Cortright, where one of the most important events of the year occurred. A 47-foot metal flagpole had been erected on the lawn to mark the Indian trail, which crossed the Kalamazoo River at that place, from Detroit to Chicago. This trail was blazed and was the Territorial Road from Jackson to White Pigeon, where the land office was established. The pole and 12-foot flag was a gift to the Regent from her husband. A bronze tablet, which was the gift of the Chapter to the Regent, was placed on the pole and reads, "This marks the Indian trail from Lake to Lake."

As a fitting close to the services which Mrs. Cortright has rendered most zealously as Regent of Charity Cook Chapter and to the promotion of patriotism, her name has been placed on the Chapter roll as "Honorary Member" for life.

(Mrs. Albert W.) Ella E. Smith-Flint,
Historian.

The Christopher Harrison Chapter (Salem, Ind.) was organized July 18, 1917, by Mrs. Harvey Morris, who was appointed Organizing Regent by Mrs. Henry A. Beck, State Regent. The Chapter was named in honor of Christopher Harrison, who came to Salem in 1815 and was one of the first dry goods merchants.

Harrison made the plats of the new town survey made with grape vines and built the first brick house. After serving as first lieutenant-governor of the State, he returned to Salem and devoted himself to books, flowers and painting. In 1821 Harrison made the original plat of the city of Indianapolis. He helped to establish the Masonic order in Washington County.

The Chapter has a membership of 25 interested and enthusiastic workers. Our regular meetings are the second Wednesday of each month and they have proved exceedingly well attended. During our first year $67.20 has been sent away from the Chapter; $19 has gone to the Y.W.C.A.; $18 to Ambulance Fund; $7.50 to the restoring of Tilloloy, France; $22 to the Third Liberty Loan.

A great deal of individual knitting has been done and also much individual Red Cross work rendered. Ten clipping cases have been sent to the Navy League; 19 fracture pillows made and sent; 100 knitted comfort squares made, 50 bandages for the Red Cross, 1 box of cotton and linen for surgical dressings, 1 box of baby clothing sent to Soldiers All.

Washington's Birthday was celebrated with the Women's Relief Corps in the G. A. R. Hall. The members of the County Council of Defense and their wives and the old soldiers were guests of honor. Grape juice and war cakes were served with dainty hatchets as souvenirs.

The Chapter was honored in March by a visit from Mrs. Henry A. Beck, State Regent, and Mrs. Theodore Cravens, State Genealogist, both of Indianapolis. The Chapter feels under very great obligations to Mrs. Cravens for her help in establishing the records of the Revolutionary ancestors. A guest afternoon was planned for them, there being about 80 present, and all were charmed with the instructive talk which Mrs. Beck gave. A silver offering was taken which went to the support of the Third Liberty Loan.

The members have supported the Liberty Loan Bonds and Thrift Stamps and all the work of the County Council of Defense, our Registrar, Mrs. Hobbs being Secretary of the Council. Thirty flag codes have been distributed in public places.

The Chapter was represented at both State and National Convention of the year by the Regent and one delegate. We assisted the Red Cross and Women's Relief Corps in sending 1,712 garments to Belgian Relief. We planned and had charge of a very attractive Y.W.C.A. booth at our County Fair this fall. The marking of Revolutionary Soldiers' graves is now our great task.

The past year's work has proved so satisfactory that we feel sure the future will find us more busily engaged in patriotic duties which will help humanity to a greater extent.

ANNA CATHERINE LINDLEY,
Secretary.

Tennent Chapter (Tennent, N. J.). In 1731, the Old Scots built their first church on this site. Rev. John Tennent, an effective preacher was the first pastor in the new meeting house. In 1751 the present church was built, and to-day is in a wonderful state of preservation, being built of white oak.

Near the church the famous battle of Monmouth was fought on Sunday, June 28, 1778. During the battle the church was pierced by balls. Stains of blood from a dying American soldier may still be seen on the seat of one of the pews to which tradition says, he was taken after being wounded, the church building being used to some extent as a hospital for the wounded soldiers.

Lieut. Col. Monckton, a gallant young officer was killed. There was a desperate struggle over the body, finally the Americans secured it, brought it to the churchyard and buried it a few feet from the southwest corner of the church. In the summer of 1913, the New Jersey Society of the Sons of the American Revolution placed a British flag on the grave as a tribute to a gallant and brave man.

An interesting patriotic meeting was held by the Tennent Chapter, D.A.R., at Tennent on Flag Day. Members of this Chapter and Monmouth Chapter came from Asbury Park in automobiles and viewed the historic edifice and listened to an address on the Battle by the Rev. F. R. Symmes and enjoyed the exercises provided by the Chapter. An impressive scene occurred when the Honor Roll was read and the service flag displayed, having eleven stars for brothers and sons now in the war.

Mrs. Reid then introduced the State Vice Regent, Mrs. James F. Fielder, of Jersey City, wife of ex-Governor Fielder, who presented a gavel made from a piece of wood taken from the back of the tablet to the memory of Rev. Wm. Tennent.

The gavel was a gift from the Regent, Adeline M. Secor-Reid, of Deal, N. J. Mrs. Fielder said in presenting the gavel that she hoped only the slightest tap would ever be necessary for the Regent to use and she

congratulated the Chapter members upon their patriotic spirit. The Regent responded in fitting words in accepting the gavel for the Chapter. Rev. F. R. Symmes then gave brief history of the Church and an account of the battle, which was intensely interesting.

The Regent, Mrs. Reid, on behalf of Tennent Chapter, presented a similar gavel from a piece of the same wood, to Monmouth Chapter, S.A.R. It was accepted by Robert G. Poole, President of Monmouth Chapter, S.A.R., for his society in a few words of thanks.

Following was a presentation of a handsome silk American flag with staff, belt and standard, the gift of Mr. Joseph A. Reid, of Deal, N. J., husband of the Regent, given in honor of their son, Sergt. William M. Reid, who is now in France. The presentation was made by the Chaplain, Rev. Robert MacKellar, in the absence of Mr. Reid.

The colors were dedicated by the Chaplain, Rev. Robert MacKellar. At their presentation they were carried to the altar and borne by Edward and Clark Gallagher, of Asbury Park, who were in uniform.

Miss Mabel Winsor, of Asbury Park, rendered a very patriotic and impressive toast to the flag. The pledge to the flag was then given by all, and the "Star Spangled Banner" was sung. A short address followed by Chaplain MacKellar. "Onward Christian Soldiers" was sung by the gathering. The S.A.R.'s were represented as the guests of Tennent Chapter.

Mrs. Henry D. Fitts, ex-Regent of Nova Cesarea Chapter, was a guest, as were also four members of Paulus Hook Chapter of New Jersey. A short business session was held at the close of the meeting. At the conclusion of the exercises a basket supper was served which was very much enjoyed.

(Mrs. Jos. A.) Adeline M. Secor-Reid,
Regent.

Cincinnati Chapter (Cincinnati, O.). A permanent committee, appointed to do the active work in connection with the adoption of Battery F, by the Daughters of the American Revolution, held its first meeting on August 27, 1918. Captain Coffin was present and showed his appreciation of the enthusiasm of the members in their desire to aid him in caring for the members of his Battery.

The Captain's demeanor impressed all with the fact that the boys were under good leadership. He made known some of their wants and needs, and plans were immediately afoot to take up the work in earnest.

Means to do this work had been provided by funds from an entertainment given at the Cincinnati Country Club; from individual contributions of D.A.R. members and their friends; by proceeds of an entertainment given by the committee at the Sinton Hotel and by money voted us by the Chapter.

In making purchases of different articles, the Committee acknowledges generous concessions in price, allowed through courtesies extended to the Chairman by the dealers.

After their formal adoption by the Daughters at the Church of the New Jerusalem and the presentation to them of a guidon, each of the hundred and ninety members, then comprising the Battery was given a comfort bag containing many useful and necessary articles. Books and magazines, a piano, a victrola and records, book cases and chairs were sent to equip their entertainment tent.

At Thanksgiving time a ready response was met to an appeal for jelly and jams to fill boxes to remind Battery F that they were remembered by those who were pledged to foster them. In response to a request from Captain Coffin, money belts were sent, also quite a number of sweaters, and a few blankets and pillows. When their ranks were depleted by the Selective Draft and Sergeant Burns came to Cincinnati to secure fresh recruits, fifty dollars was given him for this purpose. At Christmas time a box of candy was also sent each boy.

In February, when the weather necessitated a change of shoes, not provided by Uncle Sam, we were confronted with the problem of furnishing these at a cost of about $40 more than was in the treasury. Permission was obtained from the Daughters to make the purchase, and a promise of money from them to make up the deficit, so once more the Committee was the means of furnishing them a necessity.

When Smileage Books were being sent to the different cantonments, Battery F was not forgotten and a generous donation of quite a number from one of the Daughters together with others garnered here and there, enabled us to feel our boys could smile with the others.

The most recent activity has been the making of rifle covers to supply a request for same, and so well marshalled has been this Committee that the making of a hundred and fifty-five rifle covers of heavy khaki cloth required but a call from the chairman and the work was finished and

on its way. Our work along these lines has entailed an expenditure of $1,050.43. Deposited in bank to the credit of this committee is a balance of $302.86, to furnish these boys with what they may need on their overseas journey on which they are about to embark, and to go toward supplying their future needs while over there.

That the boys of Battery F have appreciated what has been done for them is attested by Captain Coffin, who on the occasion of his visits home has not neglected to attend committee meetings and very generously thanks us. Those who have been associated in this work cannot but feel that the special privilege of gladdening the hearts of these boys has been an honor conferred on them by an organization whose watchword is "Patriotism."

A photograph of the boys was taken by our Regent to Washington and accorded a place on the walls of Memorial Continental Hall.

There have been three of their number whose untimely deaths denied them the privilege of action but whose spirit of bravery was in no way less heroic, because it was not theirs to meet the enemy face to face. To them we paid our little tribute in the sympathetic language of flowers.

Should these young patriots be called upon to "sleep in mud and fight in blood," may their faith and hope still be in the Stars and Stripes and the duty be ours to inspire, cherish and comfort them.

ALICE K. HOFFMAN,
Secretary, Battery F Committee.

Colonial Daughters Chapter (Farmington, Me.) The annual meeting for the election of officers was held Tuesday evening, May 22, 1917, in the Normal School building. The report of the year's work was submitted. Mrs. Alice B. Steele, State Regent, gave a very interesting report of the Continental Congress held in Washington, and it was voted to dispense with the anniversary dinner this year and to devote the money that would be so used for aid to the war funds. Officers for the ensuing year were elected: Geneva Presson, wife of Geo. McL. Presson, Adjutant General of Maine, being chosen Regent.

Colonial Daughters Chapter celebrated Anniversary Day, June 26, at the home of one of the members. The decorations consisted of flags, peonies, lilacs, and conspicuous was a fine picture of General Washington. A picnic lunch was served at noon on the spacious piazza, followed by a business meeting. Sixteen members and three guests were present. The chairman of the Research Committee reported that the graves of Revolutionary soldiers had been decorated Anniversary Day. A collection was taken for the French war orphans.

It was voted to buy yarn to knit two sets, two sweaters, two scarfs, two helmets and two pairs wristlets to be sent to the S.S. Nicholson N. S. The Chapter voted to buy two Liberty Bonds with money from the permanent fund and one Liberty Bond with money from the check account. It was voted to place the Scrap Book in the library with the other D. A. R. books.

We have held thus far seven meetings this year; largest attendance at a meeting, sixteen; smallest, nine members.

During the past year the graves of three Revolutionary soldiers have been located and marked, three new members have been admitted and three have been granted demits from the Chapter.

KATHERINE DASCOMBE,
Historian.



GENEALOGICAL DEPARTMENT

In answers to "Queries" it is essential to give Liber and Folio or "Bible Reference." Queries will be inserted as early as possible after they are received. Answers, partial answers, or any information regarding queries are requested. In answering queries please give the date of the magazine and the number of the query. All letters to be forwarded to contributors must be unsealed and sent in blank, stamped envelopes, accompanied with the number of the query and its signature. The Genealogical Editor reserves the right to print anything contained in the communication and will then forward the letter to the one sending the query.

MRS. MARGARET ROBERTS HODGES
Genealogical Editor, Annapolis, Maryland

ANSWERS

3104. (6) TERRELL, (7) RUSH-PERRY.—One of my ancestors was Benjamin Rush, said to have m Abigail Terrel. My Benjamin was b 1755, and lived in Va., but d on Cape Fear River, in N. C., while on a visit there. His son, Crigsby Rush, of Montgomery Co., N. C., was the father of my great-grandmother, Elizabeth Rush. Elizabeth, Benjamin, and Terrell Rush are common names in this family.—*Miss Nellie Ayres,* 725 W. 7th St., Sedalia, Mo.

5073. CRAWFORD.—Abstract, Westmoreland Co., Pa. Wills: Will of Col. Wm. Crawford, dated May 16, 1782; probated Sept. 13, 1782, names: wife, Hannah Crawford; children, John Crawford, Effie McCormick; Anne Cornell and her four children, William, James, Nancy and Polly. Executors: Brother John Stephenson, William Harrison and wife, Hannah Crawford. Witnesses: Thomas Gist, Mary Wright, John Ecales, Nancy McKee.

Concerning the pension of Col. Crawford's widow, which is said to have been awarded (see Pa. archives), there is no trace of it either in the Pension Bureau at Washington, or at the State Archives at Harrisburg, Pa. I have found a note as follows: "John Crawford, Lieut., Col. Watts Flying Company, released from prison at Elizabethtown, N. J., Dec. 8, 1780." This may be John (2) ex-Col. Wm. Crawford, in which case his line may be found in N. J.—*E. M. Hiestand-Moore, M.D.,* 1708 Race Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

6008. CRISSEY.—Liberty Crissey, son of David and Hannah (Wilmot) Crissey, of Woodbury and Waterbury, Conn., was b about 1764 and lived in Winchester, Conn. He m in 1785, Statuci Brainerd, b 1770, in Hartland, Conn. He went to Chatham, N. Y. They had nine children. Statuci m second, Ephraim Doolittle, and m third, on April 7, 1827, Chandler Conway Phelps, in Simsburg, Conn. Brainerd-Brainerd, Gen. Vol. I, Part 2, page 115. Annals of Winchester, Conn., page 70. Phelps, Gen., page 599.—*Frances H. Corbin,* New Haven, Conn.

6043. BALDWIN.—The Anne Baldwin who m Riverius Stilson was the dau of Theophilus Baldwin, b at Milford, Conn., 1694. He settled in New Milford, among the first settlers of that town and m there Jerusha Beecher on June 5, 1722. He d May 1, 1745. His widow m second time David Noble and d Aug. 22, 1790, aged 84 yrs., 11 mos. Theophilus was captain for many years, a responsible office in the serious troubles this frontier town then had with the Indians. He was a son of Theophilus Baldwin, b Milford, April 26, 1659; m Feb. 8, 1683, Elizabeth Campfield, who d before June 22, 1698. The widow m John Werrin. Theophilus, Sr., was the son of Richard Baldwin of "Donrigge" parish of Aston Clinton, Co., Bucks, Yeoman. The old spelling was "awldwynw." He m Ellen ———. His will was proved in the Court of Archdeaconry of Bucks, Feb. 21, 1552.—*Jannette Burlingham,* Shullsburg, Wis.

6028. ALEXANDER.—I regret to say that I have not seen the original Alexander query, but would like to advise the querist that I have a copy of an Alexander Tree headed by James Alexander, (wife's name not shown) whose two sons, Hezikiah (1728-1800) and John McKnit Alexander (1733 - 1817) were signers of the Mecklenburg Declaration. This document was signed by six members of the Alexander family, all near kin. The

children of James Alexander (ante) were: Theophilus (Mar., 1714); Jemima (Nov. 1716, d young); Edith (1716, d young); Keziah (May, 1720, d young); Ezekiel I (1725, d young); Hezekiah (1728-1800); Amos (Jan. 1728); Jemima II (Jan. 1720, m Sharp); John McKnit (1733-1817); Margaret (June, 1726); Elizabeth (Nov., 1746, m Sample); Abigail (1748, m ——— Bradley); Josiah (1752); Ezekiel II (1754). The lines of the surviving issue are all continued in the James Alexander Tree which bears a coronet, indicating a claim to descent from the Earl of Stirling, but the basis of this claim is not shown. Wm. Alexander, who was b in N. Y. in 1726, was styled "Lord Stirling." He is believed to have been the real Earl, but the whole clan was in exile, and Lord Stirling was a "rebel" in 1776, a general in the Rev. War. The title was held in Great Britain for a time by Alexander Humphreys, of Birmingham, England; but he was dispossessed of the earldom in default of title in 1739. Wm. Alexander (Lord Stirling) d at Albany, N. Y., in 1783. I am unable to say whether or not the James Alexander who headed the line I have on record, was a brother of the Earl, though his children were the contemporaries of the American "Lord Stirling."

In the Presbyterian Historical Society of Pa., there is an interesting statement on file concerning the Alexander family. This MS. bears no date. It was written by James Alexander, of Piqua, Ohio, and has to do with an early settlement in Maryland made by a large body of colonists who came from Ireland in the 17th century. These settlers were all branches of the Alexanders and located on the seacoast, before the interior of the country was much known. From this locality they moved in a body to the upper part of Cecil Co., Md. Mr. James Alexander says his grandfather d about 1778, or 1780, in Cecil Co., Md. When the 18th century began, the colony numbered nearly a hundred families, all of the Alexander clan. Some few went to Delaware, which was originally a part of Maryland. Between 1760 and 1770, from the Cecil Co., Md., colony there was a migration of many Alexanders who removed thence to N. C.—about fifty or sixty families going south in a body to settle in Mecklenburg Co. Among the N. C. settlers were Hezekiah Alexander, John McKnit Alexander and Elizabeth Alexander, who were uncles and aunt to the author of the statement quoted. At this time the majority of the population of Mecklenburg Co., N. C., were Alexanders. The author remembered an "Uncle Moses" who lived on the farm adjoining the one on which he was born (no date shown). This "Uncle Moses" had a number of sons, one of whom was named Mark, who went to Baltimore and d a bachelor. Other sons went to Va., and Dr. Alexander of Princeton, N. J., is descended from one of the Va. branches. The author's grandfather was named James, familiarly known as "Old Doctor Jemmy," because of his skill in performing minor surgical operations. He had six sons: Theophilus, Hezikiah, Amos (father of the author), John McKnit, Josiah and Ezekiel. Amos Alexander has twelve children: Walter (d during the Rev. War, leaving one son, Robert); Priscilla (m Robert Longville); Jeremiah (m Alexander Read's dau); Rachel (single); Ruth (m Andrew Wallace); Mary (m John Evans); Dorcas (m Henry McCoy); Amos; Sarah (m Robert Hodgson); Mark; Margaret (m James Alexander, a relative); James (the author, aged 76 at date of MS).

James Alexander, the author, d in the 19th century (sometime in the 60's) in his 89th year, leaving issue: Amos, Adam C., Alexander, W. Alexander (Walter?), James, David, Wm. Henry.

Some notes filed with James Alexander statement say there were seven Alexanders who signed the Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence. (The document shows six of the names.) The original draft of the Mecklenburg Declaration (dated May 20, 1775) was taken to Philadelphia by Captain Jack, who placed it in the hands of John Adams and Thomas Jefferson to be presented to the Colonial Congress.

The "Uncle Moses" referred to in the James Alexander statement appears in the Alexander Tree as the son of Joseph McKnit Alexander (one of the Mecklenburg signers). He appears to have been a cousin to the author of the MS, known probably as "Uncle Moses."

Alexander Hodgson (son of Sarah Alexander and Robt. Hodgson) was living in 1875, at 408 W. Grace St., Richmond, Va. A copy of the Mecklenburg Declaration was printed in the "North Carolina Leaflet." I am unable to give the date of publication. *Eleanor M. Hiestand-Moore, M.D.*, 1708 Race St., Philadelphia, Pa.

6100. Coffin.—I have considerable data concerning this family—the name is more properly spelled Coffeen, Captain John was b July 28, 1727; m at Middletown, Conn., Nov. 19, 1751, to Susanna Goldsmith, of Boston, of Irish origin. He d Nov. 29, 1802. Will probated Dec. 8, 1802. To the list of children given I can add one, Eleazer, baptized 1726. I have lists of children of sons: Lake,

Eleazer, Michael and William, not of Daniel, who, however, had a large family. If the correspondent will send me the data on hand, I may be able to make still further supplement. My interest in the family centers in Lucunda Coffeen, who, with her twin sister, Lorinda, was b about 1810–15, probably at Youngstown, N. Y. I am unable to state the name of her father; her mother was a dau of ——— Barber. The presence of the name of Lorinda among the children and grandchildren of Michael (son of Captain John) makes it seem likely that the foregoing twins are also among Michael's descendants. I shall welcome any data relative to the family of Daniel (son of Captain John).—*Wm. H. Powers,* Brookings, S. D.

6104. Sanford.—In his history of the Thomas Sanford family, C. E. Sanford implies that Elihu, Sr., was a private in the Rev. army (Vol. I, page 180). On page 263, same volume, Elihu, Jr., he states, enlisted in the Rev. army at the outbreak of the War. Reenlisted Feb. 16, 1777, for three years as corporal in the 8th Regt. Continental Foot, Col. John Chaudler. May 25, 1778, he was appointed first sergeant of Capt. David Dorance's Co., 5th Regt., of Continental Foot. Served until the close of the war, and was honorably discharged as first sergeant.—*Mrs. Henry F. Ware,* 643 Third Ave., Durango, Colo.

6113. Arnold.—I am a descendant of one Jonathan Arnold of Gloucester, or Smithfield, R. I., and will gladly exchange information.—*Mrs. James Charles Balcome-Peabody,* 21 Allston St., Boston, Mass.

6140. Bull.—Perry Co., Pa., was formerly Cumberland Co., and became Perry Co. in 1820. Look in Cumberland Co. records for Rev. service. The stones on either side of Richard Bull's grave in the old cemetery are lost. For further genealogical and historical data of Pa. Bulls., consult the Bull. Genealogy, page 10.—*Mrs. Clayton E. Emig.*

QUERIES

6234. Walton.—To what family of Walton did Capt. Mark Walton belong? He lived in Pequannock and Rockaway, N. J. He signed the Pequannock Remonstrance and is given by Crayon as captain in the Rev. He d in 1808. He m first, Ann, whose last name is not known. I should like their parentage and his record.

(2) Smith.—Jesse Smith, b about 1757, d in Mexico, N. Y., 1841. Rev. pensioner says he enlisted in Stratford, Conn., 1776. He lived in Pittsfield and Great Barrington, Mass., and was first heard of when he m Susannah Nichols in Washington, Mass., 1785. Who were his parents?

(3) Nichols.—Rev. John Nichols of Washington, Mass., formerly of R. I., b about 1739, says a Wickford, R. I. deed, is son of Thomas of East Greenwich. He m Susannah Clark, according to Arnold who has their marriage date wrong, as shown by deeds on file in R. I. What Thomas was this?

(4) Baker.—Susannah Baker of Norwich, m John Elderkin, Jr., 1714. A deed states that her father was Joseph; but which Joseph Baker? John and Susannah were parents of Gen. Jedediah Elderkin of the Fifth Conn. Regt. of the Rev.

(5) Abell.—Experience Abell of Norwich, m Thomas Wood in 1719. She was the mother of the wife of Gen. Jedediah Elderkin. The family record, as given me, states that she was the dau of Caleb Abel. But that young woman m a Hyde. Who was her father?

(6) Flint.—John Flint of Salem, great-grandfather of Capt. Royal Flint of Washington's staff, m an Elizabeth about 1778. Who was she?

(7) Blin.—William Blin of Wethersfield, Conn., m Sarah ——— about 1733. They were the parents of William Blin who served in the Rev. Who was she?

(8) Riggs.—David Riggs, according to family records, served seven years as captain of an Independent Company of the Rev., but we find no official record of it. He was of Basking Ridge, N. J. He d in Lyons, N. Y., 1834, aged 85. He m Sallie Trembley.

(9) Cox.—The mother of Capt. David Riggs was Elizabeth Cox, who m David Riggs, Sr. She was b in 1716, and is said to be dau of Philip Cox. Philip Cox had three wives, so I wish to know which one was Elizabeth.

(10) Cary.—Who were the parents of Joseph Cary, of Middle Haddon, who m Abigail Bigelow, 1739? They were the parents of the wife of William Blin of the Rev. —E. L. W.

6235. Brooks - Purdy. — Jacob Warren Brooks, b June 23, 1787, m Elizabeth Purdy, b Oct. 28, 1787. They went from S. C. to Blount Co., Ala., about 1810-1812, and both d there. They were from Newberry, Abbeville, or Edgefield, I think. Is there Rev. service in either of these lines? All general data and service desired.

(2) Aldridge-Chaney.—Andrew Aldridge, b Oct. 11, 1782, m Leah Chaney, b Mar. 10, 1784. They were m in east Tenn., probably Bledsoe Co., in 1806, and moved to Blount Co., Ala., about 1810, and d there. Tradition

says that Leah Chaney was b in Va. and that her mother was a Henry, cousin or aunt to Patrick Henry. What was her father's name? Did he render service during the Rev.? Leah had one son named Jacob C., and I find the name of Jacob Chaney in Pittsylvania Co., Va., in the census of 1782, or 1785. What was Leah's mother's name, and is there service on this line?—M. A. L.

6236. Buchanan-Maple.—Mary Buchanan, b Sept. 25, 1785, in Pa. m David Maple Jan. 6, 1814, in Ky. She d Aug. 27, 1856, at Maquon, Ill. She was first cousin to Pres. James Buchanan. She was a dau of Joe Buchanan. She had a sister Catherine, who m Henry Kelley. Desired ancestry of Mary Buchanan and her husband, David Maple.

(2) Wallace-Chapin.—Esther Wallis, or Wallace, m about 1785, Consider, son of Capt. Caleb Chapin. Lydia Wallace (probably a sister of Esther) m Zalmuna Chapin, a brother of Consider. The ancestry of Esther (Wallace) Chapin desired.—E. J. C. M.

6237. West.—William P. West, b in Lancaster Co., Pa., Sept. 17, 1813, removed to Salem, Columbia Co., Ohio, 1835. He m Sarah Webb, Mar. 29, 1838; d June 24, 1886. Sarah was a dau of Mrs. George Henderson of Allegheny, Pa. I am seeking information of Lydia, the first wife of Wm. West. Their son, Wm. P. West, Jr., was b in 1813, in Lancaster Co., Pa.—E. W.

6238. Woodworth-Parker.—Capt. Jonathan Woodworth, of Conn., son of Stephen Woodworth, removed to Ithaca, N. Y., in 1788. His wife was Mercy Parker. Her ancestry is desired, as well as the Rev. service in both Woodworth and Parker lines.

(2) Brinkerhoff.—Jane Brinkerhoff, b Feb. 28, 1811, in Trumansburg, N. Y., m Orsemus Woodworth. Wanted—the names of her parents and grandparents, and the Rev. service in her father's line.—E. W. S.

6239. Ayers.—John, b Mar. 2, 1663, m Mary Walker in 1689, or 1690. Their children were John, Thomas, Obadiah, Patience, Francis, Nathaniel, Benjamin, Moses and Aaron. Of these, John's line is known. Has anyone entered the D. A. R. on the line of Benjamin, who served in Middlesex Co. militia; or on the lines of Thomas and Nathaniel who were from Sussex Co.? Whom and when did they marry, and names of brothers and sisters, in case they differ from above data?—M. H. O.

6240. Farwell-Bartlett.—Nancy Farwell, m Jas. Harbert Bartlett, who was b in Kingston, N. H., Nov. 26, 1780, d in Manchester, N. H., May 17, 1865. She d in Manchester, N. H., Feb. 17, 1857, at the age of 82 years. Wanted—her ancestry with all gen. data and official proof of Rev. service.

(2) Lamphear-Ames. — Benjamin Lamphear, b near Boston, m Lucinda Ames of Springfield, Mass., Apr. 19, 1806. Wanted—his ancestry with all gen. data and official proof of Rev. service.—V. B. B.

6241. Parker.—Thomas Parker was one of the Green Mountain Boys under Col. Seth Warner. He was in the Battle of Bennington. His son George, b about 1760, carried supplies from Albany to the armies of Schuyler and Arnold during the battle of Bemis Heights. Said George m Phebe Piersall, a Quakeress, aged 14. They had nine children. Ancestry with all gen. data and Rev. record desired.—C. M. P.

6242. Allen-Graves.—Can anyone give me the names and date of birth of Gen. Ira Allen's sons? This Ira Allen was a brother of Ethan Allen of Ticonderoga fame. One Wm. Allen, b May, 1780, in N. H., m Phoebe Graves, b 1785 in Vt. Wm. Allen and Phoebe Graves-Allen had seven children: Ira, Clarissa, Hannah, Phoebe, Lydia (my grandmother), Marilla and William. Ira m Luana Linley, Feb. 19, 1823. They had thirteen children: Arthur, Azariah, Amartha Ann, Amaziah, Andrew Jackson Ethan, Andrus Daniel, Amanda Ann, Adelia Ann, Anderson, Addison, (two girls—no names given), Almon Ira, b June 2, 1847. Andrew Jackson Ethan Allen m Lizzie Goodwin, Mar. 11, 1867, Peoria, Ill.—R. D. C.

6243. Richards.—Where can I obtain information regarding the Richards family of Va.? I should like to correspond with any descendant of this family.—M. G.

6244. Lewis. — My grandfather, Andrew Lewis, was b in Little Egg Harbor, N. J., about one hundred and twenty years ago. He m Lucy Mallory, who was b in Stillwater, Conn. Were any of their ancestors or relatives in the Rev. War?—S. E. M.

6245. Moore.—Can anyone give me information about the Moores of N. C.? I desire the name of Gov. Thomas Overton Moore's father. Tom Moore was the War Governor of La.; his mother was Jean Overton.—L. A. S.

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DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE

Vol. LII

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ISSUED MONTHLY BY

THE NATIONAL SOCIETY OF THE DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION

Publication Office, 227 South Sixth Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

MRS. GEORGE MAYNARD MINOR
Chairman Magazine Committee, Waterford, Conn.

MISS NATALIE SUMNER LINCOLN
Editor, Memorial Continental Hall, Washington, D. C.

MRS. MARGARET ROBERTS HODGES
Genealogical Editor, Annapolis, Md.

ENTERED DECEMBER 13, 1917, AT THE PHILADELPHIA, PA., POST OFFICE AS SECOND CLASS MATTER UNDER THE ACT OF MARCH 3, 1879

Single Copy, 15 Cents | Yearly Subscription, $1.00 | Canadian Postage, 30 Cents Additional

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"THE RETURN OF THE MAYFLOWER"

ARRIVAL OF THE FIRST CONTINGENT OF UNITED STATES DESTROYERS AT QUEENSTOWN, IRELAND, MAY 4, 1917. FIRST REPRODUCTION OF THE PAINTING BY THE CELEBRATED BRITISH MARINE ARTIST, BERNARD F. GRIBBLE, SENT TO THE SECRETARY OF THE NAVY, BY VICE ADMIRAL SIMS, U. S. N. (*See page 706.*)

DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE

VOL. LII, No. 12 DECEMBER, 1918 WHOLE No. 317

THE COMPOSITE PERSONNEL OF OUR FIGHTING FORCE

By Josephus Daniels
Secretary of the Navy

THE war has brought vividly to a focus the many-sidedness of our modern fighting fleet. It has emphasized the splendid fitness of the personnel of the regular navy. By reason of those professional qualities, the service has been able to absorb an immense influx of "green material," and yet, notwithstanding the newness of these men to work afloat, to mold them into a dependable, diligent and efficient force.

This amazing performance is a revelation that should rightly arouse the utmost pride in every red-blooded American. In brief, it tells the story of years of painstaking, zealous teamwork on the part of all hands of our peace-time battle squadrons, and, also, that other story, the readiness of their fellow citizens to lend a hand and learn the tricks of the fighting men of the fleet when the honor of the nation required their coöperation.

The average layman may not be aware of it, but the gallant and efficient work of our soldiers on the battle front would not be possible were the navy not on the job every foot of the three thousand miles of open water that lie between our shores and the coasts "Over There." Vigilant without cease, undaunted by storm and mountainous seas, ever ready to push into the teeth of peril, that the menacing U-boat might be held at bay or kept afar from the convoy of crowded transports or a string of preciously freighted merchantmen. Such, in substance, is one angle of the vitally necessary activities of the navy. How well this duty has been discharged has been attested by the enemy's wonderment that we should have mustered the powerful forces at Pershing's command. Again, the smallness of our losses in transit is another proof of the measure of protection afforded by our fighting fleet.



U. S. S. MONONGAHELA

A TYPE OF THE CIVIL WAR PERIOD

Finally, to bring the record of the navy nearer home, just think of the hundreds of craft engaged in patrolling the Atlantic seaboard and guarding the continental littoral all the way from the outposts at the easternmost tip of Maine down to the Caribbean approaches to the Panama Canal. Undoubtedly the first of the Kaiser's submarines that ventured across the Atlantic to sink American shipping in home waters came here to determine the nature and the extent of our mobile defences. Thanks to the joint work of the men of the regular navy and their brothers-in-arms, the men of the Naval Reserve Force, trespassing U-boats have found it healthier to take their stations a hundred or more miles seaward, and, thus held at long range, were able to effect only a modest part of the damage they counted upon causing us.

How has it been possible for us to obtain within a period of less than two years an organization of more than half a million officers and men, and to build up this force from a nucleus of a little more than 50,000—the peace-time personnel of the regular service? The problem was broadly a two-sided one: a body of picked men for the sailor ratings and then a corps of officers capable of filling the executive functions of leaders and administrators. The ordinary channels of supply could no longer furnish enough of either of these when war was imminent. Supplemental avenues had to be opened up. The first and always the best source for naval officers is the Naval Academy; second, the experienced enlisted men and warrant officers who have served long in the fighting fleet and merited advancement by reason of demonstrated fitness; third, the trained men of the Naval Militia; fourth, seasoned seafaring men; and, fifth, youths from civil life who have had military, engineering, or scientific education.

From these several sources a large number of additional officers have been secured, and not a few of them have proved valuable additions to the service when the exigencies of war called for the commissioning of more ships than it was possible to officer with grades of the regular establishment only. The increase of the enlisted personnel presented an easier problem, because much of the work expected of them is and has been of a character that can, after diligent study and training, be done satisfactorily —for Young America, when his heart is in his job, does not take long to "catch on."

The men of the regular fighting fleet and those of the Naval Reserve Force differ, and at the same time, the associated organizations coördinate and give us the fine defensive body which is now keeping watch and ward night and day, despite changeful weather, upon thousands of miles of the treacherous seas. As patriots, each and all of them are giving of their best, and every one of them is true steel. But this metallurgical metaphor is more than a mere reference to the single quality of faithfulness. Steel is of many sorts, and the service expected of it is dependent upon inherent characteristics—characteristics that are the consequence of special alloys or the result of the niceties of tempering and annealing.

The men who entered the regular navy before the war did so inspired by a desire to make for themselves in that service a life-long career. Years of training, years of study, and long periods of familiarity with the theoretical and the practical sides of their profession have made them specialists—their minds have been alloyed by acquaintance with technical problems, and ripening experience



U. S. S. CONNECTICUT

THE FLAGSHIP OF REAR ADMIRAL ROBLEY D. EVANS AND REAR ADMIRAL CHARLES S. SPERRY ON THE MEMORABLE TRIP AROUND THE WORLD IN 1907

has strengthened their intellectual fibre, and fixed for them limits beyond which they must not bend in carrying out their duties or the disciplinary trusts imposed upon them. They are, to use another kindred metaphor, the high-speed tools by which more plastic steels can be fashioned into fighting instruments or the various and manifold mechanisms that represent a modern battle unit. This, broadly, is the fundamental difference between the officers and the enlisted men of the navy and their corresponding fellows of the Naval Reserve Force.

There are, of course, exceptions to this broad generalization, because war afloat to-day involves something more than a capacity to handle fighting craft and to deal with the battle fleet from a purely military standpoint. We realize now, as we did not a brief span back, something of the revolutionary circumstances imposed by the insidious U-boat. From civil life we have drawn into the naval service for the period of the war men who have evolved for us standards of nautical camouflage, so that we might be able to paint our ships in a way to deceive the evil eye—the periscope—of the submarine. Scientists and other professional men wearing the uniform of this branch of the navy have devised, developed, or otherwise contributed to the sound-detecting apparatus that makes it possible to pick up and to locate approximately a lurking underwater boat; and, then, from among our masters in maritime salvage, we have recruited a corps of experts who are now bent upon offsetting the ravages of the Kaiser's sea asps—reclaiming, in short, from their ocean graves ships that normally might be considered total losses.

One might go on and mention the splendid personnel, recruited from the merchant service and also from our fishing fleets, who are doing their valuable bits for the nonce in connection with our sea-borne defense. They have been drawn from their accustomed fields of activity or labor, and are indispensable to our strength afloat. These men entered the Naval Reserve Force not for a career, but to show their willingness to help, where they believed themselves best equipped, during the continuance of a national emergency. Most of them are in the navy today to hasten the defeat of the foe, and, like their brothers of the established naval service, are bent upon successfully ending hostilities.

It stands to reason that the man of the regular navy—the man who has had previous training in the requirements of the sea—is going to give a more rounded, a more skilful, and, withal, a better balance of efficient service than the average naval reservist. This does not carry with it the slightest color of disparagement, for it would be a strange reflection upon education if it were otherwise. The matter of greater efficiency, however, is only true in regard to the man of the regular navy so far as he has had previous experience, and his fellow of the naval reserve is new to the job. When the naval reservists have received sufficient training to accustom them to a sea life and the performance of the tasks peculiar to it, not a few have shown themselves eligible to discharge the same duties as the men of the established service.

The Naval Reserve Force was primarily created by the act of Congress approved August 29, 1916, and subsequently amended in some respects by the act of Congress approved July 1, 1918. Both of these legislative actions were inspired to provide for the expansion of the regular navy in time of emergency.



U. S. SUBMARINE L-1

THE NEWEST TYPE OF SUBMARINE

No nation can afford to maintain during periods of peace either an army or a navy large enough to meet adequately the full demands of war. In consequence, it is the custom of all great nations to prepare for war by having at their disposal a numerous reserve force subject to call if needed.

The legislation enacted to this end in 1916 provided for various classes of reserves for the navy, so that any citizen of the United States, inspired by patriotic motives and desirous of serving the country in the hour of danger, might find an opportunity for such service in some one of the classes of the Naval Reserve Force. Those wishing to serve with the navy in this war and to be trained for naval duties in any future conflict, and who are without previous seafaring experience or education in naval matters, have ample opportunities offered them in the different divisions of the activities of the Naval Reserve Force. There are a few obvious conditions in the wording of the law creating the Naval Reserve Force which differentiate the latter from the regular navy. Let us be specific:

In the regular navy, enlistments are for a period of four years each. In the Naval Reserve Force enlistments, or more properly enrolments, are for a period of four years with a promise to render continuous active service during a national emergency, as so declared by the President, regardless of whether the national emergency exists for a longer or shorter period of time. Active service in time of peace, during an enrolment, is required for only a stated period.

In the regular navy there is no classification, in the particulars to be listed, whereas the Naval Reserve Force is divided or classified into six distinct branches or divisions of activities. The legal classification, which is not infrequently confusing, resolves itself, for administrative purposes, into the following:

(*a*) Reservists qualified for their respective rank or rating afloat on ships of the navy.

(*b*) Reservists qualified, agreeably to their rank or rating, for duties on vessels of merchant-ship types.

(*c*) Reservists qualified, according to their rank or rating, for special technical or administrative duties.

(*d*) Reservists qualified for aviation duties.

Under (*a*) are Class 1, the Fleet Naval Reserve, composed of former members of the regular navy; and Class 2, the Naval Reserve, composed of members qualified for the duties of their rank afloat.

Under (*b*) comes Class 3, the Naval Auxiliary Reserve, consisting of members who have qualified themselves to perform duties on merchant ships taken over by the Navy Department.

Under (*c*) comes Class 4, the Naval Coast Defense Reserve, composed of a personnel especially qualified to perform certain administrative and technical duties on shore. Members of this class, however, as time and opportunity offer, will receive training also for duties afloat, and when so qualified will be transferred to Class 2, a sea-going class.

Under (*d*) comes Class 5, the Naval Reserve Flying Corps, composed of members who have qualified for aviation duties. Since there is no naval flying corps, this body of reservists carries on with credit the whole of the navy's activities in aviation.

Class 6 is not really a class, but instead, a subclass of all other classes. The one outstanding difference is that members of this class do not receive retainer pay.

Retainer pay is a feature which makes



U. S. S. ROBLEY D. EVANS

THE LATEST TYPE OF DESTROYER RECENTLY LAUNCHED

the compensation of the Reserve Force distinguished from that given the men of the established service. Members of the regular navy are not entitled to retainer pay, whereas members of the Naval Reserve Force are entitled to a retainer pay in addition to any pay to which they may be entitled by reason of active service.

While these conditions or distinctions constitute in a degree or manner a difference between members of the regular navy and of the Naval Reserve Force, nevertheless they in no wise interfere with the work either organization has to do in time of war. They are brothers in arms then in every sense of the word—each doing his best in his particular assignment. The Navy Department has recognized this fact, and, to the end of equality of the outward badges of authority and responsibility, has issued a general order to the effect that there will be no distinction made during the period of the war in the uniforms worn by members of the regular navy or of the Naval Reserve Force, nor in the insignia and corps devices placed thereon.

The Naval Reserve Force was started, completely organized, and was put on an efficient basis by the Bureau of Navigation in a remarkably short period. This was a work of the utmost importance and reflects the greatest credit upon those directly and intimately responsible for the achievement. The force has proved of the greatest value in carrying out the operations of the war, and will, indubitably, be an immense asset in time of peace. Hundreds of details to duties necessary for the skilful and the proper execution of the manifold work of the Navy Department in the prosecution of the war have been made by the officers in charge of the Naval Reserve Division of the Bureau of Navigation. Among other things, these duties have included the operation of the naval censorship, the communication service, naval intelligence, and the activities of supply officers. Without the aid of the Naval Reserve Force, the Navy Department would have been unable to carry on its manifold functions.

And, finally, to make still plainer the part played by the Naval Reserve Force in its relation to the established service, the new organization increased the capacity of the navy to undertake the following additional duties imposed by a state of war—the reservists fitting into these activities in the manner specified:

Manning of additional craft of the enumerated types: Transports, mine layers, submarine chasers, supply ships, colliers, hospital ships, patrols, mine sweepers, oil tankers.

Partial duties on battleships, cruisers, destroyers.

Performing the following special services: Technical duties, engineering, inspection, recruiting, medical, supply and accounting, naval construction, civil engineering, aviation.

Just as the splendid education given our officers at the Naval Academy fitted them to do their vital part in training others so that the personnel of the service might be increased by 21,000 officers and 285,000 men of the enlisted ratings of the Reserve Force, so, too, that Alma Mater, by courses of intensive instruction, is carrying on the further work of qualifying at the present time a class of 450 officers of the Naval Reserve so that they may win temporary commissions in the regular service. The wonderfully coordinated educational machinery of the academy is achieving this in unit periods of fifteen weeks. This would not be possible, however, if the hearts and brains of the best of our youth were not united in a patriotic determination to make themselves thus more valuable to the country.

COMMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT GENERAL

SIXTY THOUSAND DOLLARS of the one-hundred-thousand-dollar pledge made by the Daughters at the Continental Congress of 1918 have been raised and invested in Liberty Loan Bonds of the third and fourth issues.

Your President General wishes to thank the members and chapters who have paid their quota, thus making it possible to buy the $60,000 worth of bonds, and she sincerely hopes that those who have not yet paid their quota to complete the $100,000—it is but one dollar—will do so immediately. There is yet time!

* * * * * * * * * * *

Work *and* Fight! not Work *or* Fight, is to be the slogan of the American woman today! It is a very easy principle of duty for men to work or fight. They either remain at home, taking part in some form of work to keep the various branches of national industry running smoothly, or else they go across and give in full measure what they can give to the cause of Liberty for All. The choice is not so easy for the women.

The women of America are not permitted to enter the army as regular soldiers or sailors. So they have to grit their teeth hard, find out where they can be most useful, get to *work and fight* with every bit of their courage and endurance to keep the arm of battle strong. For, remember that it is not only the men in the battlefield who are fighting this war, it is the wealth and the spirit of the nation behind them. Are the Daughters of the American Revolution making good? I feel sure that they are.

I do not believe the nation as a whole realizes just how much the women of America are helping along this war. The papers are so filled with war news, we do not read about our own deeds.

The luxury-loving, pampered woman of pre-war period is gone, and in her place we have today the self-respecting, quiet, determined woman, who has taken her place in the first rank and to-day is working and fighting in a way equal to the fighting of the finest men at the front.

It has fallen to the lot of women to work and fight to keep not only the family intact in the daily routine of work of the home, but maintaining the members of that home in a state of economic independence. It is up to every Daughter of the American Revolution to prove her ability to Work *and* Fight, as did her grandmother before her.

* * * * * * * * * * *

The Charter of the Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution provides that the distaff shall be of platinum. When the Government issued a call for all available platinum it depleted the available supply to such an extent that it is impossible for our official jewellers, J. E. Caldwell & Company, to continue the manufacture of the insignia, but as soon as the platinum is released the orders with the necessary permits now on file will receive attention. Until such time remember you are adding to the needed supply for the Government of this precious metal.

THE RED CROSS CHRISTMAS ROLL CALL

THE RED CROSS and holly wreaths will share honors in the streets, in homes, schools, churches, in the theatre and market place, in hospitals, ships, and factories on Christmas morning—the red cross, the symbol of that vast organization for alleviating pain and anguish, and the tiny red holly berry, the sign of the generous spirit of the Yuletide which recks not of hard times and pinching economies, but gives, and gives again, to ease war's suffering and bring joy to some sorrowing heart.

In our first national observance of a Red Cross Christmas last year, the membership of our American organization mounted to over 22,000,000; this year it must go even higher. The millions of dollars poured out by those 22,000,000 have measurably helped the immeasurable sadness of the war.

The Christmas Roll Call means that every adult American, not in the actual service of our country, is summoned to membership in the American Red Cross because he and she are needed, and because it is a pledge of loyalty to our fighting men and to our Allies. It is not a campaign for money, but for members.

The Red Cross has reached trench, camp, canteen, and hospital. It has touched every enlisted man with the promise, if asked, of service to his home folk. It has made service at home its proof of its right to be steward, abroad, of America's treasure of compassion.

This home service applies to the families of men in all branches of war service; to those in the regular army, to the national army, to sailors, marines, men of the aviation corps, engineers, and to the families of men and women attached to hospital units, as nurses, doctors, orderlies, or ambulance drivers. It applies, naturally, also to the families living in this country of soldiers or sailors of any of the Allied forces, and also to the families of civilians who have been wounded or killed as the direct result of war activities, as, for example, through the torpedoing of a merchantman by a submarine.

Thus, Red Cross Home Service is literally help to our men in medical ways, legal ways, business ways, and friendship ways; and from one end of the country to the other it has been recognized as the elemental right due from the American people to their defenders. Every request received and any facts revealed are held in sacred confidence. More than 50,000 patriotic American men and women have readily volunteered to help the Red Cross in this work, and they are serving on 10,000 local committees in all parts of the country.



Photo by Charlotte Fairchild, New York

THE SPIRIT OF THE RED CROSS

POSED BY MARTHA MANSFIELD

Now to this soldier, now to that soldier, to this family and that community, comes the revelation of what Home Service means; for safeguarding the homes of men called to the Colors means safeguarding them as literally, as humanly, as this:

Several weeks after a certain western railroad employe had enlisted, it happened that his wife and children were threatened with ejection from their home for non-payment of the rent. A neighbor suggested that the Home Service of the Red Cross might have influence with the landlord. But the Red Cross workers did more than bridge the financial crisis; they brought friendship and a new sense of life to that home.

In another soldier's home, the little brother — eleven years old — who had walked on crutches all his life, fell and broke them. The family did not have enough money to buy new ones, and went to the Home Service Section of the Red Cross. The worker there took the child to an orthopedic surgeon. He said he could help the boy by an operation. The child was eager at the prospect of being like other children—and he is that now, running and jumping. And the big brother in camp thinks of that every time he sees the sign of the Red Cross.

There is a young woman, the mother of three children, who was helped over a critical period by the Home Service of the Red Cross. Her young soldier-husband was yearningly grateful and begged her in almost every letter to keep the little family he had left a Red Cross family —not letting herself or the children neglect to wear their Red Cross buttons or to heed the suggestions of the Red Cross visitors.

The young mother, to whom economy had not been necessary before, threw a certain glamour about the careful new war-time economies. They would please father, she told the children, and they must do everything to please him because he was a hero, fighting for them and for their country.

That soldier is a prisoner now, and it is known that the first rations sent him by the Red Cross have reached him in the prison camp.

So, in the most literal sense, the soldier or sailor who is worried about his folks at home, may have professional and expert assistance. It may be in seeing that his wife has expert hospital care; that his child is born under right conditions; that a small brother is kept in school instead of having to go to work; that perplexing matters regarding allotments or war-risk insurance are adjusted; in short, that his family's standards of living shall not be lowered because the wage-earner has been called to the Colors.

This stupendous undertaking is possible because of the resources of the American Red Cross, with its tremendous force generated by 22,000,000 members; the coöperation of great agencies of public welfare; the voluntary services of highly skilled professional men and women. Expert legal advice, expert business advice —these things are back of our men.

More than 300,000 families have been relieved of money troubles, legal difficulties, and worries of all sorts by the Home Service of the Red Cross. In money alone, the help given since the war began will have amounted to $6,000,000 by the end of this year; and by that time, too, the expenditure for fighters' families will be at the rate of $1,000,000 a month.

But more important than financial assistance are the other helps that are being freely given, as in cases of sickness, worry over children, business difficulties, and



THE BIRTHDAY GIFT

O Christmas Wreath, you are the very roundest ever seen!
Your berries are the brightest red, your leaves the deepest green.
I've hung you, with a Christmas Prayer,
For all our Soldiers over there.

And as a Birthday Gift to one who came to help us all,
I've put a Red Cross underneath in answer to His call.
I'd like to have His Birthday be
A little gladder 'cause of me.

—Louise Ayres Garnett.

failure to keep in touch with loved ones at the front. The Home Service of the Red Cross has furnished aid to thousands of dependents whose allowances and allotments under the war-risk insurance law have been delayed in reaching them. Over 60,000 inquiries for help of this sort were received during July, each being promptly and efficiently attended to.



AIDING SANTA CLAUS

NO TIME THIS YEAR FOR GIFTS AND TOYS,
OUR WORK IS ALL FOR THE SOLDIER BOYS.

Twenty or more rush inquiries after the welfare of soldiers' families are cabled over from France every day by the Red Cross, and at least one hundred more are sent daily by mail. Men in camp in this country and on the firing line in Europe are in touch at practically all times with Red Cross Home Service field workers who, when appeal is made, communicate at once with the Red Cross in the fighter's home town. It may be repeated here that every request received and any facts revealed are always held in absolute confidence.

Families wishing the advice of Red Cross Home Service, should communicate with the nearest Red Cross Chapter. When, in isolated places, it is not possible to learn from neighbors or friends the nearest source of accurate Red Cross information, they may make inquiry to the Director Gen- l of Civilian Relief, American Red Cross, Washington, D. C.

There is a new birth of neighborliness in the United States. There is not only national goodwill, but a new vision in American men and women. Because of this very fact, it is necessary that this goodwill should be trained to the most delicate tasks. To provide such training in social service, Red Cross Home Service Institutes were planned, and affiliated with universities and schools of philanthropy. Hundreds of volunteer workers have taken these courses, which require the full time of the student for six weeks.

While it is not to be expected that six weeks' training produces an expert social service worker, the course does prepare one for responsible Home Service work in one's community. When these Institutes were first planned, there were some who doubted a full enrolment of students. The applications in some places, however, were greater than

the capacity. This year more than a thousand workers have graduated from the fifty sessions held at thirty different Home Service Institutes.

There is one Home Service worker who wrote, for some weeks, a diary of her work. A part of it, with the names, of course, changed, has been published in pamphlet form by the Red Cross. After recording various difficult family problems which Home Service was helping to solve, she concluded in this way:

Miss Mead said to-day there's one job we haven't had at all yet—looking after the sick and wounded soldiers when they come home, and helping them to work and live again. [Since this was written Home Service has had very much to do with our returned wounded, crippled and tubercular soldiers.] I know what that means, too. I was sick a long time once, and got into the habit of doing nothing till every little thing seemed a mountain, and when I thought about trying it all the courage ran out of my finger tips. It takes a lot of will power to get going again, and if a person hasn't got it inside, he'll need a lot of bolstering from behind. I expect that'll be one of our biggest troubles to cure, after a while.

May 12, 1918—I have just been reading this and thinking it all over. I think my biggest lesson has been that Home Service means so much more than money help—often the money is the least part, perhaps no part. For Home Service often means employment, or schooling, or fun, or instruction in house-keeping and cooking, or the doctoring of mind or soul or body—and it *always* means sympathy and friendship.

Each family is different and has to be treated differently, according to its character and circumstances. You are always meeting with new problems! Miss Mead is splendid at solving problems, and that's where her training at the Home Service Institute comes in. I often wish that I could get away long enough to go to one, and really *learn* this job. The books Miss Mead gave me—"Manual of Home Service," "Handbook of Information for Home Service Sections," and "This Side the Trenches with the American Red Cross"—have all helped me a great deal. I think that I know them almost by heart, I've studied them so hard.

I realize more and more every day that Home Service is one of the best friends the soldier's or sailor's family has, and I'm proud to be part of the work. It's just old-fashioned, fine American neighborliness brought up to date. It's our *pledge* to the boys over there that we are on guard over here and that all is well!

June 1, 1918—The more I think about Home Service, the bigger it grows. Isn't it fine we're here to do it—our *home* share of the war!

And so, when the Christmas bells ring out this year, and we realize that every Christmas message must be one of love and service, we may hear ourselves summoned to the RED CROSS CHRISTMAS ROLL CALL.

"THE RETURN OF THE MAYFLOWER"

The arrival of the first contingent of United States destroyers at Queenstown, Ireland, on May 4, 1917, is the subject of an especially fine painting by the British marine artist, Bernard L. Gribble, whose work as special artist during the Spanish-American War and the Russian-Japanese War gained him fame.

The painting of the U. S. destroyers, sent to the Secretary of the Navy, now hangs in Secretary Daniels' office in the Navy Department at Washington, D. C.

Called by the artist, "The Return of the Mayflower," the painting shows the arrival of the destroyers led by the *U. S. S. Wadsworth,* commanded by Commander John K. Taussig. The destroyers in their order following are *U. S. S. Porter,* Lieut.-Commander W. K. Wortman; *U. S. S. Davis,* Lieut.-Commander R. F. Zogbaum; *U. S. S. Conyngham,* Commander A. W. Johnson; *U. S. S. McDougal,* Lieut.-Commander A. P. Fairfield; *U. S. S. Wainwright,* Lieut.-Commander F. H. Poteel.

LAFAYETTE'S BIRTHDAY CELEBRATED AT WASHINGTON, D. C.

THE joint celebration by the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, Sons of the Revolution in the District of Columbia, and the District of Columbia Society, Sons of the American Revolution, of the 161st anniversary of the birth of Marquis de Lafayette, and the fourth anniversary of the Battle of the Marne, took place at the Lafayette Monument, Washington, D. C., on Friday afternoon, September 6, 1918.

There were present the President of the United States and Mrs. Wilson; the Secretary of the Navy, the Honorable Josephus Daniels; the Count de Chambrun, representing the Ambassador of France; Mr. Louis F. Brownlow, President of the Board of Commissioners of the District of Columbia, and various representatives from the Embassies of the Allied Powers, and other distinguished guests, as follows:

General and Mme. Vignal, French Embassy; Honorable Thomas B. Hoehler, Charge d' Affairs, British Embassy; M. K. Debuchi, Secretary Japanese Embassy; Senor and Mme. Belisaris Parras, Panamanian Embassy; Senor Don. Ignacio Colderon, Bolivian Embassy; General and Mrs. J. D. Cormack, British War Mission; French High Commissioner, M. O. Guerlac, and several members of the Belgian Embassy.

The ceremonies opened with the invocation by the Rev. Charles T. Warner, followed by the presentation of the Colors, to the air of "Stars and Stripes Forever" played by the U. S. Marine Band. The presiding officer, Mr. Louis Annin Ames, President General, Sons of the American Revolution, presented Mr. William Tyler Page, who recited "The American's Creed," after which Mr. Ames made a short address introducing the Secretary of the Navy, Hon. Josephus Daniels.

Secretary Daniels' eulogy of Lafayette was frequently interrupted by enthusiastic applause. In referring to the date, September 14, 1914, he said:

> Do noble natures of separated centuries have communion? It has been said that it was an accident of fate that made the first victory of the Marne fall on the birthday of Lafayette. Should we not say it was a glorious coincidence? Or, better still, that Marshal Joffre's victory was a providential and fitting celebration of the hundred and fifty-seventh birthday of Gilbert du Notier de Lafayette? We come now to another victory of the Marne, thankful for the genius of Foch, who wears worthily the mantle of Lafayette. And again on Lafayette's birthday victorious encounters by the Allied armies in France bring us nearer to the success at arms which will mean to the whole world what Yorktown meant to the Western Hemisphere.

Further on in his address, the Secretary said:

> Lafayette is the type of eternal youth. With years come prudence and caution and conventions which aid knowledge, but youth has



Photo by Harris & Ewing

PRESIDENT AND MRS. WILSON AND SECRETARY DANIELS AT THE LAFAYETTE BIRTHDAY CELEBRATION

the courage of its ideals, the audacity of its faith, and the readiness to risk all, even life itself, for Liberty. All great wars have been fought by what older people call "mere boys." In the war between the States the vast majority of those who followed Grant and Lee were youths, hundreds of thousands under 21 years of age, many of them under 18. There never were finer soldiers in all history. It was the dash and daring of youth that swept all before it in that mighty struggle, and it is the same spirit which today animates our armies fighting their way across the battle-scarred fields of France, and which, with our Allies, will eventually drive the last invader from the soil of Lafayette's beloved country.

The singing of "America" preceded the laying of wreaths and flowers upon the monument in tribute to the memory of Lafayette. The wreaths were presented by President Wilson, the Daughters of the American Revolution, the Sons of the American Revolution, the Sons of the Revolution, and the Belgian Legation.

Mr. Barry Bulkley then read the poem, "The Name of France," by Henry Van Dkye:

Give us a name to fill the mind
With shining thoughts that lead mankind.
The glory of learning, the joy of art,
A name that tells of a splendid part
In the long, long toil and the strenuous fight
Of the human race to win its way
From the ancient darkness into the day
Of freedom, brotherhood, equal right—
A name like a star, a name of light—
I give you France!

Give us a name to stir the blood
With a warmer flow and a swifter flood,
A name like the sound of a trumpet clear
And silver sweet, and iron strong,
That calls three million men to their feet,
Ready to march and steadied to beat
The foes who threaten that name with wrong—
A name that rings like a battle song—
I give you France!

Give us a name to move the heart,
With the strength that noble griefs impart,
A name that speaks of the blood outpoured
To save mankind from the sway of the sword—
A name that calls on the world to share
In the burden of the sacrificial strife,
When the cause at stake is the world's precious life
And the rule of the people everywhere—
A name like a vow, a name like a prayer—
I give you France!

Messages were read from M. Raymond Poincare, President of France, and Marshal Joffre, the former stating in part:

It was for liberty, too, that Lafayette fought by the side of Washington. The names of those two brothers in arms are inseparable as are forever inseparable the hearts of America and of France.

If America has not forgotten Lafayette; if she has not forgotten Rochambeau, DeGrasse, La Luzerne and so many Frenchmen who had the proud joy of fighting here at the dawn of her independence, how can France ever forget the wonderful assistance that so many American soldiers bring to her now?

Every day I am a witness of their magnificent ardor, of their courage and of their enthusiasm for the common cause.

In the name of France, I send to America a message of fidelity, affection, and admiration.

Marshal Joffre's cable stated:

At the hour when you are celebrating at the same time the anniversary of the Battle of the Marne and that of the birth of Lafayette, I join myself whole-heartedly with you, happy to be able to applaud on this great day the first successes of the American army upon the soil of France.

The last speaker was the great-great-grandson of Marquis de Lafayette, Count de Chambrun, Counsellor of the French Embassy. He closed his address with an eloquent tribute to the American soldiers in France, stating:

At the time of the first Battle of the Marne—four years ago to-day—the enemy penetrated to the very hedge of Lafayette's property, "La-Grange." At the second Battle of the Marne, they did not succeed in advancing so far; your own soldiers were there protecting the approach.

Among those heroes of Chateau Thierry and of Fismes, among those who combat on our fields, among those who soar in our skies, may be found many who have the soul of Lafayette; I mean to say, who understand and love the land of France as he understood and loved America. That is the wish that I express to-day. Never have two countries been more intimately united than ours. If there is no written pact between us, there is a great act; there is a great fact. Your men are living at our firesides, and defending them. Your dead repose in our meadows, under the shadow of those thousands—those hundreds of thousands—of little white crosses, which will signify to future generations the meaning of their native land, and the price of Liberty. May the people of France and the people of America forever live, according to the words of Washington, "as brothers should do, in harmonious friendship"! May we, like our victorious soldiers, forever remain united, through life and unto death, *a la vie et a la mort!*"

The ceremonies closed with the singing of "The Marseillaise," by Lieutenant Labat, of the French Military Mission, and the Benediction was pronounced by the Rev. Dr. Charles Wood.

PROCEEDINGS OF 27TH CONGRESS

A copy of the Proceedings of the last Continental Congress has been sent to each member of the present and of the last National Board of Management, to each National Committee Chairman, and to each Chapter Regent.

On sale at Memorial Continental Hall, fifty cents per copy; by mail fifteen cents additional for postage. Money should be sent to Mrs. Robert J. Johnston, Treasurer General, Memorial Continental Hall, Washington, D. C.

OUR WAR POSTAL SERVICE

By Edgar Stanton Maclay

Author of A History of the United States Navy, A History of American Privateers, Reminiscences of the Old Navy, etc.

REALIZING the importance of the postal service in sustaining the morale of oversea troops, our Government has made improvements and developments in this line that were undreamed of in the early days of this nation. That we may better appreciate this (and, incidentally, be less disposed to find fault with unavoidable delays in the delivery and receipt of transatlantic correspondence), a brief survey of old-time postal service in wars of the past will prove enlightening.

During the American Revolution our post-office service, as we may readily imagine, was in a chaotic condition. Previously to that period Benjamin Franklin had been the postmaster general for the Colonies and had brought that service to a then unprecedented degree of efficiency. But, with the outbreak of the Revolution, he was sent to France, where he remained to the end of the struggle. All through the seven years of that war, our postal service became of secondary consideration (the main objective being victory for the cause), so our soldiers and sailors battling on land and sea for liberty received news from home the best they could—and that meant very irregularly, some of the sailors (especially those confined in prisons across the ocean) getting no direct word from their native land for years.

Possibly, the first instance of a "post-office special delivery" in the history of of the United States was that of the Yankee gunner in one of our warships of the Revolution who took a "spent" cannon-ball that came aboard from the English vessel they were fighting and, writing on it with a piece of chalk "Returned with the compliments of Yankee Doodle, post-paid," rammed it home in one of his own guns and fired it back. The present-day expression "cannon-ball express" may not have derived its origin from this incident—although it forms an excellent basis in solid, historical fact.

At the period of our war of 1812-1815 we find that sailors had established an impromptu postal service of their own. On various distant islands in the Atlantic, Pacific and Indian oceans they nailed a box to some conspicuous tree in which they deposited records of their movements; besides personal letters which were to be taken up and carried "home" by the first vessel touching at those "post-office islands" bound for such designated quarters of the earth. As these "post-office islands" generally were uninhabited

by human beings, of course, no postmaster had charge and it was the privilege of any one touching at those points to open and read the "mail in the box," no matter to whom directed. When Captain David Porter made his famous cruise in the Pacific, 1812-1814, he stopped at the desolate island of Charles, in the Galapagos, looked over the "mail" deposited there, and thereby "got track" of many enemy merchantmen cruising in that quarter of the globe.

Not only were these island post-offices used for information as to the whereabouts of whalers and other shipping, but they were used for *misinformation* as well. It was a camouflage indulged in by naval officers when their countries were at war. Captain Porter employed the ruse, in this same cruise, with momentous effect. When the *Essex* started on this celebrated venture, it was intended by our Government that she would meet our frigate *Constitution* and the sloop-of-war *Hornet* at the lonely island of Fernando de Noronha, off the coast of Brazil, and join them in an extended cruise in the Indian Ocean. This program was interrupted by the *Hornet* becoming separated from the *Constitution,* while the latter craft, after her victory over the British frigate *Java* off the coast of Brazil, returned to the United States. Thus it became of supreme importance that Captain Bainbridge (then commanding the *Constitution*) should notify Captain Porter of this radical change in the original program; and, in order to accomplish this end, Bainbridge resorted to a post-office camouflage that has become famous in naval history.

Fernando de Noronha was a desolate rock used for a convict colony under the orders of a governor. Knowing that the British frigate *Acasta,* Captain Kerr, was cruising in this part of the ocean, Captain Bainbridge assumed the character of Kerr and rechristened the *Constitution "Acasta."* Under this guise, he touched at Fernando de Noronha and left a letter to be delivered to Sir James Yeo, of the English frigate *Southampton.* A few weeks later Captain Porter approached the island and, disguising the *Essex* as an English merchant ship, sent an officer ashore for news. The officer returned with the report that there was a letter addressed to Sir James Yeo in the governor's hands.

Feeling sure that this letter was from Bainbridge and intended for himself, Captain Porter, knowing the weakness of the Portuguese governor, sent to him a present of porter and cheese with the request that the letter addressed to Sir James Yeo be handed over, as he was bound for England and would see that it reached its destination. Evidently the porter and cheese (or was it only the porter?) produced the desired effect on the governor, for the letter was promptly turned over, and breaking it open Captain Porter read as follows:

"My Mediterranean Friend—Probably you may stop here. Don't attempt to water; it is attended with too much difficulty. I learned before I left England that you were bound to the Brazil coast. If so, we may meet at Bahia or Rio de Janeiro. I should be happy to meet and converse on our old affairs of captivity. Recollect our secret in those times. Your friend of His Majesty's ship *Acasta,*

"KERR."

Commonplace and innocent enough was this communication. A Wilhemstrasse spy would be pardoned for

failing to discover camouflage in it. But to Captain Porter it meant everything. He and Bainbridge had been captives in Tripoli, so the words "Mediterranean" and "captivity" confirmed his belief that the letter was from Bainbridge and not from Captain Kerr of of the British navy. Holding the letter before the light of a candle, Captain Porter read the message, written in sympathetic ink: "I am bound off Bahia, thence off Cape Frio where I intend to cruise until the 1st of January. Go off Cape Frio, to the northward of Rio de Janeiro, and keep a lookout for me. Your friend."

As we know, Captain Bainbridge, on December 29th, captured the British frigate *Java* and then sailed on his return voyage to the United States. This, of course, ended the project of a squadron cruise in the Indian Ocean. Captain Porter followed the instruction given in the Fernando de Noronha letter but, failing to fall in with the *Constitution,* he faced the alternative of returning to a home port or venturing on a cruise on his own responsibility. He chose the latter course and entered on that single-ship venture in the Pacific which has few equals in naval history for daring and success.

In view of the fact that our sailors and soldiers of the Revolution carried that struggle through to final victory with practically no postal service at all; that our quasi-war with France in 1798-1800, the over-sea campaigns against the States of Barbary in 1801-1805, and the second war against England were successfully conducted with very inefficient means for transmitting correspondence, we of to-day have small reason to complain about the slight defects that developed in the postal service Uncle Sam provided in the great world conflict.

Under war conditions all private correspondence must pass through the hands of a censor. This meant that each letter to and from the United States must be opened and read to make sure that no war secrets were being transmitted, and each censor was held personally responsible for the mail passing through his hands.

Obviously, the task of handling private mail to and from the war zone is stupendous—so great, in fact, that any belligerent government would be justified in prohibiting it altogether, or so curtailing it as to reduce its volume to a minimum. That Uncle Sam has not taken such a step is another evidence of the humanity he has displayed so conspicuously in his conduct of the war. Every patriotic American, therefore, accepted delays in the forwarding and receiving of personal mail without complaint, in the assurance that the Government was grappling with a most difficult and delicate task in a manner never before attempted and with a success never before achieved.

An army officer was sent to France a few months ago for the purpose of supervising the delivery of mail to "our boys," and his first report was "the mail of more than fifty thousand of our soldiers in France is delayed and perhaps cannot be delivered at all. The reason for this is that letters for a greater number than fifty thousand, in the aggregate, are improperly or inadequately addressed." Under the present system, mail to American troops in Europe is handled not by civilian postal officials but by a corps of military officers specially designated for that purpose.

We get some idea of the magnitude of this war postal service when we learn from official statements that a million letters a day arrive in Europe for members of the American Expeditionary Forces. How long would it take you to sort a million letters? Most people, working eight hours a day with Saturday half-holidays and Sundays off, would require a month for the task; and if they stopped to decipher scrawly addresses (to say nothing about opening and reading each epistle) they might consider it equivalent to life imprisonment. And yet our war postal employes in France (a comparatively small force) must handle, separate, forward and be responsible for the censoring of a million letters a day.

To handle this enormous bulk of mail (far greater than any mail handled by any *one* post-office in the United States) the war post-office service adopted a system which, in its general outline, will interest every American. In the first place, postmasters on this side of the ocean divided all mail matter into two classes: one being of military importance and the other of a personal nature. The first is sent to a certain designated port in Europe and the second to another port. In this way the burden is divided between two sets of officials.

On the arrival of the bags of mail from America they are taken to warehouses, specially built at these designated ports for that purpose, and sorted and censored. American postal railway service is now in operation on about two thousand miles of French railroads, so that special cars carry the sorted mail to every available destination. These mail cars, in charge of American soldiers acting as mail clerks, leave the two ports of debarkation daily. Also, at all the important junctions and transfer points on these railroad lines, American soldiers, acting as postmasters, have been stationed to facilitate the delivery of mail.

Further subdivision of the war mail is made, not only in the important cities of the United States but on the steamships while crossing the ocean. Postmasters in our great cities are directed to sort European mail into bags marked for certain destinations, while clerks aboard steamers employ the days of crossing the ocean in going over the mail and making further distributions. As a result of this system, the steamer, on arrival at one of the two designated ports of debarkation, has its mail cargo pretty well "digested," so carloads of sorted mail from New York, Chicago, St. Louis, San Francisco, etc., are hurried off without delay to companies and batteries stationed at various points in France.

The war zone in France has been divided into three postal districts, each in charge of an army officer, and the entire system is directed from the central post-office in Tours. Besides this, each postal district has permanent post-offices at all important points, while "mobile" post-offices have been organized so as to move from point to point according to the changes in the battle front. As nearly all the army officers and soldiers engaged in this transatlantic war postal service were formerly employed in our post-offices at home, the greatest efficiency has been attained thereby.

CHRISTMAS SHOPPING IN THE STATE OF FRANKLIN*

By Mrs. Lindsay Patterson

WHEN St. Petersburg announced that her name had been changed to Petrograd, possibly she was not aware of the fact that she was copy-catting. The same thing had been done more than a century before by that swash-buckling little commonwealth which for two years ran amuck as the State of Franklin and then, suddenly subsiding, announced that she had been laboring under a mistake, her name really was Tennessee; that hereafter her seat at the family table would be the Amen corner, and when she walked abroad it would be reverently, discreetly, and in the fear of God.

And Tennessee she has been for so long that few people remember she was ever anything else; yet in 1785–1788, as the State of Franklin, she thought and said and did so many unique things, so many remarkable men presided over her destiny that she deserves better treatment at the hands of historians. One of them, who should know better, dismisses her perfunctorily with the remark that "a list of articles not to be met with in that country would be a long one." Little he knows of the contents of the hand-made, sack-covered account books that fill the old attic chests of Patrick Nennay—Irishman, planter, scholar, keen man of affairs, whose broad acres in that Watauga country are still owned by his descendants, and where cross-roads stores kept pace with the old Wilderness Road cut by Daniel Boone and his men on their way to Kaintuck.

Of Patrick Nennay himself, little is remembered, save one rather unusual story connected with his slaves. Plowing and hoeing the long rows of corn on his plantation was dull and tiresome work, so whenever the overseer's back was turned, the men leaned on the fence by the Big Road to watch passers-by. Twice the overseer reproved them—the third time he told their master it was impossible to control them unless he was allowed to whip them, and that had been forbidden. The great plantation bell was rung, summoning all hands to the Big House, and Patrick Nennay informed his slaves that as they were more interested in seeing who was passing by than in their work they should have two weeks' vacation and enjoy themselves, and during that time they were to sit on the top rail of their favorite fence, water and food to be

* These items of Christmas purchases are taken *verbatim* from Patrick Nennay's account books, only the purchasers' names being fictitious.—*Editor.*

carried to them. Laughing and singing, the men climbed on their perch. For two or three days it was a joke, but news had gone out, over the countryside of strange performances by Mr. Nennay's slaves and people came to see and remained to ridicule. The slaves begged to be allowed to go back to work, but their master was inexorable. For two weeks they remained the butt of the community. The cure was effectual. After that a Nennay darkey couldn't be paid to look at the Big Road.

Much of that same quaint humor Patrick Nennay wrote, all unconsciously, into his account books, while the number and variety of articles mentioned gives one a new respect for the carrying capacity of the huge Conestoga wagons (with thin jingling bells and teams of six horses) which kept this outpost of civilization in touch with Baltimore and Philadelphia. Of course, the settlers bought powder, bullet-molds, flint-locks and scalping knives, for at any moment word might come that the Cherokees were on the warpath, and John Sevier and Bonny Kate were at the Nolachucky Ford, waiting for reinforcements. But when, after the blood-bought victory, came the piping times of peace, these doughty warriors swaggered bravely in broadcloth and beaver-fustian, velvet waistcoats, tamboured muslin cravats, striped nankeen trousers, fur hats and bandanna handkerchiefs, while their wives rustled proudly in "spotted swanskin" and "velveret," or stayed at home and dosed ailing children with asafœtida and Turlington's Balsam.

At rare intervals, a noted bear-hunter and Indian fighter would come for powder; his hideously bald head telling its own story of home and family a heap of ashes and charred bones, and he himself scalped and left for dead.

Like the Apostle Peter, silver and gold had they none, but that did not trouble these hard-working, straight-shooting citizens; for, with a keen appreciation of the fitness of things, they elected themselves members of the Legislature, assembled in Jonesboro, and passed an act to render coon skins legal tender. The plan worked admirably. With a well directed shot, the family dinner tumbled to the ground, the skin paid the tax on the "clearing" and bought a primer for the thirteen or fourteen sturdy children who swarmed around the log cabin of the happy father. But whatever was bought or sold and whatever was paid for it, no purchase was concluded without whiskey. Sometimes it was a gallon, sometimes only a "tickler," but in whatever quantity, it was always present. It followed Bibles, it preceded tenpenny nails and asafœtida, it sprinkled saddlebags, and overflowed Dutch scythes, and "none so prettys."

Patrick Nennay's account books record that articles bought were paid for with furs, cattle and grain, or a day's work. When money is mentioned it is in small amounts, and in a bewildering variety of French, Spanish and British currency.

The Christmas spirit of giving was as irresistible then as now, and for a brief space thoughts of feasting and loved ones crowded out the ever-lurking fear of wild beast and redskin.

The largest Christmas purchaser mentioned in the book is Jacob Dobbins. Such a matter-of-fact, judicious, prudent, useful selection of gifts would be difficult to equal and impossible to

surpass. No Christmas rollicking for the small Dobbinses; no unseemly Yuletide frivolity, no merry roundelay or joyous carol. This is what he bought on the 20th of December to gladden the affectionate hearts of wife and children: "One pair stirrup irons, three yards stringing web, 2½ dozen saddle tacks, two Dutch scythes, one set saddle bosses, two pounds lead, one peck of salt, one pair brass compasses, one *steel thimble* for Sarey."

Poor Sarey! Wasn't it hard? She probably wanted a new house and a trip to North Carolina to see her mother's kin and show the new baby, and instead she got a steel thimble and the prospect of staying at home in the old log cabin, using it during interminable years, mending garments for matter-of-fact, unappreciative Jacob and his downcast offspring. Let us hope the clouds lifted, and when she attended the neighborhood quiltings, the elaborate stars and circles she made on her side of the quilt frame were the admiration of her fellow-needlewomen, and that her despised thimble became the open door to neighborhood fame, which if not extended, was yet very sweet and satisfying.

Still, Jacob had the virtues of his defects or the defects of his virtues—whichever you prefer. If he did no reckless buying, he paid his bills and paid them, like a Chinaman, before the new year dawned. His debts were cancelled by "6½ bushels of oats, five pounds of butter"—(that was Sarey's contribution, and brought eight pence the pound)—"three days' work, mending one pair of shoes, making a churn, and one bear skin."

Colonel Micajah Perryman "per his negro Jim" ordered a notable array of articles. He was laid up with rheumatism brought on by exposure during the numerous Indian raids of an earlier time when that border country was fought for, foot by foot, by white man and Cherokee. So poor Colonel Micajah had memories of a stirring past to compensate for his tedious fireside captivity. Yet memories must have palled, as negro Jim was sent with a note to Mr. Nennay wishing him the compliments of the season, begging his acceptance of a haunch of venison and two wild turkeys and asking him to forward articles mentioned in list: "A History of Perigrim Pickle, History of Pamela, one Case of Conscience, one Almanac, one history of Baron Trenck, one pair of Rose Blankets, four yards of Drogheda Linen, one Rheam of writing paper, one Dialogue of Devils." (Poor gentleman! he must have been very low in his mind, indeed, when he ordered that.) "One history of Robinson Crusoe, one pair temple spectacles for mother-in-law, one package ink powder, one dumb watch, one Sheridan's Dictionary, one Barcelona handkerchief, one ivory comb, one set of gold weights, one shaving box." And negro Jim was a good old family darkey and carried his master's purse, for he it was who paid for these purchases with "three British guineas, two French and one Spanish pistole."

The next in the account book is Fetty Hanes, and Fetty had the real Christmas spirit and *spirits,* if the records may be trusted. "One quart brandy; one tickler full of whiskey; one keg methelgin." The methelgin was certainly for children, for the men in those days touched nothing so mild as that drink of honey and locust pods; they took rum, brandy and whiskey, while the slaves had

persimmon beer. At all events, this list includes every member of the family: "Six white plates, one shawl, one looking glass, one bottle Godfrey's cordial, 1½ yds. hair ribbon, one butter knife, two bunches of beads, two spelling books, ½ oz. camphire, one-half pint decantur, two snuff boxes, two coarse combs, one fan for Miss Polly, one yard none so pretty, ½ lb. pepper, one chapbook, two Moravian pipe heads, two Japanned buckles, and twelve window lights." No dark houses for him, but windows to let in the sun, so he could see the bright Christmas faces.

Yet the one great drawback to Christmas presents—that they had to be paid for—was discovered by kindly Fetty to his sorrow. He couldn't mend shoes or make churns or work by the day, so his debts were not paid by the new year, although he did his best. He is credited with "three shillings for going to Marysville" and a "little steer's hide" fetched three shillings more; "2½ bushels of corn" helped a bit, and then there was a delay in payment until March, when he brought in some soft soap, beeswax and two mink skins. On June 19th he "hoes corn for a couple of days," but not until July did he finally pay for all the Christmas joys by "four acres cradling of oats, laying the barn floor, and one black fox skin."

However, while the Christmas shopping was largely done by the men, due to the long distances and state of the mountain roads, two women braved the perils of the journey and did their own purchasing. Mrs. McDonald was one, and she returned to her log cabin in Blue Buck Cove with saddle bags bulging. Here is her list: "2½ yds. calico, one barred silk handkerchief, one stick twist, 1½ yds. apron checks, one oz. ointment, two oz. asafœtida, one ounce indigo, one sad iron, one dozen needles, one china snuff box, one lb. brimstone, 2½ yds. blue sash ribbon, 2½ yds. red sash ribbon, one china snuff box, one brass hair comb, 4½ yds. velvet, one Indian silk handkerchief, one small slate, one Russell's Sermon's." She paid at once with "half a small beef, beeswax, butter, homespun and lard."

The other woman mentioned in the account book belonged to the large modern sisterhood who change their minds after they get home. But Patrick Nennay was made of sterner stuff than our present-day merchants, so poor Hannah Morris had to face a bill for "6 window lights charged and not took." She also got "one paper ink stand, one milk strainer, ½ doz. pewter plates, one remnant of cloth, two shawls, one pencil, one remnant of calico, ¼ lb. alspice, one skein of fine thread and seven yards of moreen." She is credited with "beeswax, 5 lbs. of flax, 17½ yds. of country linen." They, with a lot of beaver and raccoon fur, sent her over into the new year cleared of debt, with the sorrowful exception of the "6 window lights ordered, but not took" hereinbefore mentioned.

"Negroe Israel" appears with "one peck of apples" and disappears with "two jew's harps." As no mention is made of any master, he must have been a free negro, unusual as that was in a new, unsettled country. Free or slave, he was darkey all over, needing food and clothing, to buy jew's harps, and saunter off down the Big Road into oblivion, playing joyously "Patterol git you!" Yet in his way he was clothed and fed with the holiday spirit, so he gave it

welcome with a ringing melody still faintly echoing when the musty yellowing leaves of the account book call his humble name.

And the Christmas season seems to have been a day of general reckoning as well as rejoicing, for one Abner Casey is introduced to posterity with the withering comment: "one Life of Mahomet, loaned and *kept;* three shillings."

Timothy Holladay appropriately ends the list of Christmas shopping, and judging from its extent and variety, his family must have been composed of the proverbial "many men of many minds." "One Testament, one fine comb, one furr Hat, some damaged; one tobacco box with double lid, ½ yd. shaloon, three common buttins, one lock, one lb. brimstone, one cutter knife, one pair Habit gloves, one pair coarse men's gloves, one 'Christ's Famous Titles,' one pair Lady's gloves, one pair upper leathers, one saw set, one pair saddle bags, two gun flints, one pair brass compasses, ½ yard red Durant, ½ yd. Purple Durant, Eight rows of pins, two gimblets, one doz. best moles, four lbs. logwood, ½ lb. ginger."

Mr. Holladay paid with "600 clapboards, mending keys some time ago, three otter skins," and then comes the staggering sum total of "425 rabbit skins." It is not surprising, of course, that so many rabbits should have been killed—any enterprising set of boys with guns and dogs could do that, but how were so many skins prepared for market? To this day, up in the mountains, they are stretched and tacked up against house or barn until dried, and at that date 425 rabbit skins would have covered, both inside and out, pretty nearly all the buildings in East Tennessee!

Whatever the purchase, fine combs, "camphire," saddle bags, "barr" lead, scalping knives or vest shapes, it begins and ends with something to drink. With the regularity of the constellations appears the entry "½ pint whiskey sixpence." The small quantity and the regularity would indicate that the inevitable half-pint was only a stirrup cup to hearten the purchaser for the long, rough trip over the mountain to his log cabin, where there was probably awaiting him no measly half-pint, but a good full barrel for regular consumption, in that land of perpetual drought.

Be that as it may, the bills were paid comfortably and peacefully, with no anguish of mind over the high cost of living and the increasing difficulty of making buckle and tongue meet. A lot of stuff that no one wanted was taken to the store, and exchanged for treasures the soul yearned for. All debts were wiped out and the incident closed to the satisfaction of all concerned, a consummation more often devoutly wished for than achieved in these days which we term enlightened, or degenerate, according to our age and digestion.

STATE CONFERENCES

MICHIGAN

The following are the principal events of the 1918 Michigan State Conference, held at Hillsdale, Mich., October 1st, 2d, and 3d, as guests of the Ann Gridley Chapter, Mrs. Lungerhausen, Regent:

Mrs. G. W. Minor, Vice President General from Connecticut, was an honor guest.

The increase in membership for the year was 350. The report of officers, State Chairman and Regents showed that the normal work had been maintained with great efficiency. There have been maintained forty-six Children and Sons of the Republic Clubs, six Women Republic Clubs, one Afro-American Women of the Republic Club, and four Southern Mountain School scholarships given; also assisted in scholarship for a full-blooded Indian. Added to the D. A. R. Emergency Fund in the University of Michigan, contributed to the Berea Fireside Industries and Star Commonwealth for Boys.

Coöperated with the Michigan Historical Commission in State-wide prize essay contest, the subject being "Our Soldiers, Past and Present."

The State Historian, Miss Sue I. Silliman, has made a compilation of Michigan's Congressional medal of honor men and Michigan's territorial pensioners.

The Daughters have given 102 service flags, 343 flags, 190 flag codes, and 100 flag pins. Have done much by lecture and through the press for Americanization.

For the War: Have maintained four mending bureaus at Camp Custer, have also had a Comforts Equipment Committee for the camp, through which 1734 knitted garments, 278 comfort kits, 466 property bags, 625 glasses of jelly, and 576 scrapbooks have been furnished the men in the base hospital.

Hospitality rooms have been supported by Lucinda Hinsdale Stone Chapter in Kalamazoo, and by Sophia de Marsac Campau Chapter in Grand Rapids.

Four consignments of knitted garments have been sent Michigan's adopted boat, the U. S. S. Paul Jones; three consignments sent U. S. S. Tingey, adopted by Sarah Caswell Angell Chapter, of Ann Arbor.

Louisa St. Clair Chapter, of Detroit, has maintained a knitting unit, where 7287 pounds of yarn were sold at cost to all wishing to knit for the soldiers and sailors.

One hundred and seventeen kid and fur-lined vests were sent aviators. Hot chocolate was served aviators at Selfridge Field all during the winter.

The Daughters have adopted seventy-five French orphans, paid for one house and furnishings for Tilloloy; money for second house and furnishings will be ready to send in the near future.

They have contributed 1054 garments and 12 layettes for children of France, and $346.65 in cash for children in southern France.

A poultry farm in France was operated by the Children and Sons of the Republic Club of Grand Rapids; coöperated with Red Cross by giving that organization $2459.48 in cash and by making 480 hospital garments, 47,428 surgical supplies and 17,886 knitted garments.

For the Third Liberty Loan individual Daughters contributed $81,065. Forty-eight thousand one hundred dollars' worth of bonds were sold by the Daughters. Fourteen hundred and fifty dollars' worth of bonds were purchased by Chapters, making a total of $130,615 given by the D. A. R. for the Third Liberty Loan, including $350 given in conference in honor of the State Regent, Mrs. William Henry Wait.

Three hundred and twenty dollars was given for scholarships in the Third National Service School. The Committee on Home Ties and War Records, originated by Mrs. William M. Stebbins, Emily Virginia Mason Chapter, Hastings, has been made a State work, the Chapters making an effort to keep accurate records of all men in service, and sending magazines and needed comforts, writing lonely men and cheering those left at home.

A chair for the Museum was given by the State in honor of Mrs. Lucius E. Holland, retiring State Treasurer, whose books showed $26,000 had passed through her office this year.

An illustrated lecture by Major William H. Cressy, serving with the Serbian Army, on "Serbia Crucified," brought the war so vividly before the conference that a collection of $248 was forwarded to the Franco-Serbian

Hospitals of America, for Serbia. Two lectures on our "War-time Responsibilities" were also given by the superintendents of two homes for dependent children.

Miss Alice Louise McDuffee and Mrs. L. Victor Seydel were elected State Regent and State Vice Regent, respectively, subject to confirmation by the Twenty-eighth Continental Congress. The retiring State Regent, Mrs. William Henry Wait, was made Honorary State Regent for life.

The following resolution of the American Defence Society was adopted by the Daughters of Michigan:

Whereas, Through her failure to respect international law, and to observe the recognized rules of fair play, Germany has made herself an outlaw among the nations of the world; and,

Whereas, Through her breaking of treaties, murdering helpless people, enslaving civil populations, attacking unfortified towns and using forbidden weapons, like poison gas, Germany shows herself completely under the control of her military party; and,

Whereas, We believe that we should do all within our power to effectively protest against such inhuman, uncivilized practices; therefore,

Be it Resolved, That we the daughters of the American Revolution of Michigan, in session duly assembled, do hereby pledge this organization to give all possible support to the proposal of the American Defence Society in its campaign to secure pledges of individuals not to buy any articles of German manufacture; and, furthermore,

Be it Resolved, That we call upon America generally to make use of this economic weapon to strike this effective blow against the continuance in power of the German military party.

Resolutions of Loyalty

Whereas, We, the Daughters of the American Revolution, representing the underlying principles of our country and the patriotism which is the foundation of freedom and stability; and,

Whereas, we fully appreciate the horrors of war and the beauty of victorious peace.

Be it Therefore Resolved, That we, the Daughters of the American Revolution of Michigan, in conference assembled, declare anew our loyalty to the United States Government, and our unswerving support of all measures deemed necessary by that Government to bring the war to a successful issue; and,

Be it Further Resolved, That we uphold by word and deed the President of the United States in his determination to consider no terms of peace that are not dictated by the Unied States and her Allies; and,

Be it Further Resolved, That we appeal to the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution to issue a call to the women of America to join us in supporting the President in his effort to secure a world peace, unyielding and uncompromising in its terms, with the Central Powers.

The Conference had hoped to have the President General as an honor guest, but received a telegram of regret at her inability to attend; also a splendid letter from Mrs. Matthew T. Scott, National Chairman of War Relief Service Committee.

Jennie A. Worthington,

(Retiring) State Secretary.

PARK NAMED "LAFAYETTE"

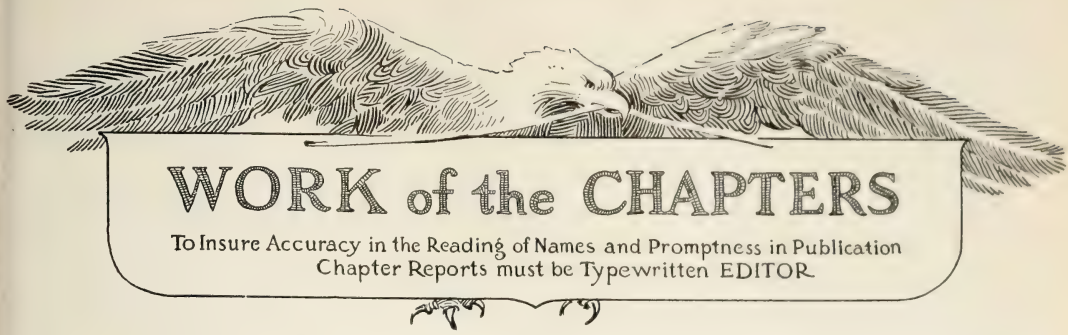
The national park on Mount Desert Island, off the Maine coast, is henceforth to be known as Lafayette National Park.

Announcement to that effect has been made by Secretary Lane of the Department of the Interior. The new national park is to embrace lands once owned by France, and the name conferred upon it is meant to express America's sympathy with France, as well as grateful appreciation to aid offered to us by that nation in the past.

Two years ago these lands were proclaimed the Sicur de Monts National Monument. They constitute the dominant and chief landscape part of Mount Desert Island.

The island was discovered by Champlain. For more than a century it was a part of French Arcadia.

—Washington Evening Star.



Chancellor Livingston Chapter (Rhinebeck, N. Y.). In December, 1917, the Chancellor Livingston Chapter of the Daughters came into being in Rhinebeck, N. Y. Mrs. Helen Reed de Laporte was the organizing Regent and there were twenty-six charter members.

We have chosen the name of Chancellor Livingston because we feel that this great American statesman belongs peculiarly to us. His ancestral estates, comprising practically all of Duchess and Columbia counties, included this historic old town, and his mother was a daughter of another distinguished Rhinebeck citizen, Colonel Henry Beekman. Moreover, Robert R. Livingston was the most energetically patriotic citizen ever claimed by this town. He was the descendant of men granted their estates and privileges in this new land by His Majesty George I, and at an early age began his personal services to his country. He was a delegate to Congress from New York and was in 1776 chosen one of a committee of five to draft the Declaration of Independence. He was unable to sign the final draft, as he was called back to New York to attend the Provincial Congress. He took his seat in this distinguished body on the day when New York Province became the State of New York. In 1777 he became the first Chancellor of the State, and as such had the distinguished honor to administer to George Washington the oath of office when he became President. In 1803, while acting as Minister Plenipotentiary to France, he negotiated the Louisiana purchase, which has brought so much to this country. His likeness in bronze now stands in old Representatives' Hall in Washington,

This Chapter has now been in existence nine months and now has a membership of about forty. Very interesting meetings have been held and we are about to take up our winter's work with enthusiasm. At present we are devoting our energies toward compiling a local record of "war activities" of whatever kind may have transpired in this region, and in addition we are reviewing, by means of fascinating papers at the regular meetings, the activities of Rhinebeck which are now history.

(Mrs. A. Lee) Grace Witter Stickle,
Secretary.

Our Flag Chapter (Washington, D. C.). Our Flag Chapter, which was organized in 1906, has a membership of fifty-four; five new members, one transferred and one lost by death, our loyal friend and ex-Regent, Miss Ramsey.

There have been seven meetings during the year and a picnic to Great Falls on Flag Day. Besides our regular work we have met many calls for money and help during these extraordinary times. Our quotas have been sent in for the Liberty Bond and toward the restoration of Tilloloy. Other contributions are $278 to the Red Cross; miscellaneous, $218.25; War Savings Stamps, $390, Thrift Stamps, $5; French orphans, $7. Individual daughters have taken $10,150 in Liberty Bonds. Two members have cared for two French orphans during 1917 and 1918, and another orphan has just been adopted through our Chapter.

Mrs. Hodgkins, as Secretary of the National D. A. R. War Relief Service Committee and one of our most valuable members, has given on an average eight hours a day for fourteen months to the correspondence incident to the adoption of French orphans and has placed 1500 little unfortunate orphans, and the National D. A. R. treasury has the money in hand for 200 more.

Our members are canning, preserving and conserving; making surgical dressings, organizing suppers and dances for soldiers and war workers, sewing and knitting and doing their bit in many different ways.

The Chapter takes special interest in educational work, especially among the pupils of the foreign night schools. For a number of years we have given prizes of silk flags to the pupils writing the best essays on patriotic subjects. We have had five hundred cards

printed of "America" and the "Star Spangled Banner" for the use of the night schools, additional to other like gifts. Three books have been presented to the Library of Memorial Continental Hall this year. One member is abroad in the Government service and many have made that greatest of sacrifices in sending their fine boys to the front to fight for the cause of liberty.

Our watchword is loyalty, and October 19 is Chapter Day, in commemoration of the final victory of the American Revolution at Yorktown.

EMMA MCNEIR SMITH,
Regent.

Patterson Chapter (Westfield, N Y.). An eventful year in Patterson Chapter has just closed. A year of anxiety, of sacrifices, of conserving and of giving. The year has needed us—our ablest and our best—more than in any former years. We have been summoned to glorious tasks, to richer privileges, and woman's power of seeing clearly and thinking straight has been put to a test and greatly enlarged.

An organization composed of women who are the natural trustees of humanity has felt the responsibility and the love of home and country to do all in her power to help win the war. To stand back of the Government and the boys who are fighting for us to make the whole world a more decent place to live in. But *save* must be our battlecry. Save to arm and support our soldiers. Keep on buying Thrift Stamps and Liberty Bonds. Study to understand the great importance of economy. Save to make the country safe after the return of peace. We have given our sons, our love, our money, and have tried to keep active and glowing the patriotism we all feel as Americans.

Last year it was voted to give the money usually expended for programs to the local Red Cross, which was $35. The Chapter has also given $114 to it.

Mrs. Charles Watson was appointed chairman of literature to make out the program for the year's work. Mrs. James Prendergast and Miss Mason a committee on music. The meetings have been held each month at the home of some member or at the Young Woman's Christian Association rooms—a committee of two or more ladies entertaining. The September meeting, held at the York home with Mrs. Skinner and Mrs. Arthur Tennant. Here the D. A. R. prize essay, "The First Continental Congress—Why It Assembled and What It Accomplished," was read by Warner Overton, the winning contestant.

All honor to the American women, Daughters of the American Revolution, who with accumulated contributions for the restoration of the historical town of Tilloloy will when the time comes be able to help rebuild and restore that desperately fought-for hamlet. For this worthy object our Chapter has given $63.85.

In October the Chapter voted that we should donate two hundred glasses of jelly for war relief work, to be sent when needed to some convalescent hospital.

Through the courtesy of Mrs. S. W. Mason the Chapter was furnished with copies of flag codes, and the Chapter purchased and distributed nine hundred copies in our schools and in some of the business places of the town. The distribution of the flag codes seems an excellent idea and is being generally done throughout the country.

Under the very efficient leadership of our Regent, Mrs. G. S. Flagler, and her co-workers the Chapter has had a most wonderful year and our activities have been greatly extended. And may the next year be more wonderful and bring the glorious peace we all long for, but which cannot be gained except we give always our best to our beloved country. And we need to work and pray for more understanding, more watchfulness, more moderation; always remembering how much depends on our being faithful in whatever circumstances we are placed. Then we shall make forward strides in these times of stress when the world is hungry for comfort, for justice, right and truth.

MYRTLE V. JONES,
Historian.

Old Boston Chapter (Boston, Mass.). Our Chapter which numbers 46 members, during the past year has sent to soldiers at home and abroad, 167 knitted articles, 1,157 miscellaneous articles including 107 books, blankets, and other articles necessary for a soldier's comfort. These at a low estimate amount to $415.15. Ten knitted afghans, value $150, sent to foreign hospitals, contributions to the Red Cross, Y.M.C.A. and Y.W.C.A. for patriotic purposes, $35; useful books donated by our Regent, Dr. Clara E. Gary, sent to five educational institutions in the South, $125. The Chapter has bought a first and second Liberty Loan of $50 each and members of the Chapter have bought on the first loan, $5,500 and $9,700 on the second, and have contributed to the third loan, of which I have not a record. The Regent has personally visited 15 poor Italian families, carried them nourishing food, and found them employment. The Regent originated



BOULDER PLACED BY THE JAMES WOOD CHAPTER, PARKERSBURG, W. VA.

and successfully carried out a Flag Day tendered to new citizens, which was held in Faneuil Hall, Boston, on the evening of June 14, under the auspices of sixteen Boston D. A. R. Chapters, and which is to be held every year, each Chapter taking their turn in the management of the exercises. Our Regent has raised money through her friends, for the adoption of two French orphans, to be supported by the Chapter. Miss Harriet Robinson of the Chapter helped to raise money and personally contributed toward this fund. The Vice Regent, Addie L. Ames, is campaigning for a third orphan. A magazine is also being printed to raise money for the same purpose. Individual members have also contributed personally to soldiers, a large number of knitted sweaters, stockings, etc.

The Chapter has also organized a War Relief Fund to be used for the relief of wounded soldiers, or any emergency that may come during the war. Members to be taxed $3 each year.

ADDIE I. AMES,
Historian.

James Wood Chapter (Parkersburg, W. Va.). Granite boulder placed by James Wood Chapter, marking the site of the old blockhouse erected by Captain James Neal, in 1785, a soldier in the Revolutionary War. This blockhouse is known in the history of West Virginia as Neal's Station. Surrounded by a stockade, the station became an important place of safety from the raids of the Indians. Here the early settlers during the Indian wars retreated and took up their residence and dwelt in safety, while to the traveller passing through the country, weary and worn, the block-house proved a welcome refuge and protection.

(MRS. WILLIAM HAIMES)
COLLIE JACKSON SMITH.

Noble Everett Chapter (Wareham, Mass.). The Chapter was organized March 31, 1915, at the home of Mrs. Frank A. Besse. The State Regent, Mrs. George O. Jenkins, was present and presided. There were thirteen organizing members. The name decided upon was the Noble Everett Chapter, in memory of Rev. Noble Everett, third pastor of the town of Wareham. He graduated from Yale in 1772, was ordained a clergyman in Wareham, October 15, 1782, and died in office December 30, 1819. He was a chaplain in the Revolutionary Army and was present at the battle of White Plains. He read the Hebrew Scriptures with familiarity, and was justly esteemed, sound in doctrine, prudent in discipline and upright in conduct. He was of the school of the famous Bellamy, earnest and substantial rather than accurate or conciliating. He disdained the use of the pen and depended much on the impulse of the hour, yet he was often impressive, both in grave preaching and in earnest prayer. Under his instructions Ebenezer Burgess, D.D., John

Mackie, M.D., Andrew Mackie, M.D., both eminent physicians; Timothy Coffin, so long a shining light at the Bristol bar, and others, were fitted for college. The members of this Chapter feel that in the name of Noble Everett they have a cognomen to be proud of and well worth perpetuating. On Memorial Day a wreath is placed on Everett's grave at the Center Cemetery by the Chapter.

Mrs. Jenkins gave an address on the birth, growth and aims of the Society; then she presented to us the founder and Regent of the Wareham Chapter, Mrs. Mary B. Besse. We had the pleasure of having with us the Regents of three Chapters: Fort Phoenix, of New Bedford; Nemaskett, of Middleborough; Deborah Sampson, of Brockton; also a member of Washington Heights Chapter, New York. All of these ladies favored us with short addresses.

We hold our regular meetings the fourth Monday of each month, except in summer. In May we welcomed seven new members. On May 23 the Chapter was invited to attend a Grand Army memorial service held in the Church of the Good Shepherd. On October 25th, a gavel made of wood from the first flagpole erected at Memorial Continental Hall was presented to us by the then State Regent, Mrs. Jenkins. We have located the graves of the Revolutionary soldiers in the township of Wareham. Our charter was presented to us at our eighth regular meeting, March 27, 1916, held in Red Men's Hall, which was decorated with the Continental colors, buff and blue. Among those present were State Vice Regent Mrs. Frederick S. Davis, State Registrar Mrs. Franklin P. Shumway, also members from four nearby Chapters. The State Vice Regent presented the charter, which was accepted by our Regent. After singing "America," followed by the salute to the flag, a social hour was enjoyed, during which refreshments were served and an opportunity given to all to meet the out-of-town guests. At that date we had thirty members, since when our membership has increased to thirty-eight.

On January 24, 1916, we voted to take up patriotic work recommended by the American Defence Society, through the President General of the National Society D. A. R. We have made good along that line. We have given money to the Wareham Visiting Nurse Association, to the Belgian Relief Fund, to help restore the devastated village of Tilloloy, France. We have contributed toward the Liberty Loan Bonds, by which the National Society will help the Government to the amount of $100,000. Hardly a meeting goes by without our listening to an address on historical or genealogical subjects.

It is very interesting to learn about our Revolutionary ancestors, how they lived and what they did. One of the many pleasant meetings which we had was the one of January 22, 1917, a Colonial tea at the home of Mrs. Arthur Fenderson. The next meeting of interest was the one held at the home of Mrs. Edward A. Gammons, on February 26th. Tableaux were given by children representing George Washington and his wife, Martha; Robert Morris and Betsy Ross. The minuet was danced, followed by a representation of the Star-Spangled Banner, in which all the children took part.

Our Past Regent, Mrs. Besse, and our Registrar, Mrs. Hannah S. B. Dykes, had the pleasure of attending the Continental Congress in Washington in April, 1917, a full report of which was given at the May meeting following. We have had presented to us the die of the insignia of the Chapter from our Regent, Mrs. Stephen C. Burgess.

At the meeting held at the home of Mrs. James Trefethen, the members had the pleasure of listening to an interesting and instructive talk given by the first Wareham boy to return from France, Harry W. Besse.

Mrs. Harriet Parker Harlow, granddaughter of Rev. Noble Everett, chaplain in the Revolutionary Army, is a member of the Chapter.

On Thursday, May 9, 1918, Mrs. Maria Hersey Phillips observed her ninety-sixth birthday at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Emma M. Brereton, West Wareham, with whom she made her home. Mrs. Phillips cordially greeted many friends who called to bring gifts and congratulations. The birthday cake was cut by Mrs. Brereton; this with a cup of tea was served in the dining-room. Mrs. Phillips has the distinction of being one of the real granddaughters who are members of Noble Everett Chapter, D. A. R., of Wareham. She and her two daughters, Mrs. Aurelia Cann and Mrs. Emma M. Brereton, are charter members of the Chapter. Isaiah Hersey, grandfather of Mrs. Phillips, with his three brothers, went to Hingham, Mass., and took up land, settling in Penmaquan, which later was changed to Pembroke, Me. It was inhabited at that time by Indians, and was called Herseyside, and is still known by that name. Mrs. Phillips was born in Pembroke, Me., May 9, 1822. In 1844 she married David Traister, of Maryland. There were three daughters by this union; in 1851 Mr. Traister went to California, where he died in 1852. She married, secondly, Thomas Phillips, of Leeds, England, in 1858. They had two sons. In 1861 Mr. Phillips enlisted for the Civil War, serving his time, and then re-enlisting and serving to the close of the war; he died in 1906.

It is three years since the Noble Everett Chapter, D. A. R., was organized. Three years are not long in point of time, but long enough for us to have accomplished quite a little in many ways At that time our great, resourceful country was at peace with all nations, and striving with all her might to remain so. We are glad that it was only after grave deliberation that she entered the "world conflict," to again stand as she did in 1775 for Liberty, Justice and Humanity, and we, descendants of those men and women who lived and worked, fought and died for this country, will never cease to emulate their example. While our place is not on the fighting line, we have a noble one right here. We keep the home fires burning. We knit and knit the much-welcome articles for our soldier boys, and we help to swell that long line of hospital supplies which stretches across this great continent from shore to shore, and, like a bridge, spans the Atlantic Ocean to bring comfort and relief to the wounded and suffering, who are so far away from us "over there." Though our work differs in detail from that our grandmothers accomplished, their unconquerable will and spirit to work and work and then to work some more, has descended upon us. The Daughters of the American Revolution must continue in their efforts to help our country, and by so doing perpetuate the memory of the spirit of the men and women who achieved American independence.

Mrs. Stephen C. Burgess,
Regent.

Captain Alexander Tedford Chapter (Huron, S. D.). At Huron, September 19th, the sixth Chapter in the State of South Dakota was organized with fourteen organizing members. Mrs. Amos E. Ayers, the State Regent, came to the city to participate in the ceremony. Mrs. V. B. Moody, the organizing Regent, entertained the members in honor of Mrs. Ayers at an "Old Dominion" dinner, and the ceremonies of organization followed. The address of Mrs. Ayers teemed with patriotic fervor, and her synopsis of the last year's D. A. R. work made every one feel that they must do their utmost for the patriotic society.

After the names of the officers had been announced and they had responded to their obligation, the Regent, Mrs. Virginia Barclay Moody, reported that at the opening of the new Chapter it had funds from the "French Orphan Boxes" (silent solicitors) to adopt two French orphans. She also said that the Chapter was named for a young Virginian who was a captain of cavalry of Virginia Militia, and lost his life in a gallant charge at the battle of Guilford Court House, North Carolina, March 15, 1781. He was twenty-seven years old and left a little daughter but two years of age, and from her are descended the Barclays, Pattons, Houstons, Rosses, Poagues, of Virginia; Millers, of Kentucky; Hopkins, of Arkansas; Raileys, of Florida; Hubbards, of California, and Moodys, of South Dakota, and there are over twenty of these in the United States Army service at the present time.

The officers of the new Chapter are: Virginia Barclay Moody, Regent; Ruth Ballard, Vice Regent; Ida Lindsay Vance, Recording Secretary; Marion Hood Blount, Corresponding Secretary; Zoe Lovejoy Campbell. Treasurer; Caroline Cort Muraine, Registrar; Carrie Richardson Davis, Historian; H. Ann E. Klemme, Chaplain; Alida Fawrow Longstaff, Custodian.

(Mrs. Willis Hempstead Davis)
Carrie Richardson Davis,
Historian.

Charles Carroll Chapter (Delphi, Indiana). The two years of Regency for Mrs. Lewis Gros terminated October, 1917, when Mrs. Catherine S. Breckenridge received the gavel. The work of Mrs. Gros will be especially remembered for having given to Delphi its first municipal Christmas tree, for the donation of $25 to Turkey Run Park, and gifts to the two mountain schools of Oneida, Ky., and the Berry school, at Rome, Ga.

Mrs. Breckenridge has given the Chapter a year of meetings which have varied from the general order heretofore followed. A brief sketch of the mother of a noted man constituted the chief feature of the literary program, after which sewing for the Red Cross occupied the remainder of the time. No refreshments have been served, but each of the three hostesses has contributed fifty cents to purchase material for war work. In addition to the Lord's Prayer, the Regent has used Washington's prayer for his country in the opening exercises. Contributions in money have been sent for the ambulance fund, the Y. W. C. A. work and other war work. Twenty dollars was also expended for Red Cross comfort kits. A fifty-dollar Liberty Bond has been paid for chiefly by the receipts of the entertainment, "The Man Without a Country," with musical accompaniment, given by Mrs. Mindwell Crampton Wilson, as reader, and Mrs. Gardner, accompanist. At the Christmas meeting, held at the home of Mrs. Myron Ives, a "camouflage luncheon" was given by means of a menu represented by pictures on the walls. Gifts were brought of old clothing to be given to the Benevolent Society. Flag Day was celebrated by a picnic

and meeting with Mrs. N. W. Bowen. A Past State Regent, Mrs. Francis H. Robertson, was present, also Mrs. H. M. Haskell, of Redlands, Cal., who gave the Chapter five dollars to encourage the adoption of a French orphan.

The Chapter numbers thirty-eight members, twelve of whom are non-residents. Officers for present year are: Regent, Mrs. Catherine S. Breckenridge; Vice Regent, Mrs. Henry B. Wilson; Secretary, Mrs. Julia G. Cowdin; Treasurer, Mrs. Thomas J. Ryan; Registrar, Mrs. Russell Wilson; Historian, Mrs. Newberry J. Howe. The order of meetings for the past year will be followed, and in addition to adopting a French orphan the Chapter will sew for the French Relief work. The Chapter has also assisted in the work of procuring a county woman demonstrator.



TABLET ON EAST SIDE OF BOULDER ERECTED BY MARGERY SULLIVAN CHAPTER, AND THE SOCIETY OF COLONIAL WARS IN NEW HAMPSHIRE

Mrs. Newberry J. Howe,
Historian.

Margery Sullivan Chapter (Dover, N. H.). On September 18, 1918, Margery Sullivan Chapter, of Dover, N. H., dedicated a memorial to Major Richard Walderne, who was killed by the Indians June 28, 1689, when the frightful massacre occurred. The Chapter erected in the ancient burial ground of the Waldron family, on Chapel street, a beautiful boulder, and on it placed two bronze tablets, inscribed as follows: On the east side, "Burial Ground of Major Richard Walderne, 1609-1689. Massacred by Indians. Pioneer, patriot, statesman. This Memorial placed by Margery Sullivan Chapter, D. A. R. and the Society of Colonial Wars in New Hampshire. September, 1918." On the west side, "Richard Walderne. Born Alcestor, England. Home on Dover Neck, 1636-1655. At Cochecho Falls, 1636-1689. Built first sawmill at Falls, 1642. Deputy, Massachusetts General Court, Speaker of the House ten years, Judge of Court of Associates, Major 1675-1689, Chief Justice 1681. Died June 28, 1689. Garrison burned."

The program was as follows: At the unveiling of the tablets Mrs. Olive Hill Houston, Regent of the Chapter, presided. Her introductory remarks were followed by the lifting of the flag by Miss Margaret V. H. Brown and Master Norman Arlin, Jr. Miss Brown's mother is a member of Margery Sullivan Chapter and her father is a member of the Society of Colonial Wars, and she is a lineal descendant of Governor Thomas Dudley, second Governor of Massachusetts Bay Colony. Master Arlin is a lineal descendant of Major Walderne. Mrs. Mary E. Griffiths in her address told how the Chapter came to undertake this memorial. Mrs. Henry R. Parker, a lineal descendant of Major Walderne, explained how the burial ground had been transferred by the Waldron heirs to the city for perpetual care. John Scales, Secretary of the Society of Colonial Wars, gave a biographical sketch of Major Walderne. Mrs. Katherine V. H. Brown, Secretary of the Chapter, gave an interesting story of what Margery Sullivan Chapter has done since it was organized in February, 1898. Mrs. Annie Wentworth Baer, member of the committee of Margery Sullivan Chapter, which arranged for the erection and dedication of the tablets, read a sketch of the Indian massacre on June 28, 1689, at the Falls in this city. The closing address was delivered by Hon. John C. Thorne, Deputy Governor General of the Society of Colonial Wars in New Hampshire, in which he told what the Society had done in twenty-five years.

The first historic spot marked by Margery Sullivan Chapter was the site of the second meeting-house, which was built for the town

in 1654, by Major Richard Walderne. It is on the west side of the State boulevard, Nutter's Hill, Dover Neck, where the settlement was begun in 1633. The Chapter had a face wall built along the street side, and on it placed a tablet describing the spot. This was done in 1902. In 1908 the Chapter had the whole lot enclosed with an iron railing, placed where the stockade surrounded the house in the Indian wars.

In November, 1907, the Chapter had iron gates placed at the entrance of the General Sullivan Burial Ground in Dunham, where are the graves of Margery Sullivan and her husband, as also the grave of her son, General John Sullivan, the distinguished general of the Revolutionary War.



SECOND TABLET ON BOULDER ERECTED BY MARGERY SULLIVAN CHAPTER, DOVER, N. H.

Perhaps the most important work the Chapter has done is the searching out and marking of Revolutionary soldiers' graves. Of these there were found thirteen, in Dover, Durham, and Madbury. Mr. and Mrs. John B. Stevens aided the Chapter much in this work.

JOHN SCALES,
Secretary Society of Colonial Wars in New Hampshire.

Virginia Dare Chapter (Tacoma, Wash.). The word *service* is written large in every home in the land; each day we are seeking new forms of expression for it, and all else is made subservient to it. Virginia Dare Chapter has beautifully exemplified this spirit.

At the beginning of the year it was decided that the afternoons should be spent in knitting and various forms of war work, while current topics were being presented by the Chapter members. This has proven most interesting and satisfactory. The Chairman of War Work has prepared a detailed report of the material result of the year's work.

The officers elected at the beginning of the year were Mrs. Peverly Coiner, Regent; Mrs. Pringle, Vice Regent; Mrs. Allan C. Mason, Recording Secretary; Mrs. E. B. Judson, Corresponding Secretary; Miss Luce, Registrar; Mrs. W. W. Parker, Historian. Mrs. Gove was appointed State Chairman of Patriotic Education, and Mrs. Huffer Vice State Chairman of D. A. R. War Work.

We were most happy to welcome as an honorary member of our Chapter, Mrs. Leary, of Seattle, Washington. Mrs. Leary is National Vice President General. We count it a very great honor to have Mrs. Leary with us.

Death has visited our number this year, taking from us a valued member, Mrs. George Cain. Mrs. Cain, a woman of brilliant mind and sweet spirit, had made a large place for herself among us. Her going is chronicled with deep sorrow.

While the year has been one of serious work, yet we have enjoyed some delightful social occasions. In the autumn it was our Chapter's privilege and pleasure to entertain for our honored State Regent, Mrs. Overton Ellis, a member of our own Chapter. A reception was given, to which invitations were extended to the various Chapters of the State. Mrs. F. S. Harmon most kindly gave us the use of her beautiful home for the occasion. Mrs. Ellis, with our Regent, Mrs. Coiner, and Past State Regents Mrs. John A. Parker, Mrs. Gove, Mrs. McCleary, Mrs. Reade, and Vice-President General Mrs. Leary, received the guests. Appetizing refreshments, pretty gowns,



FOR THE FIRST TIME ATLANTA CELEBRATED THE BIRTHDAY OF A CITIZEN OF FRANCE

The Atlanta Chapter Daughters of the American Revolution remembered the birthday of General Lafayette with appropriate exercises at the D. A. R. Chapter House on Piedmont Avenue. On the rostrum were assembled the representatives of the American and French armies in Atlanta and other leading men and women of the community

delightful music and sparkling conversation combined to make the afternoon one of great pleasure.

Mrs. John A. Parker gave us a very happy day in Seattle when she invited us to her home for a luncheon and meeting. Mrs. W. C. Wheeler entertained the Chapter in a felicitous manner when we lunched with her just before she left for her eastern trip.

A "red letter" day in the Chapter's history was that spent with Mrs. Leary in her beautiful Seattle home.

We have had an increasingly large attendance at our meetings during this year. Our new members have brought to us fresh inspiration. I feel we have never closed a year in a more healthful or happier condition as an organization.

We owe much to our Regent for the tactful way in which she has guided us through some changes in policies, through two years of national unrest and the great anxiety and strain, bringing us to the close of the year a most harmonious chapter.

Belle Beals Parker,
Historian.

Atlanta Chapter (Atlanta, Ga.). The note of internationalism and brotherhood which dominates the thought and activities of the day was strikingly in evidence September 6, when the double anniversary of the birth of Lafayette and the battle of the Marne was celebrated at the Chapter house of the Atlanta Chapter.

At the invitation of Atlanta Chapter, the Joseph Tabersham Chapter, the Piedmont Continental Chapter and the American Defence Society coöperated in making it a memorable occasion. The Chapter house was decorated with the Stars and Stripes, the tricolor of France, also the flags of Great Britain and Italy. The service flag of eighty stars shone out resplendent, also the service flag for Mrs. Gordon Smith, a member, who is in charge of the diet kitchen at Rolland Hospital, Paris.

The audience was large and enthusiastic. The presence of Brigadier General W. H. Sage and staff, of Camp Gordon; Chaplain Wannemacher, of Camp Gordon; Colonel Cochran, executive officer Camp Gordon; Colonel T. S. Bratton and staff, of Fort McPherson; Chaplain Delaney, of Fort McPherson; Major Jean de Reviers, Captain Jacques

Rafray, Lieutenant Ullman, Lieutenant Manchoulos, Lieutenant Champenoix, Lieutenant Luncelin, Sergeant Pierre Gautier and Dr. A. W. Stirling, the British Consul in Atlanta, lent a military air that was impressive. Other French residents of Atlanta were also present. These distinguished guests, the leaders of all war activities in the city and the heads of the important organizations were grouped upon the rostrum, the rest of the house being filled with the patriotic societies and interested friends.

Mrs. Charles F. Rice, Regent of Atlanta Chapter, who arranged the program, presided and gave the introductory address.

The speakers of the day were Major Jean de Reviers, of the French Army, and Rev. M. Ashby Jones, pastor of the Baptist Church.

After the singing of the "Marseillaise" Major de Reviers delivered an address on the "Battle of the Marne," relating the personal experience of his services, where he sustained serious injuries. When Major de Reviers, in his uniform of the French Zouaves with two war medals on his breast, rose to speak, the audience instantly came to its feet in greeting, and the feeling of love and admiration for France was expressed in many other ways during the afternoon. He has been stationed in Atlanta one year as instructor at Camp Gordon.

Doctor Jones paid tribute to the loyal women, calling them the high priestesses of America, and, to use his own words, said: "I dare stand here and swear that God Almighty, in His infinite wisdom, has conscripted the spirit of Lafayette to lead our men from battle to battle for ultimate victory, peace and righteousness."

The orchestra from Fort McPherson played during the afternoon and later were guests of Atlanta Chapter at supper.

Mr. Reese F. Veatch, song director at Camp Gordon, led the audience in singing the "Star Spangled Banner," which closed the program.

Mrs. Charles F. Rice.
Regent.

Fort Dodge Chapter (Fort Dodge, Iowa). Although we have never been either regular or frequent contributors to the Magazine, have been an active Chapter for fifteen years, and now have a membership of sixty-two, with several memberships pending.

In the line of marking historic sites, our Chapter took over an old log cabin, one of the original buildings in the stockade back in the days when Ford Dodge was a military fort, moved it to Olson Park, a beautiful natural park on the edge of the city, repaired it, and now use it for occasional meetings and picnics. On holidays, Chautauquas and all such occasions some of the members keep open house here for the public. Here hangs our service flag, bearing sixteen blue stars and one gold star. This past summer, owing to the great number of matters pertaining to the D. A. R. war work, we did not take the usual summer recess, and have held these extra meetings at the cabin.

In June the Chapter gave a successful entertainment at a local theatre. "The Unbeliever" was shown, and between the films the slides of Tilloloy, with a lecture by able speakers explaining the purpose of the D. A. R. in restoring this sad ruin. We realized enough from this to pay our dollar per member to the Liberty Loan, our fifty cents per member to the Tilloloy Fund, and to complete the amount necessary to support for the coming year the two French orphans the Chapter adopted last year.

There are seven orphans credited to our Chapter, five being supported by individual members, and two by the Chapter as a whole. We were glad to start our regular programs in September with the financial matters so well taken care of. Our programs for the year are entirely on topics of the present war—the poets of the war, the best books of the war, and addresses by leading men. On October 4th our State Regent, Mrs. A. W. Mann, was present at the regular meeting, and greatly interested and inspired us by a most able address on the achievements, plans and purpose of our Society in war, war work and patriotic activities.

The Daughters of the American Revolution Magazine has recently been placed in the public library.

We are very glad and proud to have done what has been asked of us by the National Society, and shall expect to respond to whatever call may be made in the future.

(Mrs.) Caroline W. Nabb,
Corresponding Secretary.

Long Beach Chapter (Long Beach, Cal.) has twenty-four members, and the Chapter was organized May 31, 1917. We held eight regular meetings last year. Three sons of members are serving in the present war. We have one life member, Mrs. Olive M. Keiser, who attended the Twenty-seventh Annual Congress, at Washington. There are nine members taking the Daughters of the American Revolution Magazine. We are supporting a French orphan by contributions from our members.

Following is a list of our Red Cross work for last year: Eight entire sets, 86 sweaters, 15 pairs socks, 13 pairs wristlets, 11 helmets, 9 scarfs, 3 knitted squares, 28 body cords, 3 hospital shirts, 3 bathrobes, 3 layettes, 3 property bags, 56 days' work at Red Cross meeting, two members teaching classes in surgical dressings.

Belgian relief: One wool baby blanket, 77 garments, 5 pairs shoes, 2 bundles general wearing apparel.

Beside the French orphan supported by the Chapter, four members assist in the support of three others. Gifts in cash, $86.50. Bonds and War Savings Stamps owned by members, $10,574.50. Bonds sold by members, $5450.

We have only been organized a little more than a year, and we hope to do much more war work during the coming year.

MARY GOLD HIGGINS,
Historian.

Patrick Henry Chapter (Martinsville, Va.). Named, as is the county, for the great orator who was a citizen on its borders when called to be Virginia's Governor, this Chapter began with sixteen members, and though limited because of various reasons, it has attained to its goal of fifty. Each year has been one of personal benefit and patriotic inspiration to the community. Educational work has been prominent, with constant use of a collection of flags bought near the beginning. These flags have been lent for many occasions, and two were placed in fine churches at the outbreak of the great war. Copies of the "Star Spangled Banner" were printed and given to white and colored schools. Much needed civic work has been done tending toward health and beauty. The Chapter contributed to a box of hot biscuits and other desired food for a camp of State prisoners working the county roads. Contributions were annually sent for the Memorial Continental Hall and various State activities. The Red Cross has been helped, also funds sent for a French orphan and the Y. M. C. A. abroad. The Magazine, always held in high esteem by the members, will be the source for the literary phase during busy war days. Emphasis has always been placed upon parliamentary usage at regular meetings. A "D. A. R. Day" is observed each August.

The September meeting was recently held at the plantation mansion of Mrs. Neary S. Buchanan, a valued member, at Spencer, twelve miles from Martinsville. The attendance was large, visitors from ten other States being present after the business session. Delegates were elected to the State conference at Lynchburg and loyal support promised Miss Serpell, Virginia's excellent Regent. Breaking over war-time rules, a most attractive luncheon was served at the close of the meeting upon the four porches overlooking the large oaks and fine lawns stretching far and wide. The colored waitresses and butler were all members of the Red Cross Society, this being a special branch, besides that for the 200 white persons, both due largely to the energy and executive ability of Mrs. Buchanan, who fulfils ancestral obligation and practice of being a power for good in the home section. The Chapter has taken active part in Liberty Bond campaigns and invested money saved for a Patrick Henry portrait in War Savings Stamps. Another "stamp act," of a different hue from that of 1765, but doubtless one the Prophet of the Revolution, were he living, would strongly endorse!

FAITH THOMAS PARROTT,
Regent.

FROM NOW TILL THE END OF THE WORLD

By Salisbury Field
of the Vigilantes

We are a free-born people, strong in the pride of birth,
Kneeling to God on His shining throne, kneeling to none on earth.
By all that is blest and holy, stars of our flag unfurled,
The flag You gave to us shall wave from now till the end of the world!

We are a free-born people, strong with the will to do,
Ready for peace or battle, firm in our faith in You.
Hope of the lesser nations, stars of our flag unfurled—
Shine on! Shine on! And greet the dawn from now till the end of the world.

We are a free-born people, honest in word and deed;
Love is the light of our being, right is the root of our creed.
And right shall prevail—'tis Your promise. Stars of our flag unfurled,
Lead true! Lead through! We'll follow You from now till the end of the world.

GENEALOGICAL DEPARTMENT

In answers to "Queries" it is essential to give Liber and Folio or "Bible Reference." Queries will be inserted as early as possible after they are received. Answers, partial answers, or any information regarding queries are requested. In answering queries please give the date of the magazine and the number of the query. All letters to be forwarded to contributors must be unsealed and sent in blank, stamped envelopes, accompanied with the number of the query and its signature. The Genealogical Editor reserves the right to print anything contained in the communication and will then forward the letter to the one sending the query.

MRS. MARGARET ROBERTS HODGES
Genealogical Editor, Annapolis, Maryland

ANSWERS

6077. HIRST.—There seems to be no complete history of the Hirst family. The following is taken from G. N. Mackenzie's *Colonial Families of the United States of America:* John Hirst, b in Wirfield (at Castle Hall), Yorkshire, England, 1719; d 1795. Came to America in June, 1749, to take charge of the fueling mill of the Moravian Colony at Bethlehem, Penn.; m 16th April, 1759, Moravian Church, Bethlehem, Philippina Hoeth (Anglice Phœbe Head), widow; née Bompers. Issue: 1. Elizabeth, b March 28, 1760. 2. Johanna Sabina, b. Aug. 8, 1762. 3. Lydia, b. Jan. 5, 1765. 4. John, b Dec. 4, 1766. 5. William, b Dec. 15, 1768. 6. George, b June 7, 1773. 7. Thomas, b Dec. 24, 1774. 8. Anna b Oct. 26, 1779. Thomas Hirst, b Dec. 24, 1774, d 1848, m Elizabeth Lucas, April 5, 1803, at St. George's Church, Philadelphia, Pa. Issue: 1. William Lucas, b March 23, 1804. 2. Edward Mortimer, d inf. 3. Mary, b 1806. The transactions of the Moravian Historical Society, Vol. 1, p. 308, say: "Among the members of the Brethren's Congregation in Yorkshire in 1743, occurs the name of John Hirst, b 1720, in the parish of Mirfield, West Riding, among the single brethren." John Hirst, though a Moravian, kept his membership in the Church of England, and his children were christened in Christ Church, Philadelphia.—*Miss Julia Hirst,* The Abbottsford, 140 W. McMillan St., Cincinnati, Ohio.

6148. DICKINSON.—There is some Virginia Dickinson data in the History of Grayson Co., Va., which has an appendix of family histories. —(*Dr.*) *E. M. Heistand Moore,* 1708 Race St., Philadelphia, Pa.

6153. MACKAY.—I think it possible your Mackay traditions are confused as to location. Flora MacDonald lived near Fayetteville, Cumberland Co., N. C. There is a large educational institution (Presbyterian) at Red Springs, N. C., called "Flora MacDonald College," named in her honor. She, with nearly all the Highland Scots in N. C., were *Tories.* From this region a regiment of Highland Scots rose against Washington in 1776. Printed accounts of the Highland Tories can be found in the N. C. Booklet and in the address of Dr. James MacDonald, of Toronto, Canada, on the occasion of the ceremonies (1916) when Flora MacDonald College was rechristened in honor of the Highland heroine. Concerning the Highland Tories, a word of explanation may be necessary and just. They fought against Washington and the Colonies not because they were in sympathy with George III, but, after the last stand of the Stuarts, in 1745, the Jacobites obtained pardon, life and liberty only by taking the Cumberland Oath of Allegiance, which was exacted by their merciless persecutor, the Duke of Cumberland. This oath was a solemn pledge, in the presence of Almighty God, to forswear the Stuarts and forever after stand by the House of Hanover. One can imagine with what agony of soul the unhappy Highlanders took this oath, and, knowing the fidelity of the Scot, one can also understand that, having taken such an oath, they kept it even though it broke their hearts. It is said they fought with the Tories, but that their sympathies were all on the other side! The curious part of Flora MacDonald's story is that she was a Presbyterian and not at all in sympathy with the Catholic cause, to which the Stuarts adhered. Her family were not among those who "went

out" with Bonnie Prince Charlie in 1745. After she had been arrested for helping the Stuart Pretender to escape to France, when brought before the British King, who demanded how she had dared to aid his enemy, Flora replied simply: "I should have done as much for Your Majesty had you been in like distress." Flora's husband was a colonel in the British Army, and, being captured, was held prisoner in the Colonies for five years. She was permitted to return to Scotland by special favor before the Rev War was over. Being quite poor, she was forced to sell her silver in order to get money to pay her travelling expenses. (Some of this silver is still owned by North Carolinians.) On her way home the ship in which she sailed was attacked by the French, and there was a sea fight in which Flora herself is said to have taken a heroic part. She died in her native Skye, having been joined by her husband after his release from the American prison. The MacDonalds came over about 1772, and had consequently been here only a short time when the Rev War began. I am unable to give you any McKay or McCaleb data, except to say that people of these names were identified with a colony that settled to the west and slightly to the north of the location of the Highlanders around Fayetteville, N. C. This colony is known now as "The Jersey Settlement." It was established, 1743-1755, by a large company of colonists (about 400 families), who were Baptists. They obtained a grant of some ten square miles in what is now Davidson Co. (formerly Rowan Co.), N. C. The site of this colony was near where the present village of Linwood stands, a very small town off the railroad. One mile from Linwood is the "Jersey Meeting Graveyard," with a lot of old gravestones in it. A family named McKay or McKoy was among the first settlers in this Jersey Colony, which came, as the name implies, from New Jersey (down the Great Pennsylvania Road, as per Jeffrey's Map in the Congressional Library, through Maryland and Virginia to the Yadkin River in N. C.). (See court records.) I suggest that you look for McKay and McCaleb data in Rowan, Guilford and Davidson Counties, N. C. The Pendleton District in S. C. (now Anderson Co.) was not far from a region called "The Maxhaws," which was settled about 1751 by the Scotch (chiefly from Penna.). The Maxhaw settlement was a border colony between N. and S. Carolina, and settlers from both sections (there known as one tract—Carolina) often met at this point. There are records of the old Maxhaw settlers in several counties—Chester, Lancaster, York. (This colony was loyal to the American cause in 1776. The battle of King's Mountain was fought in "The Maxhaws.") The old graveyard at Chester, S. C., is said to contain the graves of more old Scottish Covenanters than any other in the South. The Presbyterian Church in "The Maxhaws" was founded immediately after the colony was established. Here the pioneers were formed by kinsmen from Virginia and other parts of "Carolina." Soon after the Revolutionary War "Acts of Pardon" were passed, and most of the confiscated property was returned to its owners. That the Revolutionary Colonists had faith in the repentance of many ex-Tories is shown by the fact that some of the Tory officers were elected to important offices in the new-born States.—*Eleanor M. Heistand Moore,* 1708 Race St., Philadelphia, Pa.

6157. ALLEN–RICHARDSON. — For years I have tried to learn the ancestry of my father's grandfather, William Allen, b, according to my record, May 1, 1780; d Sept. 18, 1841, Erie Co., Ohio, where he is buried. His wife was Phœbe Graves. My grandmother, Hannah Allen, was b 1806, in Underhill, Vt. The family then moved to some part of N. Y., and later to Vermillion, Ohio. From your query it would seem that the William Allen, Jr., therein mentioned must be an ancestor of mine. I knew our William had a sister Prudence, a brother Calvin, and Clarissa is a family name. My grandmother Allen had a sister Lydia. Thus I feel the William Allen who m Lydia Richards is also my ancestor. If the inquirer will write me how the record of the family as printed in the DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE was obtained, I shall be very grateful.—*Howard L. Jones,* 1185 Gratiot Ave., Detroit, Mich.

6185. REYNOLDS—Would suggest you write Mrs. Fannie Holmes, 53 Elm St., Westerly, R. I., for data on Reynolds family. There is a "Reynolds Family Association," which meets every year. The association publishes an annual, which is very interesting.—*Edith P. Head,* 6 Beaumont Ave., Catonsville, Md.

QUERIES

6246. WATSON.—Page 350, Wood's History of Albemarle Co., Va., records the removal of David Wood from Louisa Co., Va., to Albemarle Co. and says: "His wife was a Watson of the Green Spring family." What was the Christian name? Was she a dau of James Watson, Captain of Louisa Co. Militia?

(2) SANDRIDGE.—Information regarding the Sandridge, or Sandidge family. What was date of birth and death of Mm. Sandridge (or Sandidge), Jr., signer of the Albemarle Declaration of Independence? His wife,

Elizabeth Graves, was b Feb. 14, 1720, and d Jan. 6, 1826. Has his son, John Sandridge, who m Mary Wood, a Rev. record?—R. W. McK.

6247. SMOCK-CAMPBELL.—John Smock, son of Jane and Lena (Campbell) Smock was b in Raritan, N. J., in 1735. He m Sarah Fontaine (or Van Tine). In 1779 he was living at Conewago, Pa. They had nine children: Marie (Mary), Hannah (Annatie), Mathius, Johannis (John), Jacob, Hendrick, Abraham, James (Jacobus), Isaac. John Smock d in Mercer Co., Ky., about 1810.

Was this the John Smock who served as First Lieut. in the Millstone Co., Second Regt., Somerset Co., N. J. Militia, commanded by Capt. Hendrick Probasco during the Rev.?

(2) HOLIMAN.—Information wanted concerning Holiman (or Holliman) families living in N. C. during the Rev. Did any give Rev. service? Desire information concerning descendants.—R. W. H.

6248. WEST.—Jesse West, son of William and Lydia West, b Mar. 8, 1806, Pa.; d Oct 14, 1889; M. Sarah Dutton, b June 9, 1812, d Mar. 11, 1862, Indiana, m Sept. 24, 1835, in Pa., dau of Joseph and Mary Dutton. Issue: Pennell Mendenhall, b May, 1837, d in Libby Prison during Civil War. Benjamin Shroy, b in Columbia Co., Ohio, Dec. 22, 1840, d 1901. William Hillis, b Oct. 2, 1843, in Markleyville, Ind. Lewis Morris. b June 13, 1846; d 1859. Mary Eliza, b Sept. 25, 1849, d Nov. 15, 1892; m Wm. Warrock. Susan Melissa, b July 25, 1856. William P. West, brother to Jesse West, b Lancascter Co., Pa., Sept. 17, 1813, came to Salem, Columbia Co., Ohio, in 1835; m Sarah Webb, Mar. 29, 1838, d Jun 24, 1886, dau of Mrs. Geo. Henderson, Allegheny, Pa. The genealogy of Lydia West, the mother of Jesse and William P. West, requested.—E. W.

6249. WHITING.—James and William Whiting immigrated to this country. William seems to be the ancestor of the N. E. family; James, of the Va. family. Thomas, a descendant of James, appears in Gloucester Co. early in the 18th century. My grandfather was George Solomon Thayer Whiting. His sons were George, Sol, Thayer, Joseph, James Benney, John Wesley (my father), and Charles Sumner. Grandfather m Mary Ann Hidden. Grandfather Whiting's father was an officer in the navy. I should like to know the Rev ancestry from this line, or get into touch with some allied family for the complete genealogy. —A. G. M.

6250. ALLEN-HUMPHREY.—Information desired of the Allen-Umphrey or Humphrey families. They lived in S. C., near the Blue Ridge Mts. My great-great-grandfather Allen went over the mountains with his wife and settled in the State of Miss. I do not know the names of their children, but one dau m a Jones. This was a large family: William, Samuel and Moses, also a James Jones. There were two or more daughters—I am sure of the name of only one, Susan. Susan, my grandmother, m William Greenhaw of Miss., and they lived there until the second year of the Civil War, when they moved to Ill.—My grandmother d there. After her death my grandfather and his youngest son, Daniel, moved to Ark., and we lost all trace of them. Tradition states my ancestor, Allen, was in the Rev War, and when wounded did not dare to go home, but "hid out" until well; his wife carried food to him at night. Another tradition is that a brother of my great-great-grandmother, David Umphrey by name, made his escape from the Tories.

I would like to have proof of Rev service, as my granddaughter is anxious to join the D. A. R.—C. Z.

6251. RODGERS. — Information desired of Rev service and genealogy of James Rodgers, b in Va. or Md., 1773, and d in Tenn. July, 1842. He was m twice, his second wife being Margaret Campbell, of Tenn. James Rodgers was a surveyor in Va. in early days; afterwards he moved to Tenn. and practised law. He was a cousin of Commodore Rodgers, of Md., who served in the War of 1812.

(2) GILMER.—Mr. Gilmer, a lawyer, of Ala. or Ga., m Miss Buckwar, of Ky., prior to 1806. Both belonged to Rev families. I desire proof of Rev. service and genealogical data of them.—L. M. H.

6252. STEINMETZ.—Casper (Gasper) Steinmetz purchased a mill and still in Tredyferrin Twp., Chester Co., Pa., Dec. 10, 1779, which he sold Dec. 10, 1786. As his name does not appear in the Pa. census of 1790, nor that of his son, Francis, b 1764, I would like to know where he emigrated. A son, Henry, b 1758, remained in Coventry Twp., Chester Co., and another son, Charles, b 1756, settled in Cocalico Twp., Lancaster Co.—M. O. S.

6253. SHORT.—Information wanted of Henry Short, a native of Pa., who had a dau Susan, who m ——— Henry, of Logan Co., Ohio. Also of George Henry and wife, Parmelia Fiddler, b during the '60s in Culpepper Co., Va. Children were James, William, George, Joel, Margaret, Nancy, Lydia and Lucy. William was a soldier in the War of 1812 and m Nancy Stinson. Their children were Phœbe, Jane, James, Lewis, William and Joel. William m Susan Short in Logan Co., Ohio. Did John Stinson (1714-1801) who served as a member of the Committee of Correspondence have a dau Nancy? Information desired.—T. L. R.

6254. BLANKENBAKER.—Is there a record of a Blankenbaker from Orange, Culpepper, or Madison Co., Va., who fought in the Rev War?

(2) MILLER.—Is there a book of the Miller family from Virginia? Ellen Miller, from Va., m John Foulkner, Sept. 18, 1817, in Harrison Co., Ohio. Her people must have been in Va. during the Rev period.—F. F. W.

6255. BOONE.—Information desired of Daniel Boone, who m my great-greataunt, Sarah Wright. Two of her sisters m Dickinsons, famous preachers in the Society of Friends. Any information in reference to this member of the Boone family will be greatly appreciated. —A. W. B.

6256. ADAMS.—I would learn something of my father's ancestors. He was left an orphan at or near five years of age. He had an older brother, Jesse, who, at the age of sixteen, was lost at sea—he thought he was with the navy. His sister, Media Whittinghame Adams, only two years his senior, remembered that their father was a shipbuilder. My father had a twin brother, Samuel Whittinghame Adams. Heber Whittinghame Adams, my father, was b, I think, in or near Princess Anne, Md., Dec. 25, 1816. His father, Samuel Adams, we think, was from Massachusetts. He m Nancy Whittinghame, who, we understand, had, previous to said time, come into Md. with the other members of the family, from London, England. Grandmother Adams had one sister, Media Whittinghame, who m Commodore William Jones. After their mother's death my father, his sister and twin brother first lived with the Adams relatives. Then their mother's brother, John Whittinghame, came from Jamaica and took the three children and put them in his sister's care, Mrs. Media Whittinghame Jones, Princess Anne, Md. They lived on an income from the Whittinghame estate, supplied by this uncle, John, who, with two other brothers, Heber and Samuel, had vast plantations in Jamaica, W. I. My father lived in Princess Anne, Md., until sixteen years old, when an uncle, Leo Adams, came to Md. and persuaded him to return with him to Ky., near Paris; he remained there four years, then came to Mo., where he married and lived until his death. We know that Grandfather Adams was named Samuel; he had a brother Lee; also a brother Lezarus. Grandfather and Grandmother Adams had a country home eighteen or twenty miles from Princess Anne. It was called "Rohoba." They are buried there. I am very anxious to know more of my father's ancestry.—N. S. A.

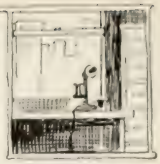
6257. JENKS.—In the Magazine of November, 1916, Answer 4813, p. 35: "Where can I find the names of the eight who were killed and the nine who were wounded?" Family tradition states that John Jenks, the father of John Seymour Jenks, b 1768, or '70, pensioner, was fatally wounded in the battle of Lexington and was carried to a "meeting house" in Concord with a number of others, where he d that night. But in the pension record of John S. J., they say that his father, John Jenks, was killed at Lexington or Bunker Hill. John S. Jenks, b at Providence, R. I., enlisted in Ashford, Conn., at the age of sixteen, having gone as a drummer boy at eleven. John, Sr., was probably born in Providence, as a great many of the Jenks were born and settled in Providence and Pawtucket, R. I., being descendants of Hon. Joseph Jenks, who was b in Buckinghamshire, Eng., 1632. He built the first house in Pawtucket. Issue: Hon. Joseph, b 1656, d June 15, 1740; Major Nathaniel, b 1662, d 1723; Elder Ebenezer, b 1669, d 1726; Judge William, b 1675, d 1765. Joseph Jenks, b 1656, m Martha Brown. Was John's wife or mother a Blake, Turpin, Scott, Andrews, Harenden, or Bucklin? The Providence and Pawtucket Jenkses married in these families. If there are any families around Providence or Pawtucket who are interested in Jenks ancestry, will they correspond with me?—M. A. C.

6258. MANN.—I am ninth in descent in the Richard Mann family in America. Richard Mann, then written Man, came to America from England about 1644 and settled in Scituate, Mass. He was a planter. His descendants in the male line lived in Lebanon, Conn.; Hebron, Conn., and Oxford, N. H., until about the sixth generation, when the family scattered throughout the West. The Mann genealogy does not mention that any of the family fought in the Rev War. Are there any means of discovering whether any of the female line of descent could furnish such an ancestor? I am thinking of some Lydia Porter in this connection. She was b Mar. 17, 1746, a dau of John Porter, Hebron, Conn., and m John Man, Oct., 1765. These two were the first settlers in Oxford, N. H.—J. M. B.

6259. WATTS.—Benjamin and Judith Watts m Elizabeth and Joseph Key in 1785-6 in Franklin Co., Va., and moved to Ga. about 1787. Who were the parents of Benjamin and Judith? What were the names of the children of Benjamin and Elizabeth Watts? My grandfather, Redman T. Watts, d in Mechanicsville, Ga. I desire the name of Redman T.'s father—I think it was the above-mentioned Benjamin, but have no proof. Ancestry with all general data desired, and Rev record, if any.—A. S. F.



NATIONAL BOARD OF MANAGEMENT



Regular Meeting, October 17, 1918

A regular meeting of the National Board of Management was called to order by the President General, Mrs. George Thacher Guernsey, in the Board Room of Memorial Continental Hall, Thursday, October 17, 1918, at ten o'clock.

The announcement was made by the President General that the Chaplain General, Miss Elisabeth F. Pierce, would not be able to be present at the opening of the meeting, and would conduct the devotional services at noon.

The President General welcomed the members, stating that the attendance of those present indicated their devotion to the interests of the Society and their realization of the need of concentrated work on the part of every one and the necessity for their assistance; that, owing to the local health regulations, the meeting called of the Memorial Continental Hall Committee had to be given up; letters had been received from many members of the Board explaining the urgent reasons why it was impossible for them to be present.

The following members were at the meeting: *Active Officers,* Mrs. Guernsey, Mrs. Lane, Mrs. Talbott, Mrs. Hall, Mrs. Aull, Miss Elisabeth F. Pierce, Miss Crowell, Mrs. Pulsifer, Mrs. Fletcher, Miss Grace M. Pierce, Mrs. Johnston, Mrs. Fowler, Miss Barlow; *State Regents,* Miss Fletcher, Mrs. Hanley, Miss Campbell, Mrs. Elliott, Mrs. Ellison, Mrs. Moss, Mrs. Sherrerd, Mrs. Young, Mrs. Harris, Miss Serpell; *State Vice Regent,* Mrs. Nash.

The President General read her report.

Report of President General.

Members of the National Board of Management:

Once more we are gathered together to render an account of our stewardship, as officers and members of this National Board of Management of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

Judging from reports the four months which have passed since our last meeting in June have not been idle ones.

Day after day we have become more closely identified with the war—in fact a fighting part of the war. Our men that we have seen leaving our stores, our factories, our farms and offices—thousands, yes, millions of them, are now standing against the gigantic onslaught of hosts of Huns. They are bravely and willingly going forward and many are making the supreme sacrifice which now seems not to have been made in vain.

And some of our men are already coming back to us. The stream of those returning as yet is thin, but it is inspiring. Fifty of them, wounded or gassed, or invalided, marched proudly up New York's Broadway a short time ago, the first of our returning heroes.

What is the meaning of this for us? Does it not mean all our efforts must be doubled, trebled? Does it not mean we must save and serve more in order that the returning heroes do not come back to mock us for simply playing at war while they have been working at war?

We know that the Hun must be halted—must be brought to his knees and surrender unconditionally. We know that force, force to the utmost, is necessary. We know that to use force means to send men, to equip them, and clothe them, and feed them. We know, too, that the only way this can be done is to get more recruits for the Army behind the Army. Are you doing your part? This great war has won a new place in the world for women. In industry, in commerce, in professions, in government, they have arrived. Will they go home again with the coming of peace?

I wonder how many of you have read Mrs. Mabel Potter Daggett's intensely interesting book, "Women Wanted." "Women Wanted" is a book that no woman living in these remarkable times can afford to miss. The dramatic story of what Mrs. Daggett saw in England and France, where, for the women in industry, factories have been rebuilt and equipped for their comfort, reads like a fairy tale. In her remarkable book she presents the astounding record of the world made over

to open every door of opportunity that the woman movement of yesterday crusaded in vain to reach. We American women must be awake and doing or we shall be left far in arrear of our Allied sisters.

The French people have adopted ten War Commandments. The following ones of the ten we recommend to the Daughters to adopt as their own:

1. Do not forget that we are at war. In your smallest expenditures never lose sight of the interest of the native land.

2. Waste nothing. All waste is a crime which imperils the national defense, prolongs the war.

3. Buy only according to your needs. Do not hoard provisions—your selfishness raises prices and deprives those of smaller means of things indispensable to existence.

4. Do not remain idle. According to your age and your ability, work for your country. Do not consume without producing. Idleness is desertion.

5. Accept without murmuring the privations which are imposed upon you. Reflect upon the suffering of those who are fighting for you, upon the martyrdom of the populations whose hearths have been devastated by the enemy.

6. Remember that victory belongs to those who can hold out a quarter of an hour the longest. Economize on the products necessary for the life of the country. Accept rations. Ration yourself as to food, clothing, amusements.

Your President General had planned a very full month which covered visits to the State Conferences of Indiana, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Vermont, Massachusetts and New Hampshire, as well as several Chapters. It also included attendance at the Board meeting, the Revision and War Relief Service committees. She also accepted, with other members of the Board, the most gracious invitation of the members of the Commonwealth Chapter of Richmond to visit Richmond and from there make a pilgrimage to the famous Yorktown battlefield. She was able to keep her appointment with the Indiana Daughters, but on account of the Spanish influenza, the New Jersey and Pennsylvania State Conferences have been postponed, as is also our visit to Richmond and Yorktown. It is to be hoped that the epidemic of influenza will have abated enough to make it safe for the other State Conferences to hold their meetings. She expects to be present at Dallas, Texas, November 7, 8 and 9, at the Texas State Conference. She regretted very much that conflicting dates interfered with her attending the State Conferences of Missouri, Michigan, West Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina and Virginia.

Feeling a deep responsibility for the success of our pledge of $100,000 for Liberty Bonds, your President General was impressed with the thought that one more strenuous effort must be made to reach the goal. Consequently, a personal appeal was made to the State Regents and to the 1650 Chapters of our Society, through their Regents, with the hope that if there should be those who had been a little procrastinating, or possibly a little indifferent, they might be aroused and be induced to fulfil their part in this effort to do something as a National Society to support our Government at a time when it is in dire need of it.

The time and expense incidental to reaching so large a number of Chapters she feels has been well expended, because it has demonstrated the spirit with which so many Chapters are working, it has permitted her in many instances to correct false impressions, to encourage some that have become discouraged, and it has brought forth reports of a *tremendous* work being done by individuals and by Chapters. Then, too, the replies which have been received, some three or four hundred, have encouraged *her* and given stimulus for greater effort. It has developed that there are Chapters which seemingly do not understand the plan for raising our $100,000 fund, in spite of the fact that so much has been said and so many bulletins have been sent out by our War Relief Service Committee, giving full information. The idea was not that the Chapters should buy bonds in the name of the Chapter, which would be considered as applying to this fund, as some seem to think, but that each member should contribute just one dollar (or the Chapter its pro rata share) to the National Society for an endowment fund, which would be invested in bonds, and thereby serve two purposes. A number of the Chapters have donated their bonds to this fund, feeling more could be accomplished in this way than by remaining the property of the Chapter. At the same time a plea was made for fifty cents per member for the restoration of Tilloloy, which fund would be held in bank until such time as the Hun had forever been divested of his power.

No rebuke of any kind was intended in this appeal to the Chapters, for your President General realizes that there can be no sluggards in these days of stress but that many, on the contrary, are giving of their time and means until it *hurts*. Her one thought was to remind those that possibly might be hesitating for one reason or another that we must

make one last leap to "go over the top" as a unit—the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution—and complete the fund in time to invest in the fourth issue of bonds, when money is so desperately needed by our Government.

One cannot expect to sell goods without a sample. Neither can it be expected that a mere statement that we are working for the winning of the war will be accepted. We *must* have the records to show for it. Hence the persistency with which we appeal for the recording of work done by the members of this Society.

Just one other result she thinks might be claimed from this appeal—the interesting of a number in becoming subscribers to our splendid Magazine. So, the labor was not in vain!

A number of most interesting and attractive Year Books have been sent to the President General, which it has been impossible for her to acknowledge by personal notes of thanks, and she asks each Chapter which has sent its Year Book to accept her thanks, expressed in this report.

Respectfully submitted,

SARAH E. GUERNSEY,
President General.

The report was received with applause.
Miss Crowell then read her report.

Report of Recording Secretary General

Madam President General and Members of the National Board:

Immediately following the June Board meeting the certificate division of my office resumed the huge task of issuing in a few weeks the certificates two years overdue. The President General and Treasurer General assisted the Recording Secretary General, giving whole days to the work, and the time of the clerks from the offices of the Corresponding Secretary General, Organizing Secretary General, Librarian General and Recording Secretary General was entirely given over to this service, so that on July 9 the last of the overdue certificates, 6817 in number, were placed in the mail. I desire to thank the officers and clerks who worked so hard and so cheerfully to accomplish this result. The order of Congress to issue the certificates of the past administration has been carried out by the certificate division as follows: Certificates signed and properly initialed between May 24 and June 25, 10,758; certificates issued prior to June Board Meeting, 3941; certificates issued between June 26 and July 9, 6817; total, 10,758.

The routine work of the office, meanwhile, has gone on as usual. The minutes of the June Board meeting were prepared and turned over to the Editor of the Magazine and proofread. Copies of the rulings of this meeting were sent to all offices, and the notification cards to the new members admitted by the Board were promptly mailed. The official notices, letters of sympathy, regret, and condolence, in connection with the meeting were duly sent out.

The compiling of the committees for the new Committee List was completed and sent to the printer and proofread, and a list of her Committee sent to each National Chairman.

Certificates for members admitted in June, together with some specials, amounting to 1452, have been issued.

The notices for the October Board meeting as well as the notices for the meeting of Memorial Continental Hall Committee, were sent out as soon as the dates were fixed.

Proof was read for the Proceedings and the index prepared for the printer earlier than last year, and it was my hope and expectation that the book would be in the hands of every member of the Board and every Chapter Regent early in September, but in war times we must bow in resignation to vexatious delays and frustrated desires, and patiently submit to the unavoidable disappointment caused by the printer's inability to keep his men out of the army long enough to run his presses.

Respectfully submitted,

EMMA L. CROWELL,
Recording Secretary General.

Miss Crowell read also the following recommendations:

Recommendations adopted by the Executive Committee, October 16, 1918:

That permits for the Roll of Honor pin be issued to members at large by the Registrar General, application to be accompanied by service upon which same is based.

That the pay-roll shall be based upon thirty days to the month and seven hours per day.

That vacations or annual leave shall be based upon the following rule: All clerks who have been in the employ of the Society for one year or longer shall be entitled to thirty days' annual leave, said thirty days shall include all holidays and half holidays during the period of vacation but shall not include Sundays.

That all clerks who are placed upon the permanent roll during October and who become entitled to annual leave at that time, and owing to existing conditions may not be able to take their vacations at that time, shall

be allowed to take such leave at the time that may best suit the convenience of the office in which they may be employed.

That all clerks entering the employ of the Society shall be paid $50 for the first month and if satisfactory shall be placed upon the permanent roll at $60 per month, and that annual leave for new clerks shall commence at the rate of two and one-half days for each month from the date said clerks are placed upon the permanent roll.

That the Chaplain General be allowed $100 per annum for clerical services in connection with the Remembrance Book and such other clerical services as she may need.

That all clerks now in the employ of the Society for a period in excess of thirty days and receiving less than $60 per month be placed upon the permanent roll on October 15 at $60 per month.

Miss Finckel of the Registrar General's office, at the close of her annual leave, September 13, presented an application for two weeks' additional leave, without pay, owing to the serious illness of her mother. The application was accompanied by a physician's certificate and was granted by the Chairman of your Sub-Committee. A question having arisen regarding when her additional two weeks' leave expired, we recommend that the same be considered to have expired September 30 and that her pay commence October 1.

Miss Louise Donnelly of the Organizing Secretary General's Office presented her resignation under date of August 10 to take effect September 1, but during the period intervening between the two dates rendered no service. We recommend that in the future all clerks presenting their resignations to take effect at the expiration of a certain time shall, during the intervening period, render service rather than take a vacation at the expense of the Society, and that Miss Donnelly be paid no salary after the date of her resignation.

That, owing to the scarcity of clerical help, the third clerk be dispensed with in the office of the Organizing Secretary General.

That, on account of dispensing with the third clerk in the office of the Organizing Secretary General, Miss Newton of this office be given an increase in salary of $5 per month to date from October 15.

That Miss Weedon of the Historian General's Office be given an increase in salary of $5 per month to date from October 15.

That Mrs. Cumings of the Recording Secretary General's Office be given an increase of $10 per month to date from October 15, and the amount heretofore agreed upon of her salary shall be charged to the Building and Grounds Committee.

That all clerks leaving the employ of the Society in violation of the agreement entered into at the time of the increase in salaries in June shall forfeit to the Society said increase.

Miss Walton of the Curator General's Office having left the employ of the Society, we recommend that the vacancy be filled as soon as a suitable person can be found and that said clerk shall act as clerk for the War Relief Service Committee three days of each week.

Miss Westergren of the Registrar General's Office having left the employ of the Society, we recommend that the vacancy in the office be filled as soon as possible under Rule No. 4.

The employment of Miss Bertha Blinn in the office of the Treasurer General under the usual rules, to fill the vacancy caused by Miss Helen Hardesty leaving the employ of the Society, is reported and approval of the same requested.

Owing to the marriage of Miss Linda Hardisty, Magazine Clerk, a vacancy exists in that position and we recommend that the same be filled as soon as possible under the rules.

Whereas several clerks have left the employ of the Society in violation of the agreement entered into in June, we recommend the enforcement of Rule No. 13 in all such cases.

The adoption of my report, together with the recommendations of the Executive Committee of October 16, 1918, was moved by Miss Crowell, seconded by Miss Grace M. Pierce, and carried.

Miss Grace M. Pierce read her report as Registrar General, as follows:

Report of Registrar General

Madam President General and Members of the National Board:

During the months since the regular meeting of the National Board in June the routine work in the office of the Registrar General has been carried on as usual. The clerical force has had its annual vacation and returned to work refreshed and rested. During the season not only was the regular work resulting from the June Board Meeting completed, but much additional minutiæ of office work was accomplished. Every one familiar with card catalogues knows a card out of place is a card lost, and constant watchfulness is necessary for accuracy of placement. For years the pressure of regular work in the office has been so great that no time has been available for the proper revision and refiling of the several catalogues in use in our record work. During the past four months the ancestors' catalogue, the files of papers returned unverified, and the supplemental application catalogues have all been reviewed and correctly filed.

In the last catalogue, by the elimination of records of supplemental application papers which have been verified, the contents of five drawers were condensed into one and this even reduced one-fifth.

The examination and correction of these errors in filing mean increased efficiency in the work of the office.

Our temporary clerk, Miss Bertha Ezekiel, whose service with us closed October 1, was employed to assist in the routine work of the office during the summer.

One of our regular clerks, Miss Westergren, who had been trained for special work, resigned at the close of her vacation to go to the Federal Reserve Board.

Your Registrar General assumed the duties of Genealogist on September 16, and the new record papers are up to date. In spite of the prevailing epidemic the record of the office is as follows: Twelve hundred and ninety-two applications presented to the Board and 282 supplemental papers verified; permits issued for insignia, 638; ancestral bars, 171, and recognition pins, 717.

Papers examined and not yet verified: Original, 287; supplemental, 342. Papers returned unverified: Original, 300; supplemental, 74. New records verified, 349; Real Daughter, 1.

Respectfully submitted,
GRACE M. PIERCE,
Registrar General.

There being no objection, the President General instructed the Recording Secretary General to cast the ballot for the 1292 applicants. The Recording Secretary General announced the casting of the ballot for the 1292 applicants and the President General declared them elected to membership in the National Society. The acceptance of the report of the Registrar General was moved by Miss Pierce, seconded by Miss Crowell, and carried. Referring to the item in the Registrar General's report, permits for insignia issued, the President General stated that inasmuch as the Government had ordered that no new jewelry be made with platinum in whole or in part, the insignia of the Society, which had the distaff composed of that metal, could not be manufactured until the restriction as to the use of platinum was removed, and called on the Chairman of Insignia Committee, Mrs. Aull, who stated that the price for the insignia remained the same and all orders received by Caldwell were placed on file to be filled in the order of their receipt when the ban was lifted, Caldwell securing the permits for all these pins as fast as orders were received. There being no platinum used in the little Recognition Pin, members had no difficulty in securing that at this time.

Mrs. Fletcher read her report as Organizing Secretary General.

Report of Organizing Secretary General

Madam President General and Members of the National Board of Management:

Through their respective State Regents the following members at large are presented for confirmation as Organizing Regents: Mrs. Flora Humason Douglass, La Canada, Cal.; Mrs. Jennie Alfretta Brown, Indianola, Iowa; Mrs. Letitia Pennell Wilson, Baltimore, Md.; Miss Lucille Ballard, Minneapolis, Minn.; Mrs. Gertrude L. W. Zur Muehlin, Deer Lodge, Mont.; Mrs. Mary Parker Travis, Valentine, Neb.; Mrs. Elizabeth Stevens White, Brooklyn, N. Y.; and Mrs. Mary Ellen Smith, Clifton Forge, Va.

The reappointment of the following is requested by their respective State Regents: Mrs. Mary Washington Bruce Alexander, Plant City, Fla., and Miss Mary Rowena Bothwell, Breckenridge, Mo.

The National Board is asked to authorize Chapters at the following places: Washington, D. C.; Evansville and Superior. Wis.

The following Organizing Regencies have expired by time limitation: Mrs. Julia Gunter Rowan, Jacksonville, Ala.; Mrs. Mary Phillips Brownell, Perry, and Mrs. Nettie Smith Whitfield, Pensacola, Fla.; Mrs. Mary T. Banks, Tifton, Ga.; Mrs. Bessie Spencer Wood, Batesville, Miss.; Mrs. Florence Clark Ball, Osceola, Neb.; Mrs. Mary Sutton Pierce, Naples, N. Y.; Miss Dorothy Whitney McArthur, Circleville, Ohio; Mrs. Ida Johnson Brodie, Leesville, S. C.; Mrs. Elizabeth Anderson MacKellar, Sewanee, Tenn.; Mrs. Kate Ellerbe McClelland, Clarendon, Texas; Miss Emma Rosena Arnold, Burlington, and Mrs. Eleanor B. McCoy, Vancouver, Wash.; and Mrs. Jessamine Bailey Castelloe, Prescott, Wis.

The following Chapters are to be officially disbanded: James Roe at Colorado, Major John Rose at Marshall, Texas, and McIntosh Reserve at Carrollton, Ga.

The following Chapters have been reported organized since the June 26, 1918, Board Meeting: Capt. John Gunnison at Delta, Colo.; Alice Whitman at Lewiston, Idaho; Joel Pace at Mt. Vernon, Ill.; Buena Vista at Storm Lake, Iowa; Esther Eayres at Orono, Me.; Mary Butler at Laconia, N. H.; William Paterson at Paterson, N. J.; Conhocton at Cohocton, N. Y.; Nathan Perry at Lorain, Ohio; Minishoshe at Bismarck, N. D.; Major George Gibson at Ewing, Va.; and Eau Claire at Eau Claire, Wis.

Commissions issued to: National Officers, 17; State and State Vice Regents, 38; Organizing Regents, 14; and re-election cards to State and State Vice Regents, 57.

Charters issued, 10.

Officers' lists written for, 250; officers' lists received, 550.

The correspondence incident to the work of the office has been attended to.

Admitted membership June 26, 1918, 140,853.

Actual membership June 26, 1918, 103,402.

Respectfully submitted,

ANNA LOUISE FLETCHER,
Organizing Secretary General.

Moved by Miss Serpell, seconded by Miss Fletcher, and carried, *that the Organizing Secretary General's report be accepted.* Moved by Miss Fletcher, seconded by Mrs. Ellison, and carried, *that the disbanding of any Chapter shall be after advising with, and with the approval of, the Regent of the State in which the Chapter considering disbanding is located, and that the formal notice of such decision to disband be furnished the Organizing Secretary General by the above described State Regent.*

Mrs. Johnston read her report as Treasurer General, as follows:

Report of Treasurer General

Madam President General and Members of the National Board of Management:

I herewith submit the following report of receipts and disbursements from June 1 to September 30, 1918.

CURRENT FUND

Balance in bank at last report, May 31, 1918		$24,808.04
RECEIPTS		
Annual dues, $12,789; initiation fees, $1432; certificates, $7; D. A. R. Report to Smithsonian Institution, $17.39; die, $.50; directory, $4.51; duplicate papers and lists, $62.39; exchange, $2.24; hand books, $15; index to Library books, $10.53; index to lineage books, $10; interest, $245.97; lineage, $81.55; Magazine, subscriptions, $3,955.25; advertisements, $90; contributions, $60; single copies, $55.24; proceedings, $1.94; remembrance books, $.30; ribbon, $5.99; rosettes, $1.45; slot machine, $3.65; stationery, $2.84; telephone, $86.07; War Relief Service markers, $15.20; Auditorium events, $145; electric current, $18. Total receipts		19,119.01
		$43,927.05
DISBURSEMENTS		
Refunds: Annual dues, $570; initiation fees, $44	$614.00	
Organizing Secretary General: clerical service, $892.50; engrossing and lithographing, $49.70; cards, circulars, book, erasers and envelopes, $40.30; parchment, $97.50; postage, $15.25; sharpening erasers, $.60	1,095.85	
Recording Secretary General: clerical service, $740; cards, circulars, lists and seals, $19.67; postage, $11.25; telegrams, $7.64	778.56	
Certificate: clerical service, $340; certificates, $163.77; engrossing, $296.52; seals, tubes and paper, $249.04; postage, $990; expressage, $53.73	2,093.06	
Corresponding Secretary General: clerical service, $600; cards, circulars, envelopes, paper and slips, $61.88; postage $40	701.88	
Registrar General: clerical service, $3,297.16; binding records, $90.50; cards, folders and erasers, $54.85; postage, $33	3,473.51	
Treasurer General: clerical service, $3062.11; books, blanks, bills, cards, pads and paper, $303; telegrams, $2.29; sharpening erasers, $.60	3,368.00	
Historian General: clerical service, $820; binding book, $1.15	821.15	
Director General, C.R.S.I.: postage	75.00	

Librarian General: clerical service, $760; accessions, $104.14; binding books, $57.25; cards, book supports, eradicator and pads, $11.10; postage and expressage, $5.07	$937.56	
Curator General: clerical service, $320; paper, pens and ink, $2.39; postage, $1.25; telegram, $.35	323.99	
General Office: clerical service, $420; clerical service, magazine, $150; messenger service, $100.55; stamped envelopes, $1151.97; postage, expressage and drayage, $24.54; car tickets, $6; telegrams, $1.38; repairs to bicycle, and sharpening erasers, $9.55; supplies, $390.80; flag and flowers, $83.50; expenses Lafayette birthday celebration, $100	2,438.29	
Committees: Auditing—postage, $1.31; Building and Grounds—clerical service, $40; postage, $2.50; Bureau of Lectures and Slides—slides, $30.20; clerical service, postage and telegrams, $12.12; Finance—clerical service, $40; postage, $.52; Liquidation and Endowment—circulars, $19.75; engrossing, $3.07; postage, $2.67; National Old Trails—clerical service, cards, envelopes and paper, $21.62; Patriotic Education—postage and expressage, $32.65; Printing—stamp, $.40; Reciprocity—clerical service, $4.32; postage, $.11; War Relief—clerical service, $6.50; bulletins, labels, cards, envelopes and printing, $160.67; postage, $150.13; expressage and packing, $29.93	558.47	
Expense Continental Hall: employees' pay roll, $2179.30; electric current and gas, $216.69; 74 tons coal and wood, $645.65; ice, $88.68; towel service $14.26; water rent, $17.34; building and hardware supplies, $204.13; hauling, $6.70; repairs to elevator and cornice, $19; making lawn in rear of building, $373.72	3,765.47	
Printing machine: printer	140.00	
Magazine: Committee—clerical service, $156; cards, slips, files and stamps, $126.25; postage, $244.34; telegrams, $5.50; traveling expenses, $27.90; Editor—salary, $600; postage, $19.25; telegrams, $6.65; patriotic and parliamentary articles, $195; Genealogical Editor—Expense "Notes and Queries," $120; printing and mailing May, June, July and August numbers, $4115.37; cuts, $510.94; prizes, $60; notes payable and interest, $10,113.70	16,300.90	
Auditing accounts: May and June audit	125.00	
Auditorium events: electric current, labor and decorations	69.00	
Furniture and fixtures: lights, $56.70; candlesticks and bottles, Museum, $41	97.70	
Hand-books: prints	3.00	
Lineage: postage	5.00	
Proceedings: postage	7.00	
Remembrance Books: postage	1.75	
Ribbon	57.00	
State Regents' postage	166.95	
Stationery	125.19	
Support of Real Daughters	896.00	
Telephone	235.13	
Twenty-seventh Congress: Committees—Credential, postage, $1; telegrams, $6.92; Hospitality, clerical service, $13.87; postage and telegrams, $12.26; House, water, $8.70; Program, programs, $300	342.75	
Total disbursements		$39,619.16
Balance		$4,307.89

PERMANENT FUND

Balance in bank at last report, May 31, 1918		$9,180.82
RECEIPTS		
Charter fees	$50.00	
Life membership fees	300.00	
Continental Hall contributions	448.90	
Land contributions	95.10	
*Liberty Loan Fund	5,878.25	
Liquidation and Endowment Fund	32.55	
Commission on Flowers $8.75		
Commission on Recognition Pins 84.40	93.15	
Interest on bank balances	34.94	
Rent from land	162.70	
Total receipts		7,095.59
		$16,276.41
DISBURSEMENTS		
Refunds: Continental Hall contributions	$36.02	
Life membership fee	50.00	
Fourth U. S. Liberty Bonds	10,000.00	
Notes payable, land	2,000.00	
Interest, notes payable	1,853.69	
Sidewalk, lots 12 to 16 and 23 to 28, inclusive	422.73	
Taxes, lots 12 to 16	295.48	
Preparing release and recording	4.30	
Account of making lawn	100.00	
Glass top for desk, Room, Maine	17.50	
Mirror, Room, New York	83.00	
Picture and frame, Room, Ohio	4.55	
Chairs, Museum	114.00	
Wall cases, Museum	276.00	
Total disbursements		15,257.27
Balance		$1,019.14
Petty Cash Fund		$500.00

SPECIAL FUNDS

AMERICAN INTERNATIONAL COLLEGE		
Balance at last report, May 31, 1918	$2,262.94	
Receipts	5.00	
Balance		$2,267.94
EMILY NELSON RITCHIE MC LEAN		
Balance at last report, May 31, 1918		130.49
PATRIOTIC EDUCATION		
Receipts	$822.00	
Disbursements	822.00	
PATRIOTS' MEMORIAL D. A. R. SCHOOL		
Balance at last report, May 31, 1918		729.37

*$450 in U. S. Liberty Bonds contributed by chapters.

PHILIPPINE SCHOLARSHIP

Balance at last report, May 31, 1918	$3,218.04	
Receipts	46.50	
Balance		$3,264.54

PRESERVATION OF HISTORIC SPOTS

Balance at last report, May 31, 1918	$180.00	
Receipts	2.00	
Balance		182.00

RED CROSS

Receipts	$637.00	
Disbursements	637.00	

WAR RELIEF SERVICE

Balance at last report, May 31, 1918	$16,769.71	
Receipts	22,172.96	
	$38,942.67	
Disbursements	21,790.34	
Balance		17,152.33
Total special funds		$23,726.67

RECAPITULATION

Funds	Balance 5-31-18	Receipts	Disbursements	Balance 9-30-18
Current	$24,808.04	$19,119.01	$39,619.16	$4,307.89
Permanent	9,180.82	7,095.59	15,257.27	1,019.14
Petty Cash	500.00	.....	.....	500.00
American International College	2,262.94	5.00	.....	2,267.94
Emily Nelson Ritchie McLean	130.49	.....	.....	130.49
Patriotic Education	.....	822.00	822.00	.....
Patriots' Memorial D. A. R. School	729.37	.....	.....	729.37
Philippine Scholarship	3,218.04	46.50	.....	3,264.54
Preservation of Historic Spots	180.00	2.00	.....	182.00
Red Cross	.....	637.00	637.00	.....
War Relief Service	16,769.71	22,172.96	21,790.34	17,152.33
Totals	$57,779.41	$49,900.06	$78,125.77	$29,553.70

DISPOSITION OF FUNDS

Balance, American Security and Trust Bank	$1,019.14	
Balance, National Metropolitan Bank	28,034.56	
Petty cash (in Treasurer General's hands)	500.00	
Total	$29,553,70	

INVESTMENTS

Permanent Fund—Chicago and Alton bonds		$2,314.84	
Permanent Fund—Liberty Bonds		50,450.00	
Emily Nelson Ritchie McLean Fund—in Permanent Fund		1,517.79	
Philippine Scholarship Fund—			
In Permanent Fund	$1,130.00		
In 4 per cent. Liberty Bonds	300.00	1,430.00	
Total investments			$55,712 63

INDEBTEDNESS

To American Security and Trust Company, covering Lots 4, 5, 6, 7 and 11 (old) ..... (Due $2000, February 23, 1919; $2000, February 23, 1920, and $18,158.93, February 23, 1921.)	$22,158.93	
To American Security and Trust Company, covering Lots 23 to 28 (old) ..... (Due December 31, 1919.)	10,000.00	
To National Metropolitan Bank (new) for purchase of Lots 12 to 16. No mortgage (due on demand)	38,000.00	
To Emily Nelson Ritchie McLean Fund (old)	1,517.79	
To Philippine Scholarship Fund (old)	1,130.00	
Total indebtedness		$72,806.72

Respectfully,

(Mrs. Robert J.) Mary H. S. Johnston,
Treasurer General.

The Treasurer General reported also deceased since last meeting, 274; resigned, 158; reinstated, 21. There being no objection, the Recording Secretary General cast the ballot for the reinstatement of the twenty-one persons, and the President General declared them reinstated in the Society. The Board rose in memory of those members who had passed away since the last meeting.

Mrs. Moss, State Regent of Missouri, presented two checks, one for $1257.25, and one for $414.50, toward Missouri's quota for the Liberty Loan Fund, leaving still a balance of $1300 from Missouri, which she stated she would endeavor to secure immediately, and that the State had $500 toward their Tilloloy Fund. Mrs. Johnston reported a donation of a $50 bond which had been sent anonymously to the President General for the $100,000 Liberty Loan Fund. In a discussion as to the obligation resting on every National and Chapter officer to carry out the ordering of Congress and the National Board and endeavor to get their States and Chapters to make up their quotas for this fund, Mrs. Moss, by request, distributed to the members of the Board copies of her monthly letters to her Chapters, showing her method of keeping in touch with the Daughters of her State and the efforts made by her on behalf of the Liberty Loan Fund and Tilloloy.

Mrs. Pulsifer, as Chairman of the Finance Committee, read the report of that Committee.

Report of Finance Committee.

Madam President General and Members of the National Board of Management:

Vouchers have been approved during the past four months by the Chairman and during her absence, by the Acting Chairman of the Finance Committee to the amount of $62,580.65, of which the largest expenditures were for:

Committee expends and War Relief disbursements	$22,199.20
Magazine	15,948.25
Clerical service	11,527.02
Postage	2,565.39
Employes of the Hall	2,453.00
Real Daughters	896.00
Patriotic Education	822.00

Respectfully submitted,
(Mrs. Woodbury) Adelaide P. Pulsifer,
Chairman.

Following this, Mrs. Talbott, Chairman of the Auditing Committee, gave the report of that Committee.

Report of Auditing Committee

Madam President General, and the National Board of Management:

The Auditing Committee begs leave to report that since the last meeting of the Board of Management it has caused the books of the Treasurer General for the months of June, July, August and September to be examined by the Audit Company each month, and that said Audit Company has regularly submitted its report to your Committee.

The Committee has each month compared and checked up the report of the Treasurer General with the report of the Audit Company and has found them in agreement, and believes the books of the Treasurer General, as shown by the reports, to be correct.

The question has arisen as to how much detail should be used in the monthly report of the Treasurer General with relation to investments, which is specially pertinent in its relation to the Liberty Loan Fund.

It is recognized that the monthly reports properly take into consideration only the cash on hand, cash received and cash disbursed and balance left, and such statement would be sufficient even though a portion of the disbursement be for investments, unless such investment be for the benefit of an active, growing fund. The Liberty Loan Fund is an active fund, growing from month to month, and now amounts to $50,450.00, as shown by the reports from month to month.

In view of these facts we recommend that during growth of this fund the total amount thereof be carried as a footnote to the monthly report of the Treasurer General, and be taken recognition of in the Audit Company's report. This recommendation is made with the approval of the Treasurer General.

Respectfully submitted,
BERTHA H. TALBOTT,
Chairman.

The adoption of the report with recommendation was moved by Mrs. Talbott, seconded by Miss Barlow, and carried. The acceptance of this report, the President General stated, automatically carried with it the acceptance of the reports of the Treasurer General and Finance Committee.

In the absence of Mrs. Clarke, the Recording Secretary General read the report of the Historian General.

Report of Historian General

Madam President General and Members of the National Board of Management:

During the summer I have received numerous letters and Chapter reports. What I said in a previous report, that the members were too absorbed in war work to be able to give much attention to historical matters, still holds good. Nevertheless, I have received the following historical sketches:

"Dubois Family History" and a sketch of Martin Dubois, a soldier of the Revolution; "History of the Strode Family"; a copy of land grants to soldiers of the Revolution signed by Thomas Jefferson; "Sketches, Wills, and Old Letters," contributed by Mrs. Letitia Clay Hedges; copy of will by Dr. Luke Barber, of Wickham Hall, Maryland; sketches of Colonel John Hinkson, Hubbard Williams, Ensign Henry Ewalt, Joseph Hedges, Jacob Spears; a sketch of Sarah Treat Prudden, for whom a Chapter has been named, by her descendant, Mrs. G. V. L. Cady; a poem on Rhoda Farrand, a woman of the Revolution, whom the women of today are emulating in their knitting of stockings for soldiers. To quote the poem:

"When the yarn gave out they carded and spun,
And every day more stockings were done,
There were pairs one hundred and thirty-three,
Long ones, remember—up to the knee;
And the next day Rhoda carried them down
In the old ox-wagon to Morristown."

The last sketch and poem were contributed by Mrs. C. B. Elwood, who also sent an interesting collection of short ancestral sketches and notes prepared by members of the Chapter. Mrs. Andrew M. Lea sends an original pamphlet entitled "A Brief Synoptical Review of Slavery in the United States," which will be placed in the Library.

Volume 46 of the Lineage Book has been completed and is now ready for distribution. Volume 47 is in the hands of the printer. Volumes 48 and 49 are ready for the press and Volume 50 is well along. The work on the Lineage Book has progressed most satisfactorily, and great credit is due to the clerks in my office.

Respectfully submitted,
ELLEN DUDLEY CLARKE,
Historian General.

There being no objection, the report was accepted.

Mrs. Fowler presented her report, as follows, reading only the totals:

Report of Librarian General

Madam President General and Members of the National Board of Management:

In a former report I spoke of the 500 volumes of the "Index to the Honor Roll," presented by Mrs. Samuel Ammon, of Pittsburgh. Since then she has sent to the Library the 30,000 index cards, presented by the State of Pennsylvania, which were used in compiling these books. And now the Pittsburgh Chapter, at a cost of $110, has presented a mahogany case for filing these 30,000 cards.

Another gift, since the June Board Meeting, is 166 valuable books presented by Mrs. Ammon and her sister, Miss Darlington, in memory of her mother, Mrs. Mary C. Darlington.

Through Mrs. Spraker, former State Regent of New York, fifty book-plates have been presented, and add greatly to the collection we are making in the Library.

Mrs. Gross, of Middlefield, Mass., is still indexing the genealogical column of the *Boston Transcript,* and has sent to us over 700 cards.

I am still urging, by letter and by printed circular, the election of State Librarians, feel-

ing confident that it will greatly assist the work of the Librarian General in building up the Library. Thirteen States have complied with my request: Massachusetts, New York, Texas, New Jersey, Indiana, Florida, Georgia, Maine, Maryland, Montana, Vermont and Louisiana. The New Jersey and Georgia State Librarians have sent circulars to the Chapters of their States, urging their coöperation and giving a list of books needed.

Since the June Board meeting the following have been added to the Library:

Books

A Genealogical Register of the First Settlers of New England. By John Farmer. Lancaster, Mass., 1829.

Some Notable Southern Families. By Zella Armstrong. Vol. I. Chattanooga, 1918.

History and Genealogy of the Bicknell Family. Comprising some ancestors and many descendants of Zachary Bicknell, from Barrington, Eng., 1635. Editor and Publisher, Thomas Williams Bicknell. Providence, 1913. Presented by the Editor.

Life and Times of Samuel Bowles. By George S. Merriam. 2 vols. N. Y., 1885. Presented by Miss Lucy C. Sweet

The Dows or Dowse Family in America. Compiled by Azro Milton Dows. Lowell, 1890.

Hinsdale Genealogy. Descendants of Robert Hinsdale, of Dedham, Medfield, Hadley and Deerfield. Compiled from the notes of Sanford C. Hinsdale by the late Herbert Cornelius Andrews. Edited by Alfred L. Holman. Lombard, 1906. Presented by Mrs. James H. McKown.

Jenkins Family Book. Being a partial record of the descendants of David Jenkins and genealogical notes on families connected with them. By Robert E. Jenkins. Chicago, 1904. Presented by Mrs. George R. Jenkins.

Genealogy of the Morris Family. Descendants of Thomas Morris, of Connecticut. Compiled by Lucy Ann (Morris) Carhart. Edited by C. A. Nelson. New York, 1911.

History of the McDowells and Connections. Being a compilation from various sources. By John Hugh McDowell. Memphis, 1918.

Descendants of Rev. William M. Noyes, Born in England, 1568, in Direct Line to La Verne W. Noyes and Frances Adelia Noyes-Griffen. Published by La Verne W. Noyes. Chicago. 1900. Received through Historical Research Committee.

Descendants of Thomas Orton, of Windsor, Conn., 1641. By Edward Orton. Columbus, 1896. Presented by Mrs. Edward Orton, Jr.

Our Thompson Family in Maine, New Hampshire and the West. By Charles N. Sinnett. Concord, N. H., 1907.

Papers of Thomas Ruffin. Collected and edited by J. De Roulhac Hamilton, Vol. 1. Raleigh, 1918. Published and presented by the N. C. Historical Commission.

Register and Manual, 1918. State of Connecticut. Hartford, 1918.

History of Ashburnham, Mass. By Ezra S. Stearns, 1887.

Vital Records of Auburn, Mass. Worcester, 1900.

Boston Births 1700-1800. Boston, 1894.

Vital Records of Town of Brewster. Boston, 1904.

History of Clark Co., Indiana. By Lewis C. Baird, Ind. 1909. Presented by the author through Mrs. Clara H. Fitch.

Past and Present of Green Co., Iowa. By E. B. Stillman. Chicago, 1907. Presented by Mrs. Eva Childs Head through Independence Chapter.

Vital Records of Halifax, Mass. Boston, 1905.

History of the Town of Hanover, Mass. By Jedediah Dwelley and John F. Simmons. Plymouth, 1910. Presented by Manamooskeagin Chapter.

Marriage Records of Hunterdon Co., N. J. Compiled by Hiram E. Deats. Flemington, 1918.

History of Jackson Co., Ohio. By D. W. Williams. Jackson, 1900. Presented by Mrs. D. W. Williams.

History of the Town of Marlborough, N. Y. By C. H. Cochrane. Poughkeepsie, 1887.

History of Pittsfield, Mass., 1876-1916. By Edward Bolton. Pittsfield, 1916. Presented by Peace Party Chapter.

History of the Early Settlers of Sangamon Co., Illinois. By John Carroll Power and Mrs. S. A. Power. Springfield, 1876.

Early History of Vermont. By La Fayette Wilbur. Jericho, Vt., 1903. Presented by Mrs. George E. Lamb, State Librarian, D. A. R.

Bibliography of Virginia, Part II. Containing titles to the printed official documents of the Commonwealth, 1776-1916. By Earl G. Swem. Richmond, 1917.

History of Windham Co., Conn. By Ellen Larned. 2 vols. Worcester, 1874, 1880.

History of Wyoming. By Charles Minor. Philadelphia, 1845.

Otzinachson: A History of the West Branch Valley of the Susquehanna. By J. F. Meginnes. Williamsport, 1889.

History of the Towns of New Milford and Bridgewater, Conn. By Samuel Orcutt. Hartford, 1882. The last five volumes were presented by Mrs. James H. Krom, of Ft. Antes Chapter.

Biography of Frances Slocum, the Lost Sister of Wyoming. A complete narrative of

her captivity and wanderings among the Indians. By John F. Meginness. Williamsport, 1811.

Journal of Samuel Maclay While Surveying the West Branch of the Susquehanna, the Sinnemahoning and the Allegheny Rivers. Published by John F. Meginness. Williamsport, 1887.

Biographical Annals of Deceased Residents of the West Branch Valley of the Susquehanna. By J. F. Meginness. Williamsport, 1889. The last three volumes presented by Mrs. Frances McHenry Bricker, of Ft. Antes Chapter.

History of York Co., Pa. By George R. Prowell. 2 vols. Chicago, 1907.

Continental Congress at York, Pa., and York County in the Revolution. By George R. Prowell. York, 1914. The last three volumes presented by the Librarian General, Mrs. James M. Fowler.

Proceedings of the 18th Annual Session of the State Literary and Historical Association of North Carolina. Compiled by R. D. W. Connor. Raleigh, 1918. Presented by the North Carolina Historical Commission.

Proceedings of the Bostonian Society at the Annual Meeting, January 15, 1918. Presented by the Society.

Transactions of the Illinois State Historical Society for 1917. Presented by the Society.

Proceedings of the Twentieth (War) Conference of the Georgia Chapters, N. S. D. A. R., in Georgia, April 3-5, 1918. Presented by the Georgia Daughters.

Iowa Daughters of the American Revolution, 19th Annual Conference, March 19-21, 1918. Presented by the Iowa Daughters.

Trail of the Maine Pioneer. By members of the Maine Federation of Women's Clubs. Lewiston, 1916. Presented.

Travels in America 100 Years Ago. By Thomas Twining. New York, 1894.

Lineage Book, N. S. D. A. R., Vols. 45 and 46. Washington, 1918.

Pension Papers: Typewritten abstracts of original pension papers. Compiled in office of Registrar General. Vols. 48, 49.

New Hampshire Pension Records: Typewritten abstracts of original papers of New Hampshire pensioners. Compiled by Mrs. Amos G. Draper. Vols, 4-7.

Proceedings April 16-21, 1917, of the Continental Congress, N. S. D. A. R. Washington, 1918.

Daughters of the American Revolution Magazine, Vol. 51. Washington, 1917.

The Mayflower Descendant. Vol. 19. Boston, 1917.

History of the Upper Ohio Valley. Published by Brandt & Fuller. Madison, 1890. 2 vols.

Early Life and Times in Boone County, Indiana. Lebanon, 1887.

History of Madison County, Indiana, 1820-1874. Compiled by Samuel Harden. Markleville, 1874.

Our County [Delaware Co., Ind.]. Its History and Early Settlement by Townships. By John Ellis.

Moore's Diary of the American Revolution. The last six volumes presented by the Librarian General, Mrs. James M Fowler.

Early Records of the Town of Providence. Vol. 15. Presented by Miss Lucy C. Sweet.

An Index to the "Pioneers of Old Hopewell," by Ralph Ege, has been prepared by the Registrar General, Miss Grace M. Pierce, and presented to the library.

The following 166 volumes were presented by Mrs. Samuel Ammon and Miss Darlington in the name of their mother, Mary C. Darlington:

Colonial Records of Connecticut. Compiled by Charles J. Hoadley. 2 vols. 1868, 1870.

Memoirs of the Long Island Historical Society. 3 vols. Brooklyn, 1867, 1869, 1870.

Collections of the Massachusetts Historical Society, 1792. 34 vols.

Proceedings of the Massachusetts Historical Society, 1791-1883. 19 vols.

Collections of the Maine Historical Society. 2 vols.

Collections of the Minnesota Historical Society, 1850-1856. 1 vol.

Papers New Haven Historical Society, 1865. 1 vol.

Collections of the New Hampshire Historical Society. 3 vols.

Provincial Papers of New Hampshire. Vol. 1. 1632-1686.

Collections of the New Jersey Historical Society. 1846-1864. 6 vols.

Proceedings of the New Jersey Historical Society. 1847-1867. 10 vols.

Collections of the New York Historical Society. 1849. 1 vol.

Collections of the Rhode Island Historical Society. 1 vol

Collections of the Vermont Historical Society. 1870-1871. 2 vols.

Collections of the State Historical Society of Wisconsin. 7 vols.

New England Historical and Genealogical Register. 40 vols.

New York Genealogical and Biographical Record. 18 vols.

History of Pittsburgh. By Neville B. Craig. Pittsburgh, 1917.

Vestry Book of Henrico Parish, Va. Edited by R. A. Brock. Richmond, 1874.

History of Wisconsin. By W. R. Smith. 2 vols. Madison, 1854.

Andreana. By Horace W. Smith. Philadelphia, 1865.

Atlas of Battles of the American Revolution. London, 1777.

Index of American Genealogies. By Daniel S. Durrie. 2 vols. Albany, 1878, 1886.

The American Genealogist. By W. A. Whitmore. Albany, 1875.

Handbook of American Genealogy. By W. H. Whitmore. Albany, 1862.

Cushman Genealogy. By Henry W. Cushman. Boston, 1855.

Genealogy of the Darlington Family. By Gilbert Cope. West Chester, 1900.

Genealogical Gleanings in England. By Henry F. Waters. Part I. Boston, 1885.

The Republican Court. By Rufus N. Griswold. 1856. Unbound.

Genealogical Notes on the Thomas Family of Virginia. Part II. By Lawrence Buckley Thomas. Baltimore, 1878. Unbound.

From the State Regent of Ohio, Mrs. Edward L. Harris, has been received a copy of the Proceedings of the 19th Conference of the Ohio "Daughters."

PAMPHLETS.

Tombstone Inscriptions in the Presbyterian Burying Ground at Greenwich, N. J. By Frank D. Andrews. Vineland, 1915.

Biographical Sketch of Dr. Jonathan Potts. By Edward D. Neill. Albany, 1863. The last two received in exchange from the Massachusetts S. A. R.

List of Revolutionary Soldiers Buried in Arkansas. Compiled by Miss Clara B. Eno, Chairman for Locating Graves of Revolutionary Soldiers in Arkansas. Typewritten. Presented by Miss Eno.

List of Signers in Charles Co. to Oath of Allegiance to Maryland in 1778. Published and presented by Charles R. Moreland.

Report of the Connecticut Historical Society. Hartford, 1918.

The District of Columbia in the American Revolution, and Patriots of the Revolutionary Period Who Are Interred in the District and in Arlington. By Seldon Marvin Ely, Washington, 1918. 2 copies. Presented by the author.

Three Programs of events of historic interest in New Orleans were presented by Mr. W. O. Hart, Treasurer Louisiana Historical Society.

Remembrance Book of the N. S. D. A. R. July, 1918

List of Interments of Men in Congressional Cemetery Who May Have Served in the War of the Revolution. Compiled and presented by Rear Admiral George W. Baird.

Tioga Point Museum Bulletin, January, 1917. Presented by the Regent of Tioga Point Chapter.

Historical Address by Mrs. Dunbar Rowland. Presented by author

The Indians of New England and New Netherland. By L. Armbruster. 1918. Presented by the author.

Collections of the Rhode Island Historical Society, Vol. II, No. 3. Presented by Miss Lucy C. Sweet in memory of her ancestors, John and Corporal Gideon Sweet.

A Memorial of the one hundredth anniversary of the incorporation of the town of Middlefield. Presented by Mrs. M. T. L. Gross.

Revolutionary War Survivors. Many soldiers who escaped the bullets of the British once made their homes in Indiana. A complete list of names, obtained for the benefit of patriotic societies engaged in the work of finding and locating graves. Compiled and presented by Mrs. Henry Beck, former State Regent of Indiana.

PERIODICALS.

DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE, July-October.

Carry On, June

Illinois State Historical Society Journal, July.

The Liberty Bell, October.

Louisiana Historical Quarterly, January.

Maryland Historical Magazine, June, September.

Mayflower Descendant, July

Michigan History Magazine, July.

National Genealogical Quarterly, July.

National Society S. A. R. Official Bulletin, June.

New England Historical and Genealogical Register, July.

New York Genealogical and Biographical Record, July.

New York Historical Society Quarterly Bulletin, July, October.

New York Public Library Bulletin, May-August.

Presbyterian Historical Society Journal, September.

Somerset Co., N. J., Historical Quarterly, July-October.

Sprague's Journal of Maine History, No. 1, Vol. 6.

South Carolina Historical and Genealogical Magazine, April.

Virginia Magazine of History and Biography, July.

Western Pennsylvania Historical Magazine, July.

William and Mary College Quarterly, July.

The above list includes 239 books, 13

pamphlets, and 30 periodicals; 224 books were presented, 4 received in exchange, 11 purchased; 11 pamphlets were presented, and 2 received in exchange.

Respectfully submitted,
(Mrs. James M.) Eva Gross Fowler,
Librarian General.

The adoption of her report was moved by Mrs. Fowler, seconded by Mrs. Pulsifer, and carried.

The Angelus ringing for prayer, the members of the Board stood with bowed heads in silent devotion. The Chaplain General, Miss Elisabeth F. Pierce, now read from Psalms xxxiv, "O, taste and see that the Lord is good"; Micah vi, 8, "What doth the Lord require of thee but to do justly and to love mercy, and to walk humbly with thy God?"; St. John vi, 63, "It is the spirit that quickeneth, the flesh profiteth nothing; the words which I speak unto you, they are spirit and they are life"; Galatians v, 1, "Stand fast therefore in the liberty wherewith Christ hath made us free"; and II Corinthians iii, 18, "Where the spirit of the Lord is there is liberty," and closed with a fervent prayer for the help and guidance of God in this hour of epidemic and of stress at home and abroad.

The President General announced that word had come of the death of Mrs. Ida Lamb Austin, ex-State Vice Regent of Iowa.

Upon the resumption of the business meeting it was moved by Miss Crowell, seconded by Miss Grace M. Pierce, and carried, *that a vote of thanks be sent Mrs. Samuel A. Ammon and her sister, Miss Darlington, for their generous gift of books to the Library, and that the Pittsburgh Chapter be thanked for the mahogany case for the index cards of the Honor Roll.*

Miss Barlow read her report as Curator General, which she prefaced by stating that she had endeavored to arouse interest in the Museum by asking the States to have State and Chapter curators to secure historic relics for the Museum.

Report of Curator General

Madam President General and Members of the National Board of Management:

I have the honor to report upon the progress made in the Museum during the past four months.

Three pieces of Stiegel glass, two brown water jugs and a pale green canteen have been purchased from the Museum Fund.

The following accessions have been received: A china mug, presented by Miss Mary Therese Hill, of Washington, D. C., through Miss Dorinda Rogers, State Chairman of the District of Columbia.; a book, "Dresden China," by Egan Mew, presented by Mrs. Samuel Ammon, through Miss Minnie F. Mickley, State Chairman of Pennsylvania; a white ostrich feather and tortoise shell fan, presented by Mrs. Matthew T. Scott, through Mrs. Fred Ball, State Chairman of Illinois; a pair of white linen hand-made gloves, an olive wood snuff box, a black lace veil and a belt, presented by Miss Lucy Carpenter Sweet, through Mrs. Frank H. Warren, State Chairman of Massachusetts; the *Norfolk Gazette* of December 21, 1810, presented by Mrs. R. D. L. Fletcher, through Mrs. W. W. Richardson, State Chairman of Virginia.

In addition to these articles reported there have been received a number of things, including a spinning wheel, china, and pewter from Mrs. B. T. R. Rideing, through the State Regent of Maine. These relics are to be divided between the Maine Room and the Museum, but the distribution cannot be made until the next Congress, when those in charge of the Maine Room will be here.

Respectfully submitted,
Catherine Brittin Barlow,
Curator General.

There being no objection, the report was accepted. As Custodian of the Flag, Miss Barlow reported that the flag sent over through the State Department to the women of Islay had not yet been received by them, and that the State Department would notify the Society as soon as word came. In this connection Miss Crowell read the following letter from Mr. Morrison:

"Islay House, Islay, N. B.,
"September 11, 1918.

"My Dear Miss Crowell,

"I have never yet written to thank you for your letter of July 19th, saying that the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution are most kindly sending a flag addressed to the Women of Islay through the State Department.

"The flag has not yet arrived, but I know that the kind thoughts which have led to its being sent will be deeply appreciated in Islay. I shall write again when the package is received here.

"I should like to add that it was the wish of every person in Islay to do all they could to help the living and to honor the dead at the time when the *Tuscania* was torpedoed.

"I am sending you separately some photographs showing the views of the places where your officers and men were buried in the island. Believe me,

"Yours very sincerely,
"Hugh Morrison."

Gifts were presented to the Museum by Mrs. Aull on behalf of Mrs. J. J. Stubbs, of Omaha; by Mrs. Ellison, and through Mrs. Dinwiddie, the members of the Board evincing considerable interest in their display.

Mrs. Pulsifer read her report as Corresponding Secretary General.

Report of Corresponding Secretary General

Madam President General and Members of the National Board of Management:

I submit to you the following brief report of the work done in my office since the June Board meeting. Ten hundred, seventeen letters have been received and nine hundred, eighty-seven letters answered. Supplies as enumerated below were mailed to the various Chapters and individuals making requests for such service:

Application blanks, 8696; leaflets, "How to Become a Member," 759; general information, 810; constitutions, 479; transfer cards, 396; officers' lists, 546.

The new Committee Lists were sent out to the National Officers, State Regents, State Vice-Regents, Committee Chairmen and Vice-Chairmen, Division Directors and Chapter Regents as soon as possible after their delivery from the printer.

Respectfully submitted,

(Mrs. Woodbury) Adelaide P. Pulsifer,
Corresponding Secretary General.

Mrs. Pulsifer read also a letter which had come to her regarding the American League for Citizenship. There being no objection, the report of the Corresponding Secretary General was accepted.

Miss Grace M. Pierce read her report as Chairman of Building and Grounds Committee.

Report of Building and Grounds Committee

Madam President General and Members of the National Board of Management:

Your Committee has held but two regular meetings during the summer, as there seemed to be no special matters needing attention.

We desire to call the attention of the Board to the improved appearance of the building and the grounds, both front and rear, and to the window boxes undertaken by order of the Board and carried out under the supervision of our Superintendent.

Within the building the States of California and Iowa have had their rooms repainted and decorated, and the State of Tennessee has asked for estimates for similar work for its room and for any needed furnishings. The Ohio Room not meeting the standard of the firm which contracted for the work, this firm has given that room an additional coat of paint without cost to the Society.

The firm which made certain repairs to the roof a short time ago has also offered to make good certain deficiencies.

The Mary Washington Colonial Chapter has given a handsome bookcase to the New York Room, and the Philip Schuyler Chapter, of Troy, has added a beautiful mirror to the mantel presented by that Chapter.

Books by Michigan authors have been received for the Michigan Room.

A room has been assigned to the D. A. R. of the District for its Red Cross work.

Use of the Auditorium has been granted for two events, the celebration of the birthday of Lafayette, and for an address to the employees of the Department of Agriculture.

Permission has also been given to the Department of State for an evening to the Italian Bureau of Information, which is waiting the raising of the embargo on public meetings.

During the summer the night watchman, who has been with us for several years, resigned to accept a position under the Government, and for several weeks our Superintendent, Mr. Phillips, was obliged to do double duty, as Superintendent during the day and interior watchman at night. The outside watchman employed in conjunction with the Corcoran Art Gallery and Red Cross Building desiring an increase of salary, and the need of such watchman seeming no longer necessary by reason of the night guards and patrols maintained by the Council of National Defence, with the approval of the President General, it is therefore decided to dispense with the services of this outside watchman and apply the amount paid him toward an increase of pay to our interior night watchman. This was done with the approval of the Superintendent, and our present night watchman was employed at a salary of $75 per month.

We would call attention to the condition of the interior of our building, a condition which the Superintendent credits to the care of our faithful charwomen. These women are being enticed away from us by the offer of larger wages.

We also desire to pass on to you the commendation by the Superintendent for faithfulness and loyalty of Estes Scott, who has been with us since we first came into our Hall. There have been days during the present epidemic and at other times during the summer when for various causes the Superintendent and

Scott have been the only men on duty. We feel that these are services which should be known to and considered by the Board.

Respectfully submitted,
GRACE M. PIERCE.
Chairman.

After some discussion, Miss Pierce was requested to bring in later in the day a definite recommendation for action by the Board. Mention being made that Estes Scott had recently lost his child through influenza, it was moved by Miss Elisabeth F. Pierce, seconded by Mrs. Johnston and carried, *that resolution of sympathy go from the Board to Estes Scott in view of the recent bereavemnt which has come to his family.*

Miss Lincoln, editor of the Magazine, was requested to appear and give her report.

Report of Editor of Magazine

Madam President General and Members of the National Board of Management:

Mrs. Minor, Chairman of the Magazine Committee, who was called out of town by the death of her nephew, asked me to tell you that the subscription list to-day totals 7116; last year Mrs. Minor reported to this Board in October that we had 6310, thus we have now 806 more subscribers than a year ago.

As the Magazine resumed its subscription basis with the July, 1917, issue, many of our subscriptions commenced in the summer, and their year expired during the past few months. It frequently happens with all publications that subscribers wait until after their return from vacations before resubscribing; however, with us a very gratifying number renewed immediately.

Renewals, like a "repeat" order, are the surest test, and show pretty conclusively that the Magazine to-day is holding its readers' interest.

We have had such writers as Augusta H. Seaman, Edgar Stanton Maclay, the historian; Edwin L. Sabin, Lee Phillips, Chief of the Map Division, Library of Congress; John Fitzpatrick, Acting Chief of the Manuscript Division, Library of Congress; R. Haines Halsey, the greatest living authority on Colonial art; Dr. Everett T. Tomlinson, Matthew P. Andrews, and Elizabeth McCracken.

For the first time in its twenty-four years of publication, the Magazine has one edition completely sold out, and in others not a hundred copies are left. If any one has a January, 1918, issue, or knows where we can secure a copy to meet the demand for that number, I hope she will communicate with the Business Office.

We are striving not only to increase the interest in the Chapter reports and other official news, but to publish articles of timely interest which will be of historical value in the future. This work is especially encouraged by Government officials; the Chief of Staff asked to have our Magazine on file in their office, that they may use it in patriotic propaganda; the Food Administrator, as well as the Shipping Board officials have it on file for reference. The Magazine's aid has been asked by George W. Perkins for the coming United War Work Campaign; the Red Cross has requested similar aid in December, while the New York Liberty Loan officials used Mr. Fitzpatrick's article, "A Liberty Loan of the Revolution," published in our June, 1918, issue, to aid in their present compaign. Mr. John Price Jones, who had charge of the New York Liberty Loan, wrote that our Society was doing fine work in the publication of such articles.

It is not always possible in these days of shifting events to plan ahead for magazine publication, for writers are necesarily obliged to postpone articles when actively engaged in other war work. The Secretary of the Navy hopes to have an article ready for our December issue, and E. H. Sothern, who has just returned after almost a year in Europe with the Y. M. C. A., plans to take up his literary work as soon as opportunity offers.

The improvement in the Magazine was made possible by your generous financial policy. You first set aside $100 to pay for contributions at your June, 1917, Board Meeting: in October a year ago, you appropriated $500, and in April voted to use the $210 left of the sum appropriated to pay for a parliamentary page, for magazine articles and photographs. Thus the sum total appropriated to pay for articles covering the period from June, 1917, until this Board Meeting, was $810—of that sum $164.35 is still left in the treasury. Articles already paid for are to appear in the November and December numbers; therefore, for one year and six months I have expended just $645.65.

The Magazine has made a fairly good start, but it must be made better with every issue, and to that end we must secure more well-known authors and even finer articles. Money spent on improving the *quality* of the Magazine will, I am convinced, prove a good investment. It will secure subscribers and will give the National Society what it should have—a Magazine to take pride in.

Therefore, may I recommend to the Board that $1000 be appropriated to pay for contributions and photographs? This money will only be spent as occasion arises; it will not come in a lump sum out of the treasury.

Before I close, I desire to thank the President General and the members of this Board for the encouragement given the Magazine and the personal kindness shown to me.

Respectfully submitted,

NATALIE S. LINCOLN,
Editor.

There being no objection, the report was accepted, action on the recommendation contained therein being postponed until after the Board had reconvened.

The Board adjourned for luncheon, to reconvene at 2.30.

The afternoon session being called to order, the Chairman of the Building and Grounds Committee presented the following recommendations:

That our two men who have been so faithful, Estes Scott and LeCount Woodson, be advanced to $70 per month each.

That our two charwomen who have been with us so long be paid at the rate of $2 per day; the pay of the new workers to be discretionary with the Superintendent, they to be taken on trial and to be advanced as they prove capable at a price not to exceed $2 per day.

That in recognition of Mr. Phillips' double service as Superintendent and interior watchman for one month during the summer he be paid $50 for his additional service.

Moved by Mrs. Sherrerd, seconded by Mrs. Aull, and carried, *that recommendation No. 1 be adopted. The adoption of recommendation No. 2* was moved by Miss Fletcher, seconded by Miss Grace M. Pierce, and carried. Mrs. Lane moved *that recommendation No. 3 be adopted.* This was seconded by Mrs. Sherrerd and carried. Moved by Mrs. Johnston, seconded by Miss Grace M. Pierce, and carried, *that raise in salaries contemplated under recommendation No. 1 take effect October 15, 1918.*

Mrs. Talbott moved *that a sum be appropriated, not to exceed $1000, to be used for the purchase of pictures and articles for the Magazine for the coming year.* Seconded by Mrs. Pulsifer. After some discussion of the needs of the Magazine, in which it was shown that it was necessary for the editor to plan ahead for articles, and that not only was it necessary to maintain the present high standard of the Magazine, but to make it even better, the motion was put and carried.

Miss Hilda Fletcher, at the request of the President General, told of the committee appointed by the President General, of which she was chairman, to act in conjunction with the District Society of the Sons of the Revolution and the Sons of the American Revolution for the celebration of Lafayette's Birthday, September 6, which was held at the Lafayette monument, in Lafayette Square, on the afternoon of that day; that the ceremonies were very successful; largely attended; the President and Mrs. Wilson were there, and seemed much interested; there were present also many foreign and American dignitaries, both civilian and military; music was furnished by the Marine Band; the floral tributes were many and beautiful, and conspicuous among them was the wreath placed on the monument by the National Society, D. A. R. The expenses incident to the occasion were borne pro rata by the three societies.

The Board rose in greeting to Mrs. Scott, Honorary President General, who came in to give her report as Chairman of War Relief Service Committee, and also to read the report of the Publicity Director of that Committee, Mrs. Wait, who, at the last moment, found herself unable to come, owing to the illness of her father. With the permission of the Board, Mrs. Hodgkins also appeared to report on the French orphans work, of which she is in charge.

Report of Chairman of War Relief Service Committee

Ladies:

"Defeat Germany, win this war," is the compelling thought which has taken possession of me. To this end there is no need of patriotic appeal to the Daughters of the American Revolution. Their kinsfolk and neighbors in camp, cantonment, in the trenches, on the firing line in France, in Flanders, in Palestine, on troop ships to Siberia, in hospitals or schools for the blind or crippled, in burning Red Cross ambulances and bombed hospital ships; the drowning women and children, the ravished nuns and nurses, childless Poland and the destroyed bodies and souls of the children of France—these are arguments more eloquent than any plea of tongue or pen. The Kaiser will have a big account to settle when that peace conference assembles. If any further stimulus were needed to stir American womanhood to match the courage of her men and to back the Government to the utmost in its fight for civilization, it would be not only the increasing barbarity of Prussian warfare, but recent disclosures by Mr. Lansing of Prussian schemes perfected in 1914—even before war with Great Britain was declared—to mobilize and let loose over the earth bands of anarchists and escaped criminals, "to cause explosions, strikes and outrages in Russia, America and other countries then neutral, with orders: 'It will be remembered that there are means

to defile all wells.'" These last revelations of the Kaiser's sinister duplicity and hypocrisy are enough to fire the dullest brain and to quicken the most sluggish pulse.

Nor do the Daughters of the American Revolution need to be reminded of their pledged obligations—obligations as binding as personal notes; not hastily or carelessly assumed, but the outcome of a grand resolve to do something as a corporate body worthy of our high standing, our prestige and our splendid record.

To assist in compassing this end, the only access of this committee to the membership of this society is through the State Regents—these, through the Chapter Regents, impressing on individual members the conviction that each Daughter of the American Revolution is as truly a part of the National Society as she is a part of her local organization, and as such pledged to support the rulings of Congress—when adopted by recommendations of the Board or by unanimous consent. *L'esprit de corps* is half the battle. In the case of the pledges of $100,000 for a national Liberty Loan Fund, and $51,000 for the restoration of Tilloloy, these pledges were endorsed by Congress without one dissenting vote. How we can maintain our high standard and permit these pledges made in good faith to go by default is food for thought.

If when the crash of arms is over we want to continue to be a factor in the world's work—if we want to continue to be an asset in our country's schemes for a reconstructed civilization, if we want to keep our place in the sun, we should not—while loyally coöperating with other patriotic agencies—allow our distinctive place in the patriotic work of the country to be lost sight of, or absorbed, or even partially effaced.

A word as to these bonds. There is a lower motive that appears to us—the *commercial.* With security the best in the world, the four and a quarter per cent. interest guaranteed; no taxes, no agents, no collectors to bother us, only a coupon to cut! But over and above and beyond all this, a fire is smouldering in the hearts of American women, bursting into flame which consumes our pettiness, our vanities, our little personal foibles—a spiritual impulse, an awakening of sleeping forces in the self-indulgent, and kindling into action the haunting aspirations of the plodder.

It is the consciousness, the knowledge that it is these bonds which convoy our soldiers safely overseas, which feed, equip and keep them fit for that fight for everything precious they are making for us. It is these bonds that care for the sick and wounded, the blind and crippled, for the heroes on destroyers who guard our coasts and face the horrors of the U-boats. It is these bonds which on these lines create and keep the human touch. It is through the medium of these bonds that we send the help we owe to our Allies, who have fought our battles and kept the Huns three years from our shores. And, last but not least, it is these bonds which, in that great day of reckoning, will force from Germany the penalty she is to pay.

But can we forget—and this is the hour to recall it—while our hearts and hopes, our prayers and tears, "our faith triumphant o'er our fears," are all with France—aye, all with France—we cannot forget, nor be thankful enough, that the long-elaborated plot "to bleed France white" has culminated at last in the forever baffled and defeated raids on Paris. But the devastation it has left, "lest we forget," forbids for us mere exultation.

There are towns in these devastated regions that cannot yet be rehabilitated for military reasons, although there is already a steady flow of returning exiles into the liberated territory. We have had no opportunity to learn whether or not the authorities would advise work to commence on Tilloloy, and, until such advice is given, it is the part of wisdom to increase and hold our funds until the inevitable hour of "Der Tag" strikes—"that evening," as M. Jusserand says, "will see the doom of those criminals, who even at this late hour, still exercise their faculty of devising and methodically ravage, defile and destroy the parts of France which they have to abandon."

In the meantime, are we to sit coolly back and leave with crushed hopes those peasants joyously returning to Tilloloy—relying upon the promise that their American friends—the Daughters of the American Revolution—will give them back their little homes?

With the assurance that we may when safely begin the work of restoration, surely funds pledged in the first flush of sympathy with outraged humanity will be forthcoming freely.

It is a matter of pride and thankfulness that the Daughters of the American Revolution have responded nobly to every patriotic call, with many an unwritten record of sacrifice this service has entailed.

At the "League for Permanent Peace" Convention, recently held in Philadelphia, at which Mr. Taft presided, among the splendid addresses made by the most profound thinkers of the country, it is said, the ablest was delivered by President Lowell, of Harvard University, whose theme was, "Warning Against a German Peace." He said that whether the present German drive in France succeeded or failed to succeed, Germany has a peace

program in readiness to present to the Allies, plausible and alluring, but subtle and Machiavelian enough to hoodwink and deceive the very elect. He warned the country that even if Germany should, as was not only possible but probable, propose to retire from France and Belgium, even to surrender Alsace and the Balkans, there was one fatal condition or rider—Russia. Germany was to have a free hand in Russia in return—which meant dominance in the East, and that meant that with the unrivalled wealth of Russia, its exhaustless grain and oil, mineral and cattle stocks and other wonderful resources, which German efficiency and skill would harness and mold into its system of militarism, Germany would be able to hold the world at bay. That within thirty or forty years Germany would have prepared for a war in comparison with which this war is child's play; that to meet this condition the world would be forced to become an armed camp; that a military system similar to the Germans' would be the only alternative of the Allies; that the taxes necessary to keep up armies and navies for a still greater conflict than the present would beggar Europe and America; that America would bristle with camps and soldiery, and instead of peace and prosperity, our country, too, would fall under the spell of militarism; that the one escape, and the only escape, from these skilfully planned peace projects of Germany was fight—fight Germany to a finish to-day—fight until our peace terms of right and justice are forced on Germany, with indemnity for all her deviltry in France and Belgium and other conquered territories—justice dealt out to her. Oh, no, there can be no peace with Germany on any terms of peace she may propose! War may mean heavier taxes, bond issues and Red Cross calls, and, hardest of all, sacrifice of many of our noblest and dearest, but right and justice must prevail, and these two words have no place in the vocabulary of Germany. Fire and sword, murder and rapine, blood and tears, are her slogans and only reliance.

Respectfully submitted,

Mrs. Matthew T. Scott,

Chairman, War Relief Service Committee.

The Board by rising vote, on motion of Mrs. Sherrerd, seconded by Mrs. Hanley, adopted the following resolution, presented by Mrs. Scott from the War Relief Service Committee: *Resolved, That, in view of the present grave crisis in the world war, we, the members of the War Relief Service Committee, N. S. D. A. R., in session Wednesday, October 16, 1918, endorse President Wilson's attitude towards Germany's peace proposals, and further declare our faith in his integrity and wisdom, and our confidence that the final settlements negotiated by him and the Allies will hold our enemies to a strict accountability for their crimes, and forever secure mankind against their repetition.*

Mrs. Scott read also the following report of Mrs. Wait:

Report of Publicity Director War Relief Service Committee

Madam President General and Members of the Board:

Realizing that the semiannual report of the War Work from March 23 to October 1 covers a period of the year when the Chapters normally are less active than from October 1 to March 23, we can be justly gratified by the following report of War Work done during the past six months, showing as it does the fact that the Daughters know no cessation of activity while our boys are "over there."

This summary is compiled from reports furnished by the State Regents of Connecticut, California, Colorado, Delaware, District of Columbia, Florida, Georgia, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Montana, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New Jersey, North Carolina, Oklahoma, Ohio, Rhode Island, Vermont, Virginia, Wisconsin, and makes every loyal Daughter long for the time to come when every Chapter will realize the great importance and real necessity of keeping accurate records which may be sent the State Regents so that our national war record may be absolutely correct. Without exception the State Regents regret that their reports are not as complete as they ought to be, and the Publicity Director will welcome any suggestion regarding the sending out of the blank forms for these reports, in order to make the work more effective.

Since Continental Congress, 1918, there has been sent from this office in the name of the War Relief Service Committee to each District Director for the State and Chapter Regents in each district the following literature, numbering 1700 in each issue, counted out and tied ready for delivery to the State Regents:

May 15th: Report of Mrs. Scott to Congress, 1918. (Mrs. Scott bearing the expense of publication.) Bulletin 27. Resolutions adopted by the 27th Continental Congress. Bulletin 28. Summary of War Work to April, 1918.

June 4th: Bulletin 29. The Enemy Within Our Gates. Bulletin 30. Allies—England and the Daughters of the American Revolution.

June 16th: Bulletin 31. Salvage. Bulletin 32. National Service School. Bulletin 33. Vacations. Roll of Honor Pin, etc. Bulletin 34. The Magazine as a War Factor. Bulletin 35. Rechickenizing France. Bulletin 36. Eyes for the Navy, etc.

August 10th: Bulletin 37. Fourth Liberty Loan. Bulletin 38 B. Blank for Chapter Regent's Annual Report.

August 17th: Bulletin 39. Keep the Home Fires Burning.

To the State Regents were sent:

June 23rd: 51 Third Liberty Loan questionnaires. Letters regarding same.

August 10th: 153 Bulletins 38 A. 52 letters regarding Bulletins 38 A and 38 B.

September 15th: 51 letters regarding war news items for the Magazine.

In addition to this literature the following pamphlets, etc., in consignments of 1700 have been distributed, the same method being used as that employed in the issuance of our own official literature:

Seditious Rumors pamphlets; National Committee of Patriotic Societies; Naval Service Recreation pamphlets; advertisements of Roll of Honor Pin issued by Ruth Wyllys Chapter, Hartford.

Copies of our literature have also been forwarded our official list, War Relief Service Committee and our special mailing list by request. Included in the latter is the National Committee of Patriotic Societies, which frequently includes our Bulletins in its distribution of the literature of various patriotic organizations—the National Security League, Women's Division Bureau of Public Information, National Y. W. C. A.; Miss Ida Tarbell, Chairman Publicity Committee Woman's Division Council of National Defence, and the Russell Sage Foundation—the latest society to ask for our publications

It is very gratifying to learn that our Bulletins are reaching a wider circulation than our own membership, as they are being republished by newspapers in various parts of this country and are being used by the Committee of the Council of National Defence in various States.

Our official distribution numbers. 17,653 D. A. R. Bulletins; 5100 pamphlets of other societies; 1700 reports of Mrs. Scott; 204 letters to State Regents. Total, 24,657.

SUMMARY FOR TWENTY-EIGHT STATES REPORTING

For the Army:		
Knitted garments (mending bureaus)	14,498	$728.87
Comfort kits	5,979	
Housewives	2,666 @ 75c.	1,999.50
Barrack bags	1,915	957.50
Property bags	1,636 @ 50c.	818.00
Jelly	11,094 glasses @ 20c.	2,218.80
Scrap books	1,454	
Mess Fund		842.20
Ambulances		44.00
Field kitchens		15.00
Hospitality, homes		2,865.75
Men entertained in homes	20,851	
Lunches	2,900	
Dinners	4,884	
Box lunches	3,826	
Individual soldiers adopted	87	
Soldiers of our country adopted	750	
Nurses adopted	2	
Blankets	130 prs. @ $7.50	975.00
Gun wipes	366,010	
For the Navy:		
Knitted garments	5,396	
Comfort kits	1,335	
Scrap books	573	
Binoculars	36	
Spy glasses	17	
Cash		224.00
Books	100	
Sailors adopted	2	

For the Aviators:			
Knitted garments	250		
Comfort kits	72		
Kid or fur-lined vests	251 @ $4.00		$1,004.00
For Overseas Forces:			
Knitted garments	1,319		
Comfort kits	169		
Cash			187.00
"Cootie" garments	100		
To Y. M. C. A.:			
Cash			21,990.90
Books	8,255		
Victrolas	2		
Victrola records	962		
Pianos	2		
Flags	11		
Miscellaneous — Belts, cookies, curtains, magazines, musical instruments, newspapers, reading lamps, sheet music.			
To Y. W. C. A.:			
Cash			8,102.50
Miscellaneous: Tables, magazines			
To other organizations			23,654.94
For France:			
French orphans, Tilloloy.			
Number of garments sent to France	6,564		
Cash			1,359.65
Woman's Hospital			500.00
P. F.			400.00
Eighty-seven Martha Washington kits			435.00
Three ambulances @ $4000			12,000.00
Bed, Military Hospital No. 1, Neuilly			600.00
Bed, American Hospital No. 1, Neuilly			600.00
Eleven knitted garments, 250 scrapbooks for French children, 33 bedspreads, 178 comfort pillows.			
For other Allies—Belgium, Syria, Armenia, Italy, Serbia:			
Cash			6,317.37
Number of garments	8,231		
Shoes	321	pairs	
Bedding	56	pieces	
Red Cross:			
Cash			102,144.62
Number hospital garments	31,437		
Number surgical supplies	530,145		
Number knitted garments	28,363		
Number comfort kits	2,998		
Surgical instruments	200		
Surgical kit			50 00
Third Liberty Loan:			
Taken by Chapters	$50,198.50		
Taken by individual Daughters	3,967,215.00		
	$4,017,413.50		
Sold by Daughters	2,725,925.00		
			6,743,338.50

D. A. R. Third Liberty Loan. (See report of Treasurer General.)

War Savings Stamps:

Taken by Daughters	$24,342.95	
Sold by Daughters	35,935.00	
		$60,277.95
National Service School		3,623.91
Vassar Nurses' Training School		700.00

Miscellaneous Gifts:

Smileage Books	$183.00	
War Relief	1,000.00	
Cards, 1059 packs	262.50	
Compass	95.00	
		1,540.50
Total		$7,000,515.46

(Not including D. A. R. Third Liberty Loan, Tilloloy and French Orphans funds reported by the Treasurer General.)

Also gifts, no price for same being given:

Banjos and guitars for shell-shocked men, bath towels, books, 943; cakes, candy, canes, chairs, checkers, cots, curtains, feather beds, flash lights, fountain pens, fruit, games, hammocks, handkerchiefs, 268; napkins, pillows, 60; quilts, reflex cases, 155.

In closing the business part of my report, I read to you a letter I received in answer to copies of Bulletins 19, 26 and 37, regarding our work for the Liberty Loans, and a statement of our work for the First, Second and Third Liberty Loans, which I sent the Secretary of the Treasury:

"Treasury Department,
"Washington, August 26, 1918.

"Mrs. William Henry Wait,
"1706 Cambridge Road,
"Ann Arbor, Michigan.

"My Dear Madam:

"I am directed by the Secretary of the Treasury to acknowledge receipt of your letter of August 12th, and to express to you his deep appreciation for the patriotic support being rendered by the National Society Daughters of the American Revolution to the Treasury Department in connection with the issues of the Liberty Loan Bonds.

"'Yours, sincerely,
"L. B. FRANKLIN, Director."

When our report of the Third Liberty Loan was hurriedly called for by Mrs. Kellogg Fairbanks, Chairman for National Woman's Liberty Loan Committee, your Publicity Director sent out a call to the State Regents, and as a result we are listed in the report just issued by that Committee as selling $3,035,476 worth of bonds—that amount making us rank *seventh* in the sixty-six women's organizations listed.

Had there been time to accumulate the account offered in the list presented to you today, $6,734,338.50, we would have ranked *fourth*—with only twenty-eight of our forty-eight States reporting.

Our Roll of Honor has been increased by the names of thirty-six Daughters who are giving themselves to service "over there."

In their honor, showing our deep appreciation of their loyalty, courage, patriotism and love of humanity, may we all stand while their names are read?

ROLL OF HONOR

California: Miss Helen Gould Weston, American Red Cross canteen service, Nantes, France.

Connecticut: Miss Vera Jane Edwards, American Red Cross, Paris.

Delaware: Miss Virginia G. Yardley, making surgical supplies and canteen service, London.

Illinois: Miss Harriet Fulmer, health officer and trained nurse, probably France; Miss Nellie M. Berry, Red Cross nurse, overseas.

Indiana: Miss Mary Goldthwaite, Red Cross nurse, Base Hospital No. 18, France; Dr. Ada McMahan, Base hospital, France.

Iowa: Ethel Cynthia Scribner, matron Y. W. C. A. Hostess House, France; Dr. Cora S. Allen, Red Cross headquarters, Paris; Pauline Arnold, sewing, overseas; Marienne Zicky, sewing, overseas.

Kansas: Miss Elizabeth Flagg, Y. M. C. A. canteen work, France; Miss Clara Francis, home communication, France; Miss Lucy Porter, Y. M. C. A. canteen work, France.

Kentucky: Mary W. Arvin, secretarial work, France; Dr. Louise Dudley, Medical Corps, France; Mrs. Lucy Lee Pearson, hospital service, France.

Louisiana: Miss Caroline Goodwin, Red Cross nurse, France.

Massachusetts: Miss Florence Nesmith, American Red Cross canteen work, France; Miss Mary A. Frye, relief work for soldiers, France.

Mississippi: Mrs. Frances Gordon Smith, diet kitchen, Paris, France; Mrs. Emma Eugene Venn, hospital nurse, France.

Nebraska: Miss Anna Caldwell, Y. M. C. A. work, Italy.

New Hampshire: Miss Myrna Howe, orthopedic surgery, Base Hospital No. 114, France; Miss Clara Amelia Mitchell, nurse, American Expeditionary Force, France.

New Jersey: Violet Bennett, Y. M. C. A. postmistress in Paris; Florence A. Hague, chairman Smith College Unit, France. (Miss Hague was a page in Continental Congress for three years.)

North Carolina: Miss Laura Heath, canteen service, France; Miss Ethel Wynne, clerical service, France.

Ohio: Miss Janet Jones, interpreter, France; Miss Clara Wright, nurse, France.

Vermont: Miss Helen Raulett, clerical service, Paris, France; Miss Mary Stickney Lawrence, France.

Virginia: Miss Alice Gleaves, Y. M. C. A. canteen service, France; Miss Anne Combs Titus, Y. M. C. A. canteen service, France.

Wisconsin: Miss Evalyn Smith, France.

From Representative Louis T. McFadden I have received the following letter regarding the service flag for women as our National Society, you may remember, at our last Continental Congress petitioned the Congress of the United States to create such a flag.

"Committee on Banking and Currency,
"House of Representatives,
"Washington, June 25, 1918.

"Mrs. William Henry Wait,
"1706 Cambridge Road,
"Ann Arbor, Michigan.

"My Dear Mrs. Wait:

"Your letter of the 7th, addressed to Mrs. L. T. McFadden, has been referred to me.

"In regard to a resolution authorizing the use of a service flag for women, I enclose herewith a bill introduced by Congressman McArthur, which is no doubt the measure you refer to as having been introduced.

"I have in my office now copies of the resolutions covering the desires of your organization, and the same will be introduced at an early date.

"It is practically no use to start a bill at this late day in the session, as it will not get anywhere, owing to the crowded condition of the legislative calendar at this time.

"'You may rest assured that these measures will be introduced at an auspicious moment, and will be pressed toward speedy enactment.

"I am sending Mrs. McFadden a copy of this letter. I am taking the liberty of writing you owing to specific instructions from her

"Assuring you of my desire to coöperate in every way possible, I remain

"Very truly yours,
"L. T. McFadden."

Letters received in this office testify to the effective work being done all over the country by the Daughters, much of it valuable for the suggestions it contains. After consultations with the President General and the Editor of the Magazine regarding the advisability of having a War Work Page in the Magazine, your Publicity Director was instructed to edit same monthly, if possible. Letters were immediately sent the State Regents asking their coöperation, for the page can be a success only if each State Regent forwards the items of her State to the Publicity Director. The plan is to have each district represented in each page of war work news, each district's news being used in the order in which it is received.

Respectfully submitted,

Mrs. William Henry Wait,
Publicity Director, War Relief Service Committee.

There being no objection, the report was accepted.

Mrs. Hodgkins replied to questions regarding the work for the French orphans, explaining in detail the various steps taken, and stated that the recent delay in the work had been caused by the inability of the Paris committee, owing to lack of clerical help, to furnish the necessary lists of names.

Two of the members of the Board having to leave, the Registrar General requested permission to present her supplemental report, as follows:

Supplemental Report of Registrar General

Applications presented to the Board....110
Applications of Real Daughters 1

Respectfully submitted,
GRACE M. PIERCE,
Registrar General.

The Recording Secretary General announced the casting of the ballot for these additional 110, and the President General declared them elected as members.

The discussion in regard to the French orphans being resumed, in reply to questions, Mrs. Hodgkins made it clear that those Daughters who had originally adopted children through the Society for the Fatherless Children of France, and not through our Society, could not pay the second year's payment for these same children through the National Society D. A. R., since our list of children was entirely distinct, and we could not accept the money for children who were on the list of the other organization. Mrs. Hodgkins explained also that in sending the amount necessary for the maintenance of the child only the sum required should be sent, as anything extra entailed the making out of a separate check and considerable delay in the transmission, and that any presents members might wish to bestow on their orphans should be sent direct to the guardians of the children, and the authorities request that these presents take the shape, preferably, of money in order not to take up much-needed transport space.

Permission having been given, the President General introduced Mrs. William Palmer Lucas, recently returned from France, who spoke of her experiences with the French people, and of the work the Red Cross was doing for the women and children, the main object of her talk before the Board being, however, to enlist the services of the National Society in endeavoring to secure for the Surgeon General's office the nurses' aids needed for service overseas, as well as for hospital assistants needed for service in this country.

At 5 o'clock recess was taken for dinner.

The evening session was called to order by the President General at 8.20. A letter was read by the President General from Mr. Hoover asking the coöperation of the Society in their new conservation program, to which she had replied pledging the Society in the future as in the past to fullest coöperation and sending the latest bulletins issued by Mrs. Foster, Chairman of the Conservation Committee.

The President General referred to the plan outlined at one of the meetings of Memorial Continental Hall by Mrs. Bassett, Chairman of Banquet Hall Committee, with regard to fitting up the portico opening out from Banquet Hall, and read the following:

To the National Board of Management,
D. A. R.:

As Chairman of the Banquet Hall Committee and speaking for the Committee, which met in June, 1918, I desire to present the following requests:

That the Banquet Hall Committee be authorized to issue a circular setting forth the increased value and interest in the Banquet Hall, should it be utilized every week-day and during Congress as a social center for the general use of all Daughters.

Second. That, whereas, the Banquet Hall is now used only occasionally and its functions not utilized under the stress of debt and war, yet the ordinary tea service for all visiting or resident Daughters could with little expense be instituted with the present facilities of kitchen, range, etc., and the running expenses be met by the income therefrom. It is requested that permission be granted your Committee to proceed with its plan for a daily tea service during the Congress, 1919, and thereafter if desirable.

Third. That, whereas, the entire cost of the present Banquet Hall and its equipment fell with no weight on any Chapter or person, but was met and at once generously subscribed in response to a circular issued by the Chairman of the Committee, it is hereby requested that your present Committee on Banquet Hall proceed in the same manner to continue the furnishing and enlarging of present plant. The Banquet Hall Committee meeting in June, 1918, agreed among its members to proceed in a very simple, personal way to start the plan of a daily tea service by each pledging $10 toward necessary equipment.

Plans for enlargement of the Banquet Hall by the addition of the balcony adjoining were submitted to the Continental Hall Committee in April last. It is the desire of your Committee to have these plans sanctioned by the Board, and as money is raised and in the National Treasury to pay for same to carry them out when time and money warrant.

Respectfully
MARY C. BASSETT,
Chairman Banquet Hall Committee.

After considerable discussion, in which it appeared that the members considered it unwise to solicit at this time contributions from members for innovations which might be deemed extremely desirable in peace times, in order to permit the Committee to make the experiment desired, it was moved by Mrs.

Hanley, seconded by Mrs. Ellison, and carried, *that the Committee on Banquet Hall be permitted to serve tea during the next Continental Congress, but in no way committing the National Society to any expense.*

The Corresponding Secretary General read a letter from a Chicago member regarding the raising of funds for the erection of a monument to those sons of America who had died in France. The President General stated that she also had had some correspondence with this member, who wished the National Board to endorse the movement in order that it might be taken up nationally. Mrs. Johnston moved *that consideration of raising funds for erection of memorial to American soldiers who have died in France be indefinitely postponed.* This was seconded by Mrs. Ellison and carried.

The President General stated that in July a request came to her from the acting Regent of the Spirit of '76 Chapter, New Orleans, Louisiana, a member of the "Post-card Committee" of that Chapter, to give endorsement to a plan inaugurated by this Committee to collect post-cards of all descriptions which might be given to our soldiers and sailors to enable them to write to their relatives and friends without expense for writing material. Boxes are installed in stores and conspicuous places where these cards may be deposited by any who may wish to help in this good work. Signs are placed over the boxes clearly stating that they are for unused post-cards for the use of our soldiers and sailors in camps and cantonments. The cards are collected and turned over to the Y. M. C. A. for distribution to the camps and naval stations. This movement has been highly endorsed by men of prominence in New Orleans, and many dealers in cards have been most generous in making donations of beautiful cards. Aside from the value to the men for correspondence, some of the cards have an educational value. No money is solicited in this work—simply cards. With the sanction of the State Regent the work is being carried on in the State, and it is now asked that the endorsement of the Board be given to extend the post-card work throughout the country, the Chairman of the Committee being willing to help any who desire to carry on the work to organize. Much interest was expressed in the work as carried on by the Spirit of '76 Chapter, but doubts entertained whether the plan would prove practicable in other States or whether other State or Chapter Regents would care to undertake the work. The statement being made by the President General that the Board could express its interest in the movement as carried on by the Louisiana Chapters, and those State Regents who desired to do so could inaugurate it in their States, it was moved by Mrs. Ellison, seconded by Miss Campbell, and carried, *that the post-card movement be commended by the Board, and the State Regents be authorized to carry it out in their States where feasible.*

Mrs. Fletcher presented her supplemental report, as follows:

Supplemental Report of Organizing Secretary General

Madam President General and Members of the National Board of Management:

Through their respective State Regents the following members-at-large are presented for confirmation as Organizing Regents:

Mrs. Madge Lane Lawrence, at Ellsworth, Kansas; Mrs. Blanche Drew, at Girard, Pa.; Mrs. Elizabeth Christy, at Altoona, Pa.; Mrs. Elizabeth Heath Olmstead, at Corry, Pa.

The State Regent of Kansas wishes a Chapter organized at Horton, Kansas.

Respectfully submitted,

ANNA LOUISE FLETCHER,

Organizing Secretary General.

Unanimously adopted.

Mrs. Harris, State Regent of Ohio, read two letters from officers of the Camp Sherman Community Committee, congratulating the Daughters of Ohio on having finished paying for their building in the Camp Sherman community group, expressing appreciation for their loyal and patriotic work, of the cordial way in which they fell in with the movement, the pleasure it had been to work with them, and requesting their continued coöperation. Mrs. Harris told of the great service their lodge had been able to render during the recent influenza epidemic, when sorrowing mothers and wives were brought from the death-beds of their loved ones to the matron to be comforted and cared for.

Mrs. Johnston stated that in order to comply with the Federal law forbidding the distribution of free copies of publications, the editor had paid out of her own pocket for Magazines sent contributors or to those who Miss Lincoln considered should see certain articles as they were published, and Mrs. Johnston therefore moved *that $25 be appropriated from the Current Fund to be used in purchasing copies of the* DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE, *to be sent to those who, in the judgment of the Editor, should receive them without expense.* This was seconded by Mrs. Ellison and carried.

Mrs. Harris read also a letter from one of the girls sent by Ohio to the National Service

School, at Chautauqua, expressing her appreciation for the training, speaking of the unusually high order of the course of study and of the value received in the short time from the instruction in typewriting, agriculture and reconstruction. The letter was written from a branch of the Y. W. C. A. in Philadelphia, where the young lady said she was busily engaged in intensive training as technician in the laboratory of the City Bacteriologist, and that in a few weeks she would be sent by the Government either to some base hospital in a cantonment or in France, to take the place of some medical man for whom there was great need in active medical work. Other members of the Board spoke of receiving letters of like import, showing that many of the girls had followed up their training with special courses on reconstruction, thus utilizing their weeks of training for the benefit of the country.

Miss Crowell moved *that the Board refer to the Executive Committee all matters needing attention before the next meeting of the Board.* This was seconded by Mrs. Pulsifer and carried.

The motions as adopted were read by the Recording Secretary General and approved, and at 9.30, on motion, the meeting adjourned.

Respectfully submitted,

EMMA L. CROWELL,
Recording Secretary General.

BOOK REVIEWS

MARRIAGE RECORDS OF HUNTERDON CO., N. J., 1795-1875: being an Index to the marriages recorded in the office of the County Clerk at Flemington, N. J., Volume I. Compiled by Hiram E. Deats, Recording Secretary and Librarian of the Hunterdon County Historical Society, Flemington, N. J., Hiram E. Deats, 1918.

Mr. Deats has compiled and published in a well-bound volume of over three hundred pages the marriage records found in the office of the County Clerk of Hunterdon Co., N. J., from July, 1795, to December, 1876. Prior to 1795 all marriage license bonds were filed in the Secretary of State's' office at Trenton. The names of both husband and wife are arranged alphabetically, with date of marriage and name of officiating clergyman or Justice of Peace. The volume and page of the original record is given in each case. The book is a valuable addition to the published records of New Jersey and should be found in every historical and genealogical library.

CLARA BARTON, HUMANITARIAN. From official records, letters and contemporary papers. By Mrs. Corra Bacon-Foster, Washington, 1918.

At the request of friends of Miss Barton and Mrs. Bacon-Foster, a limited edition has been printed for private sale. Copies may be obtained from Miss Viola Bacon-Foster, The Marlborough, Washington, D. C. Price, prepaid, $1.

As the title indicates, this is a record of Clara Barton, whose life was spent in the service of others. Here are collected official letters and reports dealing with her activities during the Civil War and the Spanish-American War, an account of her services in the Franco-Prussian War, of her relief work in times of peace in this country and in Europe, and of the honors she received in recognition of her labors for the cause of humanity.—A. G.

DONALD MCELROY, SCOTCH-IRISHMAN. By Mrs. W. W. Caldwell. George W. Jacobs & Co., Philadelphia, Pa., publishers. Price, $1.35.

This story of the part taken by the Scotch-Irish in the Revolution is well worth the telling. The hero, Donald McElroy, gives a vivid description of the life and customs of that period, while the episodes relating to the heroic exploits of Captain Daniel Morgan and George Rogers Clark are particularly good. Through the whole narrative runs a charming love story, which enhances the reader's interest.

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